

*Monument erected in St. Pauls Cathedral
to the
Memory of Marquis Cornwallis.*

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
LONDON REVIEW,

*No. 54
18*

CONTAINING
PORTRAITS AND VIEWS; BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,
Arts, Manners, and Amusements of the Age ;

INCLUDING
LONDON GAZETTES, STATE AND PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS,
Intelligence, Foreign, Domestic, University, and Literary ;
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND OBITUARY ;
A MONTHLY LIST OF BANKRUPTS,
THEIR ATTORNIES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, AND CERTIFICATES ;

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP ;
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS ;
LIST OF PATENTS, AND EAST INDIA SHIPPING ;
Price of Canal, Docks, Fire-Office, Water-Works, Bridges, and Institution Shares,
with the Rates of Government Life Annuities, Loan for the Year,
Course of Exchange and Bullion ;

ALSO
THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,
Published by Authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

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FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1819.

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NO. 32, CORNHILL,
AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1819.

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EUR/M

VOL. 75

1819

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[Embellished with, 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing the MONUMENT of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL; and, 2, a Portrait of the REV. WILLIAM JAY, of ARGYLE Chapel, Bath.]

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AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SEASON, 1818—19.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Purvers, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purvers.	To be adjust.	To sell to Gravesend.	To be in the Down.
Marquis Camden.	1800		H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim. Curtis	John Penn	Gibson M. Fox	C. E. Verbury	E. Harrison	1818.	1819.	1819.
Charles Grant	1800		Wm. Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. E. Hunt	Henry Lee	Geo. Denny	Joseph Coates	Rob. Strang	Nich. Connal			
Cowther Castle.	1800		John Wordsworth	Chas. Horlock	J. A. Green	W. W. Smith	W. Wilkinson	F. Wordsworth	T. T. Bridger	N. G. Glas			
Ingis	1800		Richard Borradaile	Chas. R. Nichol	J. D. Green	W. E. R. R. R.	Wm. P. Jones	C. A. Tunstall	Rich. Cox	Jas. Philips	1818.	1819.	1819.
Essex	1800		Henry Castles	Richard Nichol	Edw. Meul	Geo. Aug. Bard	Wm. P. Jones	Rob. T. Moore	Thos. H. Clegg	Jas. Philips	1818.	1819.	1819.
William Pitt	1800		John Castles	Rob. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W. Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	John Moore	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Bisset	1818.	1819.	1819.
Bombay	1800		David Hunter	Charles Graham	Wm. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	Rob. Lindsey	Arth. C. Walling	J. Davidson	Geo. Adams	1818.	1819.	1819.
Herefordshire	1800		John Card	Arch. Hamilton	Wm. Pascoe	Sam. Holbrow	W. H. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Fred. Palmer	1818.	1819.	1819.
General Kyd	1800		Messrs. F. & G. Cla	William Hope	Rich. Rogers	Robert Card	Mark Clayton	Shirley Newdick	Rich. Boye	Thos. Baker	1818.	1819.	1819.
Waterloo	1800		James Walker	John R. Franchlin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Adde Cardonnel	John Pearson	Edw. Edwards	M. N. Franchlin	1818.	1819.	1819.
Atlas	1800		Company's Ship	Alexander Naime	Eg. Maxwell	Jer. Watson	R. J. Catbourn	Peter Fletcher	F. P. Alley	Jas. Cannon	1818.	1819.	1819.
Strettham	1800		John Stanforth	Chas. Alsager	Edw. Sheen	Jas. B. Burnett	R. J. Catbourn	John Pearson	Edw. Edwards	Jas. Cannon	1818.	1819.	1819.
General Harris	1800		Richard Borradaile	Chas. Alsager	Edw. Sheen	Jas. B. Burnett	R. J. Catbourn	John Pearson	Edw. Edwards	Jas. Cannon	1818.	1819.	1819.
Warren Hastings	1800		William Sims	George Weistad	J. D. Green	Fred. Gidley	E. H. Bond, jun.	John Pearson	Edw. Edwards	Jas. Cannon	1818.	1819.	1819.
Minerva	1800		St. St. Sims	George Weistad	J. D. Green	Fred. Gidley	E. H. Bond, jun.	John Pearson	Edw. Edwards	Jas. Cannon	1818.	1819.	1819.
Carnatic	1800		Stuart Donaldson	T. Mac Taggart	Thos. Young	James Kyles	Geo. Probyn	John Hay	W. Mac Adam	Rich. Bates	1818.	1819.	1819.
Thomas Grenville	1800		Wm. Mellish	John Mills	Rich. Apia	Chas. Butler	Rich. Palmer	John Hay	F. Parsons	Rob. Smith	1818.	1819.	1819.
Brigwater	1800		Company's Ship	John Hanshard	J. D. Callis	Chas. Mac Koy	Flimer Phillips	Frank Daniell	F. Parsons	James Smith	1818.	1819.	1819.
Lord Castlereagh	1800		Stewart Erskine	Wm. Manning	G. Williams	John Brown	Geo. T. Calveley	John Pratt	Rich. Shaw	John Bennet	1818.	1819.	1819.
Pr. Char. of Wales	1800		James Sims	Alex. Lindsay	Chas. Bidden	Chas. Cowie	Edward Adams	Foliot Barton	Rob. Elliot	John Bennet	1818.	1819.	1819.
Mary. Wellington	1800		Henry Bonham	Chas. S. Timlin	J. Davidson	John Brown	Pat. Lindsey	John Pratt	Wm. Long	John Bennet	1818.	1819.	1819.
				C. A. Gribble	J. Davidson	John Brown	Benj. Bond	John Pratt	Wm. Long	John Bennet	1818.	1819.	1819.
				John Wood	H. Holmer	Edw. Ford					1818.	1819.	1819.

20th January, 1819.



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Rev. William Jay

Engraved by J. Thomson from an original Painting by W. Elty

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW.

FOR JANUARY, 1819.

MEMOIR OF
THE REV. WILLIAM JAY,

MINISTER OF ARGYLE CHAPEL, BATH.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY
 W. ETTY, ESQ.]



"Truth from *his* lips prevail'd with double sway,
 And fools who came to scoff,—remain'd to pray."

GOLDENITH.

IN glancing back over the long catalogue of justly-celebrated individuals, the relations of whose fame, whose learning, or whose achievements, have shed their radiance over the preceding Volumes of the **EUROPEAN MAGAZINE**, we feel a conscious pride in the recollection, that we have thus contributed, however humbly, and however feebly, to the advancement of our nation's glory, and to the good of all human kind.

If "Biography is history teaching by example," then the annals of our country's great, and wise, and good, and mighty, must indeed be valuable. From the Pulpit, the Senate, and the Camp, our pages have been illustrated, and very many of the examples which may there be traced, add dignity to virtue, and splendour to heroism. To every class, to every age, and to every nation, they convey their impressive lessons, they depict the great worthily treading in the paths of an illustrious ancestry, and the humble emerging from obscurity to eminence and fame. The Memoir before us illustrates the advancement of talent from the shade, by its own powers, and its own acquirements; and we are proud to inscribe a page of our Miscellany with a name, and a character, so distinguished as that of the **REV. WILLIAM JAY**.

The subject of our present sketch was born in the village of Tisbury, Wiltshire, on May the 8th, 1769, and is one of those who, instead of

deriving fame and consequence from family, confer it upon themselves; and in whom, while talent supplies the place of birth, exertion and genius become the pioneers to fortune. The humble condition of his parents afforded him only the slight advantages of a common village education, while an eagerness for knowledge made him anxious for more instruction, and he read with avidity every volume that came within his reach. Those, however, were exceedingly limited; and he would probably have passed his days in an unlettered obscurity, but for the notice taken of him by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, then the Presbyterian Minister of the village, and a pious lady who, as the place of her husband's nativity, occasionally resided there, and was the means of establishing an independent congregation. He was thus introduced to the notice of the Rev. Cornelius Winter, of pious memory, as a youth possessing abilities, which, if cultivated, might render him useful; and of this, after acquaintance and examination, Mr. W. was so satisfied, that he instantly received him as a pupil. Into that seminary for the training of young men for the ministry he, therefore, entered very early; and such was the confidence reposed in him by his tutor, that at the premature age of sixteen, he encouraged his preaching, in places of inferior note at first, but subsequently in the most respectable congregations in that county. The great acceptance and applause which Mr. Jay's youthful

labours there met with, prepared the way for his appearing in London; and before he was nineteen, he preached for two months at Surrey Chapel; which place he has also annually visited ever since. Large as that chapel is, numbers that came could not be admitted; and it is but just to say, that Mr. Jay's popularity was not made up of the rude and vulgar only, but an assemblage of individuals respectable for their knowledge and condition; especially of Students of Divinity and Ministers, six of whom have been counted at one service. He was also attended by persons of various denominations, as his preaching was never doctrinally prejudiced, nor his attachment to any of those peculiarities in which good men differ at all bigotted or illiberal. Nor is it a slight recommendation to observe, that this popularity has continued with little or no diminution to the present day.

Mr. Jay is known to have preached upwards of a thousand times before he was of age. Yet it would be well for some young Ministers to remember, that at leaving the academy he deemed himself too young, too inexperienced, and too incompetent, to assume the pastoral office: he therefore refused several flattering offers, and retired into the village of Christian Malford, near Chippenham, where he could preach to the poor rustics in the neighbourhood without breaking in upon his studies. Here, for nearly two years, he enjoyed an improved retirement, occasionally only preaching abroad. From this solitude he was reluctantly drawn by Lady Maxwell, in whose possession Hope Chapel, at the Hot Wells, Bristol, then was. There he remained with great acceptance for some months, and was pressed to settle. But an invitation arriving from the Independent Church at Bath, and which had been earnestly recommended by their dying pastor, the Rev. Thomas Tuppin, he accepted it, and was ordained there on the 31st of January, 1791. In this city he has ever since resided, increasing the church and congregation, until, after every enlargement of which Argyle Chapel is susceptible, numbers are frequently unable to obtain seats. There too, besides the regular and fixed attendants, a succession of strangers of every description are attracted to hear him; and there, as long as she was an

half-yearly resident in Bath, the celebrated Mrs. More was a general hearer and admirer.

In the same year which commenced his career of usefulness at Argyle Chapel, Mr. Jay entered a state of much connubial happiness, by marrying Miss Anne Davies, daughter of the Rev. Edward Davies, a beneficed Clergyman of the Church of England, by whom he has had six children, all living, and likely to be his future credit and his age's comfort.

It is not easy to characterize Mr. Jay's eloquence, as it would not always bear rhetorical criticism. It is sometimes highly animated, but more commonly tender and pathetic. Much, no doubt, of the impression he makes is owing to his vocal powers, and his full management of their influence. The "witcheries" of his voice is an expression that has been often applied to it; and his friends know what emotion he has frequently excited by his enunciation of a single sentence. There is, however, no art nor affectation in his manner: it is nature speaking; it is simply a natural feeling, and a serious anxiety to produce an useful effect; and we are told, that when the celebrated Mr. Sheridan once heard him, he said, "This is the most perfectly natural orator I ever met with."

His favourite, though by no means invariable, method of preaching is textual; and so attentive is he to perspicuity and order, that few discourses are so easily understood, and so generally recollected. He is accustomed only to write the outlines of his sermons, and to leave, after much meditation, the filling up to the extempore energy of the moment, and the unstudied feeling of the instant of delivery. It has been thought by judicious friends, that his sermons abound rather too much with scripture, though the phrases and illustrations are aptly chosen. His acquaintance with the sacred Volume is great, and enables him to bring forward passages which are seldom noticed by many others; yet not in the way of a fanciful mode of allegory, but rather as supplying more, and better, practical and appropriate remarks. Some persons object to the introduction of any anecdotes: Mr. Jay, however, frequently produces a great effect by a judicious use of them; though in his anxiety to be simple and familiar, and his wish to be under

stood and felt by the common people, who form the mass, he, perhaps, occasionally descends too much from a very refined taste.

In the year 1798, Mr. Jay was urged by the Evangelical Society in Ireland to preach for some weeks in Dublin, and other places; but the rebellion breaking out just at this time, his opportunities were limited; and owing to the agitated state of the public mind, his sermons produced not so great an effect as in his own country. Indeed, it has often been remarked, that while many Ministers preach best abroad, and seem to reserve their force and energies for particular occasions, Mr. Jay is never heard to so much advantage as in his own chapel, and in his ordinary services; because he never offers his own people that which costs him nothing.

As an author, Mr. Jay has long been before the public, and his merits and defects have passed the ordeal of the numerous reviews. His works consist in all of eight volumes, and most of these have passed through several large editions. They have also been republished in America; and in 1810, Princetown College conferred upon him the unsolicited and unexpected degree of D.D.; which, however, from motives we are unacquainted with, though we most highly approve such a decision, he has never acknowledged.

But his greatest recommendation is not that he has been one of the most popular preachers of the age or the country, but that he has consecrated all his abilities, and all his labours, and all his influence, to usefulness; and that it has not been without effect, the numbers who have been brought under the power of vital religion by his fixed and occasional ministrations amply testify. It was lately remarked, in a just and discriminating review of his last volume of Short Discourses for the Use of Families, "That he always brought home his subjects to every man's business and bosom—that he never left truth in a state of speculation, but rendered it experimental and practical in all its bearings—that no one detected more the deceitfulness of the human heart, so as to prevent religious delusion, or compelled hearers to make so much self application." His solicitude to render his sermons pointed and characteristic, has sometimes occa-

sioned him being thought personal; but we are persuaded that there never was a charge more unfounded; as nothing can be more at variance with the acknowledged candour of his character, and the accustomed tenor of his conduct.

Considering how merit is generally looked upon, especially when it emerges from obscurity, few Preachers have met with less envy, or more cordial regard, from his Brethren in the Ministry, than the subject of this brief Memoir. This has, perhaps, been in a great measure owing to his freedom from such a feeling himself, and to the candour with which he has always heard, and spoken of, other Ministers, as well as to those unassuming manners, and that kind of infant innocence, and simplicity, and ignorance of the modes of the world, which have ever been as distinguished as his talents.

In closing this article with an extract from "The Monthly Review," we beg to offer it as an eloquent summary of our own sentiments, and as justly delineating the character of its reverend subject.

"We have been informed, that Mr. Jay is a celebrated Dissenting Preacher at Bath; and judging of his talents and acquisitions only by the specimens before us, we may pronounce that his popularity is a proof of the discernment of his audience. His discourses are regular, without being formal; animated, without being rhapsodical; and explanatory, without being tamely paraphrastic. To a mind deeply imbued with a knowledge of the Scriptures, he unites a memory which at once presents to him every passage that has any bearing on his subject; and a rich fancy, which always furnishes him with images to decorate his composition. His principles may be described as tinged with Calvinism, rather than as rigidly Calvinistic; and while he boldly avows his own convictions, he evinces the greatest liberality of sentiment; overlooking all party distinctions in his noble efforts to reclaim sinners from vice, and to stimulate the well disposed to perseverance in religion. No knots of sacred criticism are here attempted to be untied; but the preacher's whole aim appears to be, to rouse his hearers to a sense of their duty, and to assist and cheer them in the practice of it."

The following is a list of Mr. Jay's publications:—

A Sermon, on the Duties of Husbands and Wives.

A Sermon, on the Value of Life, preached before the London Corresponding Board of the "Society in Scotland, for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands."

Reflections on Victory, a Sermon, preached in Argyle Chapel, Bath, December 5, 1805.

Two Volumes of Sermons.

An Essay on Marriage.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Reverend Cornelius Winter.

Four Volumes of Short Discourses, to be read in Families.

The Jubilee; a Sermon, preached at

Argyle Chapel, Bath, October 22d, 1809.

Memoirs of the late Reverend John Clark. C.

RECIPES.

No. XXIV.

FOR THE GRAVEL.

BOIL thirty-six raw coffee-berries, for one hour, in a quart of soft spring or river water; then bruise the berries, and boil them again another hour in the same water; add thereto a quarter of a tea-spoonful of the dulcified spirit of nitre, and take daily half a pint of it, at any hour most convenient: its efficacy will be experienced after taking it two months.

FRONTISPIECE.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY MR. CHARLES ROSSI.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING BY S. RAWLE, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY E. BURNAY.]

AGAIN we have the pleasure of decorating the commencement of a new Volume of our Miscellany with a memorial of British renown, and a tribute to British valour. Former pages have recorded his achievements and his fame; it was reserved for the present one, to consecrate the memory of the Marquis CORNWALLIS.

His Monument is placed against one of the great piers between the Dôme and the Choir, opposite Lord NELSON's, and its classical design consists of a pyramidal group. On a circular pedestal, or rather a truncated column, is placed the figure of Lord CORNWALLIS, standing in the robes of the Order of the Garter. The two principal figures, forming the base of this group, are personifications of the British Empire in Europe, and in the East, represented, not as mourning, but as doing honour to the memory of a faithful servant of the State, and of the Public, whose virtues and whose talents, during a long life, had been so eminently useful to his country.

The other figures represent the Bagareth, one of the great rivers in India, and the Ganges, being the right branch of the Bagareth: the latter of which is seated on a calabash.—The following inscription does honour to the illustrious individual, to whose memory this Cenotaph is erected amongst the recording memorials of Britain's great and mighty.

TO THE MEMORY OF
CHARLES, MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,

Who died 5th October 1805, aged 66, at *Chasepore*, in the Province of *Benares*,
in his Progress to assume the Command of the Army in the Field.

THIS MONUMENT

Is erected at the Public Expense,

In testimony of his High and Distinguished Public Character,
His Long and eminent Public Services, Both as a Soldier and a Statesman,
And the unwearied Zeal with which his exertions were employed,
In the Last Mument of his Life,

To Promote the Interest and Honour of his Country.

RELICS OF POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from Vol. LXXIV. page 485.)

THE GLEN OF GREEN SPIRITS.

THE traveller who designs to visit Dunduffie must cross a bridge composed of two shattered pines laid from the edge of a table-rock to another nearly of the same height and even surface, but divided by a chasm above fifty feet in depth. Tremendous and confused sounds announce to the ear a waterfall undiscoverable by the eye in the depths of this fearful gulf. Steps hewn in the precipice with a rude ballustrade of dwarf firs and ragged shrubs, conduct the traveller who dares trust this copy of Michael Scott's Stair in the isle of Bute, to a sudden break or angle in the rocks, from whence he beholds a broad, silent, and slumbering lake, circled by cliffs of abrupt shape but softer colour; all being tinged with purple heath-moss, or dimly seen through mists which ascend continually from this sheltered mass of water. These cliffs are indented with shallow and frequent creeks, and one romantic headland starts forward on the sight with a rude resemblance to some aged fortress broken by decay into fantastic heaps of stone. A narrow current divides it from the shore; but when dry seasons have abated the lake, the passage is easily fordable by a Highland visitor. Few, even in our exploring period, ever reach this profound solitude; and some leasheep are all that modern farmers have been able to introduce as inhabitants on a spot, which at the era of my story shewed no signs of human visitation, except the smoke creeping from among the pinnacles of the island-rock.

It was dead midnight when the witch-woman, who dwelt in a miserable hut under these pinnacles, saw a livid and meagre youth standing at the door. Her old ban-dog, the only protector of her retreat, couched shivering by her side at this spectacle, instead of springing forth with a ferocious bark, as he would have done at any human visitant. Yet Mause did not tremble, for she had a thread of flax spun by a child on Christmas eve, and a sprig of holly was near her chimney. Taking them both in her hands, she said, "In the name of the holy rood, what art thou?"—The stranger replied, "I am, Tam Len, and no harm will befall thee.

Give me the water-bucket which should be ready for my feet, and the milk thou owest me; and sleep in peace." Gay Carlina,* as Mause was usually called, cast a bolder eye at her visitor. She knew the pranks of this merry spirit with refractory maidens in Ettrick and Yarrow; and the long midnight journeys he had given to meddling judges over church steeples and mountains. Therefore she deemed some civil hospitalities needful, especially as the little garden in her rocky recess had flourished marvellously under his tillage. Mause filled a wooden basin with potage in which there were no herbs unfriendly to fairies, and placed it before Tam Len, with an apology for the absence of milk. "Hast thou no better bowl?" said the courteous spirit. She answered in the negative, but modestly expressed her content, not desiring to accept any household utensil from her associate, though she approved his agriculture, and knew that many holy women in Galloway had been safely honoured with his visits. Tam ate eagerly according to his custom, and departed, leaving the door ajar; but the good wife knew the laws of Faeryism too well to hazard a look, lest she should be transformed. Secure in a calm conscience, and a happy confidence in the "green people," she went to her bed of dry heather, and slept till morning. Then on her first opening of the door, she beheld a crystal cup on the threshold. Some strange characters were engraved on the brim, and on the amber base, but the Gay Carlina's learning extended to nothing beyond her native language. She put it carefully in her chest, not doubting that it came as miraculously as the cup which Sir William Munbar's ancestor brought home from the French King's cellar after his ride thither on an elf-horse, or the still richer cup found by the butler of Edenhall in a fairy ring.

It is not wonderful that poor Mause, in her dreary solitude and desolate old age, felt rather cheered than startled by a communicant from the world she was approaching. Her youth had been familiar with all the tales and ballads that poetic superstition had preserved in the beginning of this century; and she rested with too firm belief on the legends of Nic Nevin, Red Cap, Brownie,

* A good old woman.

Merlin the Wild, and others, to doubt the existence of beings partly human and partly aerial, according to the system of Celtic elves. And this Tam Len, or Thomline, well deserved the appellation of "good neighbour," by which such spirits are distinguished, as since he had visited Dunduffie, her garden had grown fertile, her stock of goats had increased, and every week a spade, a wooden keg, or some small article of useful manufacture, had been added to her hut. It is true the produce of her garden was not all consumed by herself; the supernumerary goats were found in her little enclosure of rocks in a frightened and fatigued state, as if they had been "lifted" in an ordinary way, and were often milked by other hands. But the giver was a harmless elf; his visits were short, and his close suit of seeming green leather, such as Tam Len has always worn, never met her touch. Mause ate her meal-puddings, in peace, and wisely asked nothing; nor did the Green Spirit address any counsel to her till the night before Hallowe'en. On that night his visit was shorter, and his command awful. "To-morrow," said he, "thou wilt need a basket of hemp-stalk and a hood of wool. Take thy place under the Imp tree where four waters meet, and thou shalt hear my brethren pass. See that thou speakest not, but when the fifth shall go by, take what he giveth thee." Thomline, or Tam, departed as he spoke; and Mause, with some fearful recollection of the mischief performed on such occasions in Glenfinlas and Liddesdale, began to hesitate between curiosity and religion. She was the grand-daughter of Maion Weir, one of the heroines commemorated in the dismal days of Cameronian frenzy; and her faith in goblins was equal to her trust in the armour of truth. She had heard all the mysterious tales of supernatural agents sanctified by John Knox's pen; and concluded finally that her acquiescence would be no profane or dangerous trial. On the eve of Allhallows, which has ever been the jubilee of fairies, Gay Carlue set forth to the distant glen where the four waters met, an incident favourable to their revels, and seating herself in her blue cloak with her basket of holy hemp-stalk, awaited the procession. It came, but not, as the traditions of Eltrick forest had taught her to expect, with a train of gay palfreys jingling their silver bells,

but in a long, wild, and strange medley of shapes and garments. The leader, unlike the celebrated Queen of Elfland, had neither coral nor silk in her girdle, nor any garland on her head, but her eyes had an unearthly brightness in them, and her song was in no human language. Then followed a brown, a black, and a grey steed, nearly as the maiden of Carterhaugh is said to have seen them, each ridden by a rider of antic figure, and the last was a thin white horse, on which sat a phantom most resembling the Brown Man of the Moor, known to all ancient Scotchwomen.* Mause trembled at the approach of this uncouth and malignant elf, but she did not forget her familiar's command, and held out her basket to receive the promised gift. If the horseman was visionary, the gift was substantial; at least in its appearance to the eyes of old Mause when the elfin equipage had disappeared, and she opened the bundle left behind. It seemed an infant boy less than fifteen months in age, and in all the loveliness of human childhood. A strange incident!—but fairies are known to have earthly offspring, and to desire for them both Christian nurses and baptism, as has been evidenced in the Isle of Man and Inverness-shire. It lay no doubt in a charmed sleep while she returned to her hut, and there more cautiously examining its envelopements, found neither jewel nor fine linen, but a small knot of blue silk, which she untwined, and saw, as she expected, an amulet in the shape of a small shred of parchment, bearing Celtic words to this purpose.

"When bush and wall are both of whin,
Gold shall grow in Dunduffie's line;
Where the woodbine and gilliflowers twine,
Ye shall find a gold mine."

Gay Carlue no longer doubted that she was selected to act as foster mother to this fairy changeling, to whom she first offered certain herbs; but finding it expressed no elfish taste for them, she administered the pure milk of her goats, and the whole of a loaf which she found daily deposited on her threshold, of such rare whiteness and exquisite flavour, that her imagination as-

* Poor Mause was less fortunate than the Manksman (mentioned by Waldron) who saw above a dozen fairy horses well mounted, and of the best kind, for fables did daid peales.

cribed it without doubt to the good green people, whose skill in kneading is notorious. The infant throve as if it had been fed on magic food; but on the seventh night after its arrival, while she lay awake, she saw the lean face of her friend Tam Len at the casement. But there was fern-seed scattered there, and on that account, perhaps, he did not enter. In the next hour she slept, and the face of Tam in her dream awakening her, she started up, and saw by the clear moonlight that the babe was exchanged. Instead of a fair blooming boy with large blue eyes and bright hair, she saw a new-born creature with a ghastly face, and limbs that seemed unnaturally long. These were symptoms of elfin deception, and Mauser almost shrank from her new foster-child; but the morning gift found at her door was a wrapper of the finest linen, and a mattress of floss-silk. Gay Carline took courage, and in a few days, though it performed the functions of eating, sleeping, and even breathing, very feebly, she imagined that it became of more human aspect. Even in her prejudiced eyes, its female sex and its helplessness gave it some attraction, and by degrees it seemed beautiful. Nothing indeed could surpass the soft texture of its skin, the silvery lightness of its hair, and its perfect symmetry of shape; but when its nurse murmured or sung certain rhymes against witchcraft, she thought the infant gazed on her with eyes of singular expression. She concluded, therefore, that the body was mortal, but that a fairy soul had been breathed into it instead of its own. In the increase of the March moon, she twisted wreaths or circles of oak and ivy; and having passed it thrice through these circles to disenchant it, the pious dame touched her foster-child's brow with a cross of wood which had been dipped in St. Fillan's well. She was in this act when Tam Len appeared at the door, and sang with a gesture of strange joy the words she had found in the amulet. Mauser now conceived the gold mine of Dunduffie was designed to recompense her, and determined to hazard a search, after the sanctifying rite she had just performed. Under the whin-bush beneath the appointed spot, she found with more awe than astonishment a pitcher of clay filled with gold coin. It was enough to have tempted Thomas of Eriskounie,

or the Hermit of Tweeddale himself; yet Mauser forbore even to touch a doit. But the Gay Carline was a woman: she lay awake three nights meditating whether she might safely expend fairy gold without being "sodden in a brass cauldron," like Lord Soullis at Nine Stane Rig, or beguiled like the fair Janet on Broomhill. Every week a web of fair linen, a basket of rare fish, and sometimes a keg of no invisible or ethereal spirit, was deposited on her threshold; but no good fairy had yet sent her a new cambric curch.* Satan, more powerful than Tam Len or John Knox, determined her to hazard one visit to the Martinmas tryst at, and there to purchase some choice snuff, a bible, and a curch. The day was fine, the purchases made with a piece of "braid gold" from the pitcher; and though her absence had been two hours in length, the infant smiled as if it had been newly fed, and its thin curls of white flossy hair had just been combed. But her punishment begun before midnight. Tam Len suddenly entered her hovel with glaring eyes; and clapping her with hands that seemed iron-cold, leaped at once from the rocks, to which he dragged the shrieking foster-nurse, into the lake below.

There was no instant for thought or struggle. Though he dived only for ten seconds, strange sounds had begun to ring in Mauser's ears, and colours of marvellous brilliance floated before her eyes. When she emerged again from the water, they seemed to behold such wonders as the diving-bell is said to have revealed to an adventurous Mankaman. She thought herself in a spacious room propped by pillars of crystal not inferior to diamonds, and walls embossed in rare figures with mother of pearl and shells of all hues. Clusters that shone in the light reflected from a lamp like the moon in the various tints of topazes, emeralds, rubies, and pearls, hung loose from the roof and on the walls: even the floor had a pavement gleaming like polished porphyry, and a large jasper table stood in the centre, with a sofa near it, on which lay a woman of exquisite beauty. The dazzled and bewildered cotter remembered all she had ever heard of water-kelpies or

* A matron's cap or hood worn in Scotland.

mermaids,* and doubted not that she beheld either Nic Nevin herself, or the elf of Colonsay.† The Beauty wore round her neck a row of fine coral, which confirmed her first surmise, and Tam Len, who stood by her side, prevented all others, by commanding her to use her skill in curing the sick lady. Mause was confounded at this application to her aid, but soon perceived its necessity. This beautiful inhabitant of a palace which she supposed beneath the lake had not long been a mother, and the ravages of mortal agony were evident. "Secresy, speed, and obedience, are the price of your life!" said her strange guide, and the injunction was scarcely needful to enforce the terrors which superstition and amazement had created. She had been brought there, as it seemed, by means more than human; and the power of these beings might be unbounded in some points, though in others they depended on human aid. But that aid was vain, though Mause had more than ordinary science. The unknown lady cast looks of anguish on her new attendant and her mysterious companion; raised herself often as if to speak, and as often sunk again without power, till a sudden and quick shiver ended her existence.

The Carline looked at the ghastly remains with stupid surprise, as if she still questioned the mortal nature of her patient; and when the seeming master of the mansion commanded her in a stern and hollow voice to prepare the body for its grave-clothes, her terror became unspeakable. She was now left alone with it; and though she well knew all the ceremonies of a lyke-wake or death-watch night, Mause could not guess how far they were appropriate to one of whose christianity she doubted deeply. And a woman thus circumstanced, even in a bolder age, might have been pardoned, if, like Mause, she had paused to guard herself first from evil by tasting the full bowl of wine on the table. Then approaching the dead lady, she carefully untied the knots in her hair, supposing them as usual a token of witchcraft, and had it been in her

power would have opened the door to give the departed spirit a free passage home. Finding it firmly closed, she seated herself in increased terror at the foot of the couch; and as she sang the simple rhyme taught by Scotch custom, her fascinated eyes dwelt on the corpse till it seemed to frown. Twice or thrice a deadly moan from some unseen person mingled with her own chant; and once a human voice not far distant repeated, in a melancholy accent, "Binnorie—O Binnorie!"‡ These words are connected in a northern peasant's ear with very doleful ideas; and Mause had not courage to move again, except to reach the goblet of wine, near which she had wisely taken her seat. The voices in her ears, and the spectacle before her eyes, sank all into the misty confusion of a deep sleep, from whence she awoke to find herself quietly deposited in her hovel.

The dryness of her present apparel proved she had not been brought under water as before, and its texture also proved her adventure had been no dream. She still wore the petticoat of scarlet cloth and embroidered bodice which had been given to her by Tam Len last night in exchange for her wet garments, now rolled in a bundle beside her. She viewed herself in them with strange admiration, which the screams of her half-famished changeling interrupted; and other sounds, still more disturbing, claimed her attention. These sounds were the heavy footsteps and rough song of a man in a pedlar's attire, half leaping and half wading towards the hollow square of rocks which her hovel filled. "Good be wi' ye're door-stane, lucky!" said he, as he crossed it without waiting for the ceremony of an invitation, and before she had time to do more than attempt to hide her rich raiment by wrapping herself in her blue cloak. The chapman sat down beside the three cross wands which supported her kail-pot over a few dead embers, and asked for a good-will cup. Such visits and demands from wandering chapmen were common then, as they still remain; but this man's countenance indicated no common tramp. His large loose coat hung to his heels without defining his shape; his hair was coarse, and singularly matted over eyes whose

* She might have remembered the Nun of Dryburgh, who dwelt fifty years in an unseen retreat.

† The tales preserved in the Advocate's Library, dated 1680. A kid's foot and a left shoe might have been useful on this occasion.

‡ The burden of a song sung in tradition by a deceived fair one.

black diamond brightness agreed ill with its murky yellow. Pistols were hid under his pack, and an air of command shewed itself more forcibly by contrast with his grotesque apparel. He turned his prying eyes round the Carlina's hut with fierce greediness, till they rested on the infant in her lap; and having drank to her "roof-tree," he added, "Where gat ye that water-lily, lucky? It's no like the gay goss hawk ye gat fra' Dougal Caird." Mause trembled at that name. Dougal Caird was at that period one of the boldest, handsomest, and most dexterous of the gipsy tribe in Scotland, and practised the various trades of tinker, fortune-teller, and free-booter, to the terror of all sober men and solitary women. She answered, with the courtesy naturally suggested by her fears, that he stood in her presence, and professed she had never seen the canty callan. Dougal, as she supposed her visitor to be, relaxed his grim, yet youthful, features into a kind of smile, and settled himself more familiarly by the ingle. He offered her sundry baubles from his pack, shrewdly glancing at her holiday attire, and told merry tales of village scandal. Mause thought anxiously on her pitcher of gold, and cast a meaning eye at her door-stone; but the sky darkened suddenly, the wind rose, and torrents of rain descended. The Caird seemed to repose on her hospitality; and stirring up the blazing peat, began that plaintive ditty, called Lord Maxwell's Good-night. He sang the last verse twice, with a sad and earnest expression; and pausing as if he waited for an echo, repeated the burthen of his song distinctly—

"Adieu, Dumfries, my ain dear place!

Till I come o'er the sea;

Adieu, my ladie and only joy,

I may not stay with thee."

The sweet and well-known melody fixed Mause's ear; but between the dismal sighings of the wind, another voice seemed to rise. The waves beat tumultuously against the little pile of rocks now entirely insulated, and the mournful sounds heard among their clamour were like the shrieks of sinking sailors. The Caird ran to the door, and climbing on the highest rock, saw a light floating among the waters. Yet it was not on any mast or eminence, and presently it glided past the edge of the

isle, and sunk in the dark waters. Mause saw it distinctly, and even Dougal confessed its semblance to the corpse-lights that rise and float where unhappy travellers have perished. The cries had grown fainter till they ceased; and the storm itself began to sleep. It was "mirk midnight," but Dougal continued to walk on the isle of rocks till morning's light shewed him a human body bound to a plank of oak stuck upright in a creek, which the swell of the current had covered more than ten feet deep. The swell had now subsided—Mause sprang across, and beheld the body of Thomline, dead and bleaching in the wind. At this spectacle, easily explained by the shattered boat which lay among the hollows, the Carlina remembered his shrieks for succour, probably while he lashed himself to the last plank, and she wrung her hands with bitter moanings over her benefactor. The Caird listened eagerly to her confused tale of the dead lady and the house beneath the lake, which her loquacious agitation could not conceal: but insisted on endeavouring to trace them. It was in vain she reminded him of water-kelpies, of a Bishop of Galloway whose body was half changed to glass by their enchantments, and of a Dumfries-shire gentleman carried off on one of their white nags. The adventurous gipsy held her arm with a firm hand, and his pistols in the other, till he walked round all the windings and creeks of the Glen. No inlet betrayed a human habitation, but a peculiar agitation of the waters discovered what is called a deep "pot of the linn." The receding current left the edges of this cauldron bare; and Mause, whose curiosity began to struggle with her superstitious, pointed out an opening to which it might be necessary sometimes to dive under the shallow water. She hesitated to accompany him farther, and he patued himself, till a touching sight deterined them. A child sat under the narrow arch feeding a starling, which cried in a shrill tone, "Binnorie!—O Binnorie!"—This unfortunate boy had been already two days alone, waiting for him who would return no more, and had shared his last morsel with his favourite bird. No doubt remained. The adventurers entered, and climbed the ascent hewn in this cavern, till it brought them to a higher chamber, now lighted only by a crevice in the

* A vagabond pedlar or tinker.

side, which showed the rich incrustations of spar and stalactite on its roof. The table remained, and the lonely sofa covered with white linen. Mause's unknown companion raised it slowly, and saw the young and beautiful Countess of Cassilis, whose elopement from a fond husband with a gipsy youth had been long ascribed to witchcraft. It was the Earl himself who now looked upon her. Hoping to redeem his only son, he had come disguised to this glen, guided by the track of the gipsy gang with whom he suspected Mause of confederacy. But Tam Len, the real Dungal Caird, only profited by the aged Carline's superstition to supply his unsuspected retreat with milk and vegetables, and conceal his visits even from his tribe. Lord Cassilis gave generous pity to the fate of his unhappy wife as he removed her from the solitary chamber in the gipsy's cave to the grave he dug for her himself near Mause's cabig. Nor did the good Carline forget to cover it with the gilliflowers and hush of woodbine due to those who die in travail. The heir of Cassilis went home with the father from whom he had been stolen; and his half sister, born in guilt and misery, remained under the care of Mause, whose recompense was the pitcher of broad gold pieces, one of which, when it was spent at the tryete, first led to these discoveries. The gold mine of Dunduffie is now only the burial place of Dungal Caird and Lady Cassilis, still visible perhaps in the Glen of Green Spirits.

V.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRST NIGHT
OF
"LE NOTTI ROMANE."

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

(Concluded from Vol. LXXIV. page 492.)

DIALOGUE VI.

*Contentious Episode on the Death of
Scripta Emilianus, and Conclusion upon
that of Cæsar the Dictator.*

SCARCELY had he said these words, when a female form appeared, who slowly raised her veil, and from her downcast eyes dropt tears. He looking at her stood perplexed and silent. Then extending his arms, "Art thou," he cried, "indeed Licinia, whom in this eternal state I have sought in vain?"

—With tender accent she replied, "I am thy wretched wife. That hapless day was not my last, but my short life after it was more lamentable than death itself. As many of us as were made widows on that fatal day were forbidden to gird the mourning robe, and from me was taken even my marriage dower. Thus did the inimical patricians exhaust, at last, their rancorous malice on our feeble sex. More than three thousand citizens fell in the conflict of that day, and the Tiber ran tinged with Roman blood. Fulvius, victor of the Gauls, the most illustrious of thy followers, was killed by the fathers in a bath, and with him one of his sons. Another son remained as a hostage with the implacable senators, in his eighteenth year, beautiful as innocent. He asked for pity, and from rocks should have obtained it, but from the gowned fathers he asked in vain, and perished!"—"Behold, oh ungrateful people!" exclaimed Caius, "the reward bestowed on the defenders of your liberty! I entered the Comitium that day unarmed, and undefended; the laws my shield, my tongue my spear. The Consuls, on the contrary, had with them the most expert Cretan archers, hired to discharge their arrows into Roman breasts. The plebeians overcome fled to the Aventine, where succeeded a dreadful slaughter of them. I still could boast the not having drawn a sword that day, ready to die if necessary, but resolved to die innocent, rather than by crime to conquer. Oh, Romans! me, your tribune, the brother of him a short time before so dear to you, and who died in your cause, you abandoned to the fury of the conscripts. I had not among ye a single defender! Ye saw me oppressed, and gave me no other aid than words—vile words, exhorting me to fly! I did at length withdraw, and sought as an asylum suited to the desperation of my soul, the wood consecrated to the furies. The wind roared within it, in apt responses to my complaints against the ungrateful plebeians and the perversity of Fortune. My servant Philocrates alone remained with me of all my followers, who performed his last duty to me by plunging my sword into my heart."

Here the Tribune ceased, and his consort, resting both her hands upon his shoulder, reclined her cheek upon her hands. He turned his face towards her, in which was semblance strongly depicted of constancy and commiseration.

tion. I had observed, that whosoever his brother was grave, placid, and decorous in delivery, he declaimed with a vehemence almost amounting to rage. All the spectres seemed to revolve in their minds what they had heard.

In this suspense I saw an armed ghost advance, like unto a warrior prepared for combat. He shook his arms with a menacing boldness, and at the same time fixed his stern eyes on the two tribune brothers, who stood silent, as overcome with surprise, while their mother viewed the bold spectre with an air of majesty, placing her left hand on her side, and her right on one of the family tombs. The spectre thus began:

"I recognize ye well, seditious brothers, fatal to your country, who without arms carried on a war against her more destructive than any open violence. Seducing the people by the phantom of an impossible equality of Fortune, ye excited pernicious tumults not only in Rome, but throughout all Italy. The law by ye so much urged and insisted on, was in its principle just, and useful; but as for ages it had been transgressed, it was impossible to recall the observance of it, without throwing the whole of its relative property into a state of uncertainty and confusion. To prevent this confusion, to prevent the disturbance of long settled property, the Scipios, having their foreheads encircled with triumphal laurel, arose. Nasica, oh Tiberius! slew thee in the Comitium, in justifiable hostility, as a public enemy. Thee, oh unhappy Caius! I myself openly opposed: I, the son of Paulus Emilius; I, although not born of the Scipios, enrolled in their pedigree, and worthy to be so; I, the destroyer of Carthage; I, your protector, oh Romans! and the terror of your enemies, Scipio Emilianus. And now, ye plebeian brothers, more allied by crime than consanguinity, ye who have narrated our cruelties, and passed by your own, say who shed the first blood in these fatal discords ye excited? The atrocious mob by ye directed, always unworthy of liberty, which it depraves by licentiousness; in subjection base, arrogant when free, it made the first attempt on the inviolable person of the Tribune Octavius; who, while haranguing the assembly, was dragged from the rostri, and with difficulty saved by the extraordinary fidelity of a servant (more worthy of freedom than they), who in the tumult

interposed himself to screen him from the popular fury, until the eyes of this faithful servant were struck out of his head. I think I see him now groping his way through the Comitium, the carities of his eyes void and bloody, enquiring the fate of his beloved master. Turn then your execrations on yourselves, who first taught the daring hand of the deluded vulgar to violate the tribunitial dignity, and by contemning all authority, to render necessary the violence ye complain of. My own end is a woeful instance of your cruelty! which, although I was the husband of your sister Sempronius, could induce you to sacrifice to an ostentatious patriotism the feelings and affections of Nature. To me all eyes were turned—in me all hopes were centered of the common safety—and in the Comitium my exertions for it were constant and energetic—when in the middle of the night, lying by my consort's side in placid sleep, I was suddenly awake by the violent hands of some unknown assassin pressing my throat to strangulation, under the sensation of which I was doubtful whether suffering death, or in a dreadful dream, until in these eternal shades I found myself engulfed. To fall in the field of victory, and view, although with languid eyes, the flying enemy, is to die happy, and with honour; but to perish in my bed, in my sleep, by the hands of a cowardly assassin, is a death which even now rouses resentment in my indignant soul."

Cornelia, with fixed attitude, intrepid countenance, and in deep silence heard, and when he ceased replied:—"If thee it grieves to have been deprived of life, extended beyond the eleventh lustre, satiated with glory and with prosperous fortune—how justified the regrets of these my sons to have been cut off in the dawn of illustrious days, in the flower of age, the hopes of the people, the terror of tyranny, the admiration of Rome! When they fell, all Italy mourned—the tears of Italy fell—but, from these eyes dropped none. In a woman of so illustrious a race, the mother of two generous tribunes, whose lives had been devoted and lost in the defence of their country's rights, a proud sense of exultation was the most appropriate feeling. It is my boast that they are my sons, that I am their mother—that I produced them to the world, although

in vain for ye, oh Romans!—and my sole grief it is, that I had no more to suffer like them in so just a cause.

"Of thy death, Emilianus, I know not who was guilty; I know only, that adopted by my brother as his son, thou madest thyself leader and director of that tyranny which was opposed to Caius my son—That the Senate offered as a reward to him who should bring the head of Caius, its weight in gold—And that the Patrician Septimuleus presented it to the Consul Lucius Opimius, having first, to augment the reward, poured into it melted lead. Oh, Romans, ye saw weighed in the balance, the head of this—more his country's son than mine—against its equal weight in gold, the reward at once of barbarity and fraud."

The Ghost of Caius heard and groaned—and Emilianus thus replied:

"Are then the misfortunes of seditious plebeians only to be deplored? Does no one know—or does no one dare to report, the voice of fame concerning my death?"

Having said this, he stood in silent expectation of an answer; I heard a murmur of mingled voices, and it seemed as though the sad secret was about to be revealed—some endeavouring to speak, and others to restrain them—and at the same time I saw the spirit of a woman, anxious and striving to withdraw from the multitude. Fear was in her face, which she appeared solicitous to hide with her veil. But her attempt was prevented by a spectre, who seized her, tore open her veil, and presenting her to Emilianus, said, "Know you this woman?"

"Oh my wife!" exclaimed Emilianus, "Oh my Sempronius! why wouldst thou fly me?"

"Question her no farther," said the spectre who had seized her: "it was reported, that on that night which was to thee the last, she proved herself more the sister of the Gracchi, than the wife of Emilianus! therefore now urged by the consciousness of guilt, she flies thee."

While thus he spoke, the woman strove to release herself from his grasp, but in vain—the spectre still sternly eyed her, still held her to the view of her murdered husband. She her downcast eyes just raised to look at him, but could not endure the sight. A mournful silence pervaded the assembly—Emilianus put his hand to his

forehead, as horror-struck at the idea; then fixing his eyes on the spectre who held her, and recognizing him, exclaimed, "Oh Lelius! art thou still my friend?"

"Virtue is immortal," he replied; and releasing the woman, presented his right hand to his friend—then pointing to the woman, who had fled, "In her, Emilianus, behold a wife who could not only survive thee, but live under the most opprobrious suspicions. Rumour held her up to the public eye as the cruel agent of plebeian conspiracy. But until now it was rumour uncorroborated—Is she your wife, and dare not her eyes meet your's!—Is she your wife, and does she meet you in silence!—Is she your faithful wife, and does she fly your presence! Oh, wretched family! Even thou, oh Caius, wast suspected of being an accomplice in the deed—Nor could thy illustrious character, oh Cornelia! shield thee from imputations of privity in that sad event!"

At these words the matron assumed a sterner air of majesty, demanded silence, fixed her eyes on Emilianus, and with an intrepid air thus answered:

"I know not, oh Quirites, whose fortune has been most deplorable, mine in being subjected to such foolish calumny, or your's in having lived in an age so corrupt as to attach such calumny to the character of Cornelia. I, exalted in station and exposed to general notice, was high in public estimation, for elegance of manners and decorous life. My thoughts were at all times expressed in my countenance, nor was there one so bold, even in that licentious age, as openly to asperse my character with such foul suspicions. Even to the last years of my life, and in the retirement I passed them, I was occasionally surrounded by the most illustrious citizens, and, by the general consent and good-will, was reputed the mother of ye all. Here are no motives to disguise the truth—here every one may freely manifest the virtues and the vices of his former life. If I had had any participation in thy secret death, I should here, rather than deny it, feel gratified as with the recollection of a deed useful to our liberty. But far from the nature of Cornelia was all secret machination. She could operate no vengeance by fraud, or in the still darkness of the night—had vengeance been necessary, Cornelia would have effected it in the presence of ye all—in the eyes of the

whole nation—in the face of the world." She then, assuming an air of dignity, looked round to see if any one prepared to accuse her. But a respectful silence evinced the general opinion of her innocence, which was shortly broken by a voice in these words: "Oh daughter of Africanus, thy virtue towers to heaven, like the firm rock, under which tempestuous calumny shall roar in vain."

Lelius then continued—"Magnanimous woman, the friendship which I had in life for this illustrious ornament of his country, renders his barbarous death still grievous to my soul—but here, where falsehood is useless, were not thy own word sufficient, I see the multitude ready for thy defence."

While thus he spake, the shade of Caius darted forth, as avoiding that trial of the truth. His mother stood confounded by his sight, her dignified countenance sunk into sadness, and she looked at Tiberius with an eye of sorrow and suspicion, while he by silence, and by down-cast eyes, evinced that neither his eloquence, nor fraternal affection, could defend the cause of contumacy.

The Dictator turning then to Brutus, said, with a smile, "Call you such actions Liberty?"

"Be satisfied, Cæsar, you were born in a country depraved by vices, where thine own found daily exercise, prompt occasions, ready opportunities—but hadst thou lived in moderate times of civil equality, thy stubborn soul would have more honourably distinguished itself by permitting it."

"Thou art mistaken," replied Cæsar, "I should still have desired to surpass all in glory, though not in power. I drew the sword not to subdue Pompey, but that Pompey might not subdue me. What then I should have been among a wise people, appears from what I was among a foolish people. For where cruelty was applauded, clemency derided, vengeance necessary, I still tempered my conduct with favour and humanity—and yet if I could repent of any virtue, it would be that by which man exalts himself toward the Divine nature—a facility to pardon. Sylla, embued with civil blood, lived safely to old age in rural ease. I, always sparing of your blood, oh Romans! and prodigal of my own, was killed by those I had served, and thought my friends."

Thus having said, he fixed his eyes on

Brutus, and seemed inclined to anger; while in Brutus the reproof appeared only to awaken those feelings which had prompted the fatal deed. But Tully interposing said, "Peace, illustrious rivals! It is sufficient grief to us to see not yet appeased the greatest souls among us—although of manners and opinions different, both admirable. The one by a certain severe, and almost divine virtue in the midst of general corruption; the other for the rare quality of goodness conjoined with absolute power. Liberty was the nobler possession, but the power of the Dictator was easy. Call him tyrant if ye will—he was of all tyrants the best. Never was there a more honest citizen than Brutus—never was there a despot, in the height of prosperity, more moderate than Cæsar. Although of opposite qualities, both presented to the world an extraordinary example of the excellence of our nature. The one stood as a solitary beacon of virtue in a night of vice—the other suspended in a wide sea of blood preserved his innocence to the utmost possibility of an exalted station."

These words, pronounced by Cicero with a mildness capable of moderating anger in the most irritable, soon extinguished it in their bosoms who had so often experienced the influence of his powerful oratory. And as the clouds dispelled by the breath of Zephyr, were the perturbed gloom gradually removed, by his persuasion, from their lofty countenances. The Dictator first extended his victorious hand to Brutus, which Brutus clasped, and covered his face with the hem of his garment, as wishing to conceal his emotion. Tully, who had never seen in that austere countenance the slightest indication of a subdued mind, was ready to shed tears of gratification at the happy effect of his own words. The multitude, from the deep silence they had hitherto kept, broke into a kind of mournful murmur; like the roaring of the sea heard afar off. I now felt tears of pity stealing down my cheeks, witnessing the emotion of such exalted minds. While standing thus affected, Cicero, starting as with sudden thought, with an air of affectionate sadness, said to me, "The revolving world now turns to the sun's rays this hemisphere, and we are constrained to fly."

While thus he spake, the spectres like evanescent vapour disappeared—

his voice while speaking seemed to fall, as of one urged by a superior and irresistible power to flight. He vanished, pronouncing those last words, and I remained with lunging eyes, and palpitating heart, involved in darkness; not fully conscious whether I was alive, awake, dead, or dreaming. The various discourses, the innumerable multitude of spectres, still impressed my mind with wonder, and my heart with pity. Uncertain that I should ever see or hear them more, I invoked them with suppliant voice, but my cries resounded ineffectual amid the inexorable tombs. I then with dubious steps endeavoured to retrace my way, and was soon aided by the dawning light. Aurora now extended her rosy veil to the gentle breath of Zephyr, as the mild precursor of the glorious sun—and from subterranean damps and darkness I came forth to breathe the vital air. On my return home, oppressed with weariness, I laid down—I slept—and in my sleep my fancy again presented those forms, now become the tyrants of my mind.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

To the Editor of the European Magazine,

SIR,

I HAVE read with no small degree of surprise, in the New Monthly Magazine of September last, a most absurd account of Prince Edward Island; an account equally calculated to injure that colony, as to mislead those who might be disposed to quit this country, buoyed up with false hopes and golden dreams of living comfortably without labour, and growing rich without industry.

The island is certainly a most desirable place for some descriptions of people, who with the utmost exertions are incapable of maintaining themselves and families in this country; and who, after labouring hard all the best part of their lives, have no prospect but of pining out their latter days in poverty and wretchedness; people of this description, who are inclined to be *industrious* for a few years, may acquire a comfortable independence, and a security from want when they are no longer able to work. But if they expect, that "the poorest families will set down to a roast pig, wild ducks, and salmon, every day," or that the latter can be obtained for "a glass of rum"—that the land will pro-

duce wheat, barley, and potatoes, *without plowing*"—that *industry is not required, or that amusement is the sole duty of the farmer*," as set forth in the above named publication, their expectations will be most egregiously disappointed.

It is difficult to conceive what could induce any person to publish such a jumble of inconsistencies, contradictions, and absurdities, as are contained in the account alluded to.

I shall give you a brief and candid account of some interesting particulars of this colony, for the information of such as feel disposed to emigrate, that they may be the better enabled to judge of what they are to expect, and provide for themselves accordingly.

The Island of Prince Edward is situated in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, between the latitude 46 and 47; longitude 62 and 64 (that is to say), about 200 miles to the southward of England, and about 2500 miles to the westward. It is about 130 miles long, and at some places 30 miles broad, and contains 1,363,400 acres, very much intersected with navigable rivers and bays.

The appearance of the country in the summer is beautifully picturesque. It is in general level, or in rising slopes; there are no mountains, or any very high hills; but in the middle of the island, there are some nearly as high as the Sydenham hills. The uncleared part of the country is uniformly covered with trees, consisting principally of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock-pine, Beach, Birch, Maple, Poplar, and Oak, of the latter there is no considerable quantity.

The soil is of a reddish cast, a mixture of clay and sand; with scarcely any stones on the surface. It is very easily worked, and will produce every thing that grows in this country, and for the most part in a superior degree; but there is not a single instance of "a marl pit or chalk" on the island.

The climate has very little resemblance to that of England; during the continuance of summer the weather is infinitely finer; in winter much cooler, but in general clear and bracing. Those who have been long on the island complain of our winters, and say they feel a much more unpleasant cold in our damp and wet seasons.

I have heard some of them assert, that they have a sensation in this country, as if they were up to their necks in water; and during their residence here

have been subjected to constant colds and coughs.

The climate is very healthy, and emigrants from Europe lose nothing of their ruddy complexions; most of the inhabitants have very large families of children, who grow up healthy and strong, and become useful at a very early age. There is no epidemic disorder incident to the island; it forms in this respect, as in many others, a striking contrast to the United States. There is only one regularly bred medical man on the island; the good women of the neighbourhood perform the obstetrick operations to each other, and with great success. Females appear to suffer much less in that trying situation than in Europe. I have seen a woman about her household business two days after lying in; it is the custom, to administer a glass of rum as soon as the lady is delivered, and I have never heard of its producing any bad effect; it is, indeed, the grand specific. At the time I was on the island the measles made their appearance. Rum was liberally administered in spite of every caution that I gave them, and uniformly with success; out of at least a hundred people young and old, who had the measles in the neighbourhood where I was, not one died, nor did any of them seem to suffer any bad effects from the disease, or this extraordinary treatment. Though the weather is severe, it is by no means such as to "put a period to out-door labour;" winter is the season in which the inhabitants employ themselves in the woods cutting down timber. While the snow is on the ground is the most eligible time for drawing it off the woods to the sides of navigable rivers, where it is in the spring put into the water to be rafted to the depot of such merchants as are in the habit of taking it in payment from the settlers.

This is also the season in which the farmers get their timber for fencing their lands, and for repairing their farms. The severity of the winter generally commences about the 12th of December, and the rivers are in most years frozen over about Christmas; frequent snow-showers occur from December to March. When the first snow falls the roads are difficult to pass, but they shortly become beaten, and there is nearly as much travelling in the winter as in summer; and though there are frequent thaws during this season

till the latter part of March, there is very seldom any material breaking up of the ice till St. Patrick's day (the 17th of that month), about which time the ice, in most years, begins to clear away at the entrances of the harbours, and in some seasons sowing of wheat commences the latter end of April, but more frequently in May.

Winter wheat has not yet had a fair trial; there is no doubt but if the snow falls in quantities to cover the ground before the severe frost sets in (which is most commonly the case, it would answer well; but in the present infant state of agriculture, it is considered as too great a risk. When the country shall be better peopled, and more attention be paid to cultivating the soil, I have no doubt but winter wheat would be found a more profitable and convenient crop.

I have seen crops of summer wheat equal to those of any part of the world; the barley is excellent, and oats much superior to any other of American growth; the potatoes and turnips cannot be exceeded any where; and peas and beans are quite as good as any I have ever seen. Cabbage, carrots, and parsnips, are produced as good as any in England; in fact all the produce of English gardens will thrive equally well.

Very seldom is manure made use of for raising corn, though many parts of the island abound with sea-weed, and in some parts it lies rotting in immense quantities.

In general, farming is carried on in a most slovenly manner; and it is not uncommon to see grass growing up amongst the corn, almost in equal quantities.

Crop after crop of wheat is reaped upon the same spot without manure. I am of opinion, that if the same mode of agriculture was practiced as in this country, the crops would be fully equal.

The natural grass of the country consists of what is called by the naturalists, "*Poa Pratensis*," or what I believe is commonly called, smooth-stalked meadow grass, and white clover; these are the only species of natural grass I have seen on the island growing in any considerable quantities, except on the marshes, and on sand-hills, which border on most of the harbours on the north side; the latter produce a high strong grass, mixed with a kind of pea or vetch, and which makes excellent

hay, and is of great use to new settlers to feed their cattle during the winter, before they can clear sufficient land to produce corn and potatoes, and upland grass.

It is the practice with some farmers to sow what is called Timothy grass, which affords a larger crop than the natural grass, and remains many years in the ground. I have frequently met with that species of red clover called cow grass in small patches, growing naturally, and have no doubt but it would answer well if sown with corn. I have never seen any trial made of the common red clover, but have no doubt that it would suit the soil. The climate is particularly favourable to sheep; I never heard that any die of the rot, or any disease common to sheep in this country: they are small but of excellent flavour: the common size is about 60lbs. the carcase. The cattle are smaller than in England, but larger than the Scotch or Welsh breed: the common size of oxen is from 6 to 9 hundred pounds, besides the offal.

They are remarkably tractable at the plough, and drawing timber out of the woods; and are by no means "scarce," as represented in the Narrative of the New Monthly Magazine of September, in which, in another part, it is asserted, "Newfoundland is entirely supplied with live stock from Prince Edward Island." Though Newfoundland is not "entirely supplied with live stock" from thence, a great number of cargoes are annually sent there, and many cargoes of potatoes and turnips.

The price of sheep is from 15s. to 20s. each; cows from 5l. 10s. to 6l.; oxen from 9l. to 12l. each; wheat from 6s. to 7s. per bushell; barley 8s. 6d. to 4s.; oats 2s. to 2s. 6d.; potatoes 1s. 6d. to 2s. geese 2s. 6d. each, and fowls from 9d. to 1s. each.

The settler has at first many inconveniences to encounter, which must be the case in all new countries; but he has a certainty, that by perseverance he cannot fail of success. A good soil, small rent, and no taxes (except a quit rent of 2s. per 100 acres to the crown), are circumstances which render success certain; and there is no country I have ever yet seen, where these advantages exist in an equal degree to Prince Edward Island. There is yet to be discovered, a large extent of what is called *Forest-land*, situated on the sides of *mountainous rivers*, and in ports on the *sea-coast*. Springs of water are abun-

ant, and of excellent quality. The climate is most healthy, and there is a constant communication with the neighbouring coast of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland; and frequent opportunities of sending or receiving accounts from Great Britain; a post goes twice in each of the summer months, and once a month in the winter to Pictou; and by packet to England. There is no such place as the town of "Breton" on the Continent.

The rivers abound with trout, eels, mackarel, flounders, oysters, and lobsters, and some salmon; and the coast with cod-fish and herrings in great abundance. The latter, soon after the ice breaks away in the spring, rush into the harbours on the north side of the island in immense shoals, and are taken by the inhabitants in small nets with very little trouble; and as salt is cheap (not being subject to duty) most families barrel up a quantity for occasional use. The lobsters are in great abundance and very large and fine. In Europe this kind of shell-fish is only taken on the sea-coast amongst rocks; at Prince Edward Island they are taken in the rivers and on shallows, where they feed on a kind of sea-weed, called by the islanders *eel-grass*, and a person by wading into the water half-leg deep, might fill a bushel basket in half an hour. Many schooners are annually laden with oysters for Quebec and Newfoundland.

The plenty of fish, and the ease with which it is procured, is of great assistance to the inhabitants, and in particular new settlers, before they have time to raise food from the produce of the land.

Hares and partridges are plenty, and are free for any person to kill; and in the spring and autumn great plenty of wild geese, ducks, and other water-fowl.

The advantage of being situated on the sea-coast must be obvious, when compared with the miserable situation of those who have been deluded to quit their native country for the interior of the United States; which every person must be convinced of who will take the trouble of reading a publication by Mr. Feron, printed for Longman and Hurst, Paternoster-row. This gentleman was sent to the States by a party of his friends, the representatives of thirty-nine families, who very wisely determined to send a person on whose report

they could depend to examine the country, and collect such information as would enable them to form a correct opinion, before they left their native country, of how far they were likely to better themselves. It is a candid and dispassionate description of the country and people *

Many who have emigrated to the American States, after enduring the utmost fatigue, hardships, and privations, in the distant back settlements, have perished; and many others that have survived, after exhausting their

little property, have been glad to get to the back settlements of Canada. At this time, whilst the deluded subjects of these realms are going to the United States, many even of native America, are emigrating to the Northern British Settlements. The horrid accounts that have been made public of the sufferings of those who have arrived in America, are shocking to humanity.

Whist numbers fall sacrifices to fatigue, to want, and to the climate, and others are lingering out their miserable lives in the back country, the British settlements afford an opening to industrious people in healthy situations on the sea coast; and I do not know any situation more eligible than that of Prince Edward Island, where *English laws* and English customs prevail; where new comers are treated with hospitality, and such as are industrious cannot fail of doing well.

* Take a small specimen of the manner in which travellers are entertained on the road of this land of plenty and hospitality, as it has been termed.

"At five o'clock in the evening," says the narrator, "I reached the top of the Alleganies; our stage was far behind. This day I had walked sixteen miles. The Fontuin Inn is a miserable log-house, or what you would call a dog-hole; it was crowded with emigrants. I asked for something to eat, but could only obtain for answer, 'I guess whiskey is the only feed we have on sale.' I have met with several instances when I have asked, 'have you any meat?' 'No'—'Fish?' 'No'—'Cheese?' 'No'—'Biscuits?' 'No'—'I will pay you any price you please,'—'I guess we have only rum and whiskey feed.' The character of the inhabitants appear cold, friendless, unfeeling, callous, and selfish; all the emigrants I have conversed with, complain of the enormous charges.

"Log-houses are the only habitations for many miles; they are formed of trunks of trees. In some houses there are windows; in others a door performs the double office. The chimney is erected outside in a similar manner as the body of the house; some have clay in their chimneys, a precaution necessary in these western pillars.

"In some are two apartments, in others but one, for all the operations of cooking, eating, sleeping, and washing. The pigs also come in for their share of the log residence.

"At the foot of the hill I came up with a woman and a girl with two infants in their arms, which come (to use their own language) "from Somersetshire in England." Understanding from my remarks, that I had been in their country, they spoke of it with heartfelt attachment, and were sorry they had been persuaded to leave it. They had been told America was the first place in the world, but they had experienced nothing but difficulties since they had set their foot on it." I earnestly recommend the perusal of this publication to all those who contemplate emigration to the United States.

The price of lands depend much on the situation. It is usual for each settler to take one or two hundred acres on the borders of the sea-coast. What is called "front-land," on navigable rivers, in small quantities, sells for (in prime situations) from one to two guineas per acre, freehold; or on lease, to occupy the land three or four years for nothing, and progressively increasing from three pence, to two shillings per acre, per annum; lands two or three miles from the coast, or in larger quantities, sell much cheaper.

The most advantageous situations, are those on the North and East side of the Island, on account of the number of fish which frequent that coast, and which are a great assistance to new comers.

Budaque, which is situated on the south side, and so much recommended by the writer alluded to, is one of the worst situations on the island for a new settler, as it is not only distant from the fisheries, but the front lands are already occupied; and Mr. Campbell, who the writer before mentioned recommends to apply to, is only possessed of a few hundred acres; and I never heard of his being authorised to act as agent for any of the landed proprietors. The quality of the lands at Budaque, are by no means superior to the other parts of the island.

It would probably be taking up too much of your valuable pages to enter more on the subject at present; but if the additional information I can give

is desirable, I will continue it in your next number.

In the mean time, for the better information of those who wish to be acquainted with the geography of Prince Edward Island, I refer them to a map of that colony, published by Laurie and Whittle, Fleet-street; and I subjoin the names of the principal proprietors of lands resident in this country, from whom such as are desirous of purchasing or getting further information may, I have no doubt, obtain what might be depended upon.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Selkirk, whose agent is John Richardson, Esq. No. 5, Fludyer-street, Westminster, and whose agent on the Island is the Attorney General, Charlotte Town.

Sir James and Robert Montgomery, Esq. son to the late Chief Baron of Scotland, Edinburgh, whose agent on the Island is Mr. Curtis Stanhope, on the north side of the Island.

Laurence Sullivan, Esq. Hill-street, Berkely-square, whose agent on the Island is the Attorney General.

John Hill, Esq. Rotherhithe, Surrey, who carries on a mercantile concern on the Island, and is in the habit of sending vessels every season, and who has a son settled at Lewis Town, a fine harbour on the north side of the Island.

The above gentlemen are the committee of proprietors for occasionally corresponding with government, and arranging the public concerns of the island.

The month of March or April is the best time of the year to embark for that colony, as at these seasons easterly winds mostly prevail, and the passage is frequently made in three weeks or a month. Vessels sail from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Dublin, Waterford, and many other ports in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The passage in the steerage is from eight to ten pounds; or, finding themselves in provisions, from four to five pounds.

Cabin passengers from fifteen to twenty pounds; children under 7 years of age, half-price.*

* We are told in the New Monthly Magazine, that "there are no taxes levied, and that it is impossible where there is no representation;" and in the very next line, "The House of Assembly is returned in the same manner as our Members of Parliament."

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. No. XLVIII.

THE LATE QUEEN'S WILL.

THE will of her late Majesty was on Friday, January the 8th, proved in Doctors' Commons, by Lord Arden and General Taylor, the executors. The personal property is sworn to as being under 140,000*l*.

The will is in substance as follows:—

Her Majesty directs her debts, and the legacies and annuities given by her will, to be paid out of the personalty, or out of the sale of personals, if there is not sufficient in her Majesty's treasury to provide for those payments.

Her Majesty states her property to consist of a real estate in New Windsor, called the Lower Lodge, and of personals of various descriptions; those of the greatest value being her jewels, which are classed as follows:—

1. Those which the King purchased for 50,000*l* and presented to her (supposed on her marriage).

2. Those presented to her by the Nabob of Arcot.

3. Those purchased by herself, or being presents made on birth-days or other occasions.

In the event of the King surviving, and being restored from his malady,

The fact is, the Constitution is the same as that of the mother country. Bills must pass through the House of Assembly and Legislative Council; and must have the assent of the Governor before they can pass into a law. But any law respecting property must have a suspending clause, and is nugatory till it receives the royal assent; and no law can be enacted that is contrary to the laws of England.

There is only a tax of ten-pence per gallon on rum.

In the same publication it is asserted, "that there are six thousand Indian families!"

The number of Indian families does not exceed one hundred; they are of the tribe of Micmacs, and were converted to the Roman Catholic religion when the French was in possession of the Island; they have built themselves a very decent chapel, and are a quiet harmless people.

Their principal residence is on Lenox Island, in Richmond Bay, on the north side, where some of them raise corn and potatoes. They maintain themselves in the spring, summer, and autumn, principally by fishing; and in the winter by cutting timber and fire-wood for the inhabitants. Charlotte Town is principally supplied with fire-wood cut by them.

her Majesty bequeaths to him the jewels which he purchased and gave her; but if he should not survive, or should not be restored to a sound state of mind, she then gives those jewels to the House of Hanover as an heir-loom.

Her Majesty then alludes to the Queen of Wurtemberg being so handsomely provided for, and gives the jewels presented by the Nabob of Arcot to her four remaining daughters, directing those jewels to be sold, and the produce divided amongst the four daughters, subject to the charge of debts, &c.

The remaining jewels she gives equally amongst the four daughters just mentioned, to be divided according to a valuation to be made of them.

The house and ground at Frogmore, and the Shawe establishment, her Majesty gives to the Princess Augusta Sophia; but if she should find living in it and keeping it up too expensive, it is directed to revert to the Crown, upon a valuation being made and given for it to the Princess Augusta Sophia, with due consideration to the improvements; whether it shall please the Prince Regent to reserve the possession of it as an appendage to Windsor Castle, or to authorize any other disposal of it.

Her Majesty gives the fixtures, articles of common household furniture, and live and dead stock in the house at Frogmore, or on the estates, to her daughter Augusta Sophia.

She gives the estate in New Windsor, purchased of the late Duke of St. Alban's, and commonly called the Lower Lodge, with its appendages, to her youngest daughter, Sophia.

Her books, plate, house linen, china, pictures, drawings, prints, all articles of ornamental furniture, and all other valuables and personals, she directs to be divided in equal shares, according to a valuation to be made, amongst her four younger daughters.

Her Majesty states, that she brought various property from Mecklenburgh, as specified in a list, No. 1, to be annexed to her will; and she desires that that property shall revert to the House of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and be sent back to the senior branch of that House.

Her Majesty then expresses her intention of giving several legacies, as specified in a list, No. 2, to be annexed to her will, to be paid out of her personal property, within six months

after her death; but no such lists as these were annexed to her will, or made out by her Majesty.

Her Majesty appoints Lord Arden and General Taylor Trustees for the property bequeathed to her daughters Elizabeth and Mary; stating that property to be left to them for their sole benefit, and independent of any husbands they have or may have; and she also appoints Lord Arden and General Taylor her Executors.

The will is dated November 16, 1818 (the day before her Majesty's death). It is in the hand writing of General Taylor; and two of the attesting witnesses are Sir Francis Millman and Sir Henry Halford.

REVENUE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, for the Quarters ended 5th January 1818 and 1819, respectively, exclusive of arrear of War Duties:—

	1818.	1819.
Customs	*£.3,017,621	2,465,664
Excise	5,499,672	6,233,010
Stamps	1,566,532	1,530,532
Post Office	319,000	319,000
Assessed Taxes... ..	2,260,017	2,303,778
Land Taxes	333,604	408,366
Miscellaneous	*255,318	133,381

£.13,271,764 13,398,761

The above is a cheering statement, upon which we take leave to congratulate the public.

Customs.—It appears upon the comparative view of the Customs' Revenue for the two corresponding quarters, that there has been a less receipt in the quarter ending the 5th of January, than in the corresponding quarter last year; but that quarter was swelled by an anticipated payment upon sugar duties to the amount of about 700,000*l.* which would otherwise not have been paid till the next or the following quarter. Deducting, therefore, this sum from the quarter ended 5th January, 1818, the receipt of the quarter ended 5th January, 1819, will exceed that of the corresponding quarter.

Excise.—The increase in the quarter

* This sum includes between 600,000*l.* and 700,000*l.* paid up in anticipation of the sugar duties, which would not, in the ordinary course of payment, have been received till the next, or the following quarter. The Miscellaneous also includes a large incidental repayment of imposts money.

just expired beyond the corresponding quarter, is 738,388.

Stamps.—Under this head there is a decrease, but to a very trifling amount—about 36,000.

Post Office.—The receipt of the two quarters is exactly the same.

Assessed Taxes.—There is an increase of 43,761. beyond the corresponding quarter.

Land Taxes.—An increase of 51,768. beyond the quarter last year.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head there is a difference of above 120,000. in favour of the corresponding quarter last year; but this is to be attributed to a large repayment of imprest money.

The whole quarter presents an excess of 126,997. beyond the revenue of the corresponding quarter last year, which was deemed a very productive one, and which, if we recollect right, afforded an opportunity for indulging some predictions by no means favourable to the quarter just ended—how well they have been verified we now show.

The deficiency upon this quarter, we repeat (this being the large half-year's payment of dividends), is about 1,279,000. being much less than was anticipated.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TRIED, and the OFFENCES they were Convicted of, at the Old Bailey Sessions, in the Year 1818.

Murder	3	Capital Offences.
Burglary	25	
House Breaking	7	
Highway Robbery	25	
Stealing in a Dwelling-house	68	
Stealing privately in a Shop	16	
Stealing on the River Thames	2	
Horse Stealing	11	
Sheep Stealing	9	
Cattle Stealing	1	
Cutting down Trees	1	
Returning from Transportation	1	
Forgery	2	
Uttering Forged Bank Notes	25	
Having Possession of ditto without lawful excuse	98	
Receiving Stolen Goods	10	
Manslaughter	6	
Embezzlement	2	
Fraud	6	
Grand Larceny	1093	
Misdemeanours	6	
Uttering Counterfeit Coin	13	
	1480	

OF THESE THERE WERE,
Between the age of ten and
fourteen

33

Between the age of fourteen and eighteen	195
Between the age of eighteen and twenty-one	391

Total under 21 years of age..624

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY, in his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, in the Year 1818, and how they have been disposed of. In Custody on the 1st of January, 1818.....

Committed from that period to the 31st Dec. 1818	2326
	—2571
Of which have been Executed..	20
Died	11
Removed to the Hulks at Sheerness, preparatory to Transportation	647
Ditto to Portsmouth	50
Ditto to Gosport	100
Ditto to Woolwich	78
Removed to the Penitentiary, Milbank	33
Removed to the Refuge for the Destitute	29
Removed to Bethlem Hospital	3
Removed by Habeas Corpus to County Gaols for Trial at the Assizes	23
Removed to the House of Correction for the City of London, for Imprisonment for certain periods	77
Removed to the House of Correction for the County of Middlesex for the like purpose	286
Removed to ditto, having received his Majesty's Pardon, on condition of being imprisoned therein for certain periods	10
Removed to the Ship Maria, at Deptford, destined to carry out Female Convicts to New South Wales	36
Discharged, having had his Majesty's Free Pardon	23
Discharged, being acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions	486
Discharged by Proclamation; Bills of Indictment not having been found against them	251
Discharged for want of Prosecution	53
Discharged, having undergone their Sentence of Imprisonment	108
Discharged upon Bail, and other Causes	46
	—2370
Remained in Custody the 1st January, 1819, Males	277
Females	
	384

2754

W. R. H. BROWN, Keeper.
* Nearly 2000 of these were Middlesex Prisoners.

THE GLEANER.

No. X.

This is an art
Which does mend Nature, change it rather.
Winter's Tale, Act iv. Scene 3.

THE principal argument, and indeed the only one which appears to have any weight, which is employed by such as are averse to the benefits of education being extended to the lower classes of society, is the tendency which they conceive instruction possesses, to unfit the poor for the duties of their station, and to inspire them with sentiments of ambition, that are calculated to destroy that proper subordination which is essential to the well-being of man in a social state. But this opinion arises in a very great measure from a mistaken view of the subject. It has generally been found, to the surprise of those who have not examined into the cause, that men of cultivated minds, and superior intellectual powers, have been the persons who have espoused this sentiment. If the advantages of education are real, it seems natural to suppose, that they who have experienced them would be the very last who could object to their being bestowed upon others: and warmth of zeal in a good cause has sometimes led its possessors to lay aside that charity which "thinketh no evil," and to suspect that there must be a badness of heart, where there is not a willingness to co-operate in their exertions. But the man of more enlarged views, and greater liberality of mind, will be always willing to attribute a difference of opinion from his own to an error in judgment, rather than to the want of benevolence. The man of science and extended information, when he hears of the education of the poor, forgets that the instruction which it is intended should be conveyed, is to be limited to their necessities, and suited to their wants. A thousand associations rush into his mind, connected with the elegance of literature, and the pleasures of the imagination: his enlarged views extend to all the finer sensibilities of a cultivated taste, and the delicate pleasures of a poetical fancy: and forgetting the long succession of initiatory steps over which he had passed in order to gain his present ascendancy, he supposes that those who have scarcely reached the pedestal of the column will be able to range over as wide a track,

and to command as extensive a prospect, as he enjoys from its summit. But let it be remembered, that whilst education ceases to be of service when it directs the attention of the young, and more particularly of the indigent, to subjects which are unsuited to the sphere in which they are eventually destined to move; yet, at the same time, so long as it is confined to proper objects, it produces a clearness of perception, and a correctness of judgment, which will be of the greatest service to their possessor; and as well might the father, whose rank in life would enable his children to move in the higher circles of fashion, refuse to them the advantages of early tuition, lest the literature of fiction should instil into their minds false ideas of human nature, as for the man of opulence to withhold his influence from the cause of the instruction of the poor, lest they should become discontented with their subordinate situations in society.

But there is something in the mere mechanical process of instruction, which carries with it an antidote to the dreaded poison. The passions of youth require to be brought under restraint; and the salutary correction of the master supplies, in earlier life, the deficiency of reason, which, in maturer years, employs its powerful controul. The indulgence of the parent often produces in the object of his mistaken fondness, the germ of those rebellious inclinations which characterize the man as a slave to his selfish propensities; which render the husband a despot, and the father a tyrant. The habits of regularity which are produced by the discipline of a school, do not cease to influence the conduct when that discipline determines the observance of method, and the attention to punctuality, which are there of so much importance, enter into the plans, and regulate the conduct, in more advanced life. The miniature of the busy scenes of the world which a school presents, prepares the minds of youth for the darker shades and deeper colourings, the bolder strokes and more variegated delineations, of their future intercourse with society. The wholesome restraint produced by the dread of disgrace and punishment, and the proper influence of the master over his charge, serve as an excellent preparation for the check which the fear of the censure of those, whose good

opinion they will wish to obtain, will inspire; and for that submission which is due from an inferior to a superior.

Independent of those peculiar advantages which the communication of knowledge is calculated to bestow, there is something in the particular method of the modern systems of instruction, which produces the most beneficial effects, and is attended with the most salutary consequences. The interrogatory method, which is so important a feature in the present management of the education of the poor, fixes the attention, excites a proper degree of emulation, and leads to the understanding of what is read. The teacher possesses many advantages, which result from the simplicity of the plan, the regularity of the discipline, and the subordination of the scholars. The stations of the monitors serve as so many constant objects of attainment, and keep up a spirit of indefatigable exertion. The grand principle of the division of labour facilitates all the operations of the instructors, and the number of the instruments that are employed, renders the exertions of each an auxiliary to the efforts of the other.

It is a peculiarly interesting characteristic of the modern institutions for the education of the poor, that its advantages are not confined to one sex only, but are extended also to the females of the lower classes of society, who stand so much in need of the support which it is calculated to afford. The monopolizing spirit of man has been gradually giving way, till in the march of centuries he has been changed from the selfish savage to his true character, the generous protector of those whose nature and reason point out to him as the proper objects of his regard. He has emerged from the brutish degradation of an exclusive tyranny, and has attained that nobler dignity, and more enviable superiority, which have marked his character as the alleviator of the sufferings, and the sympathizing sharer of the distresses, of those who no longer look to him in vain for commiseration.

To those who have advocated the interesting cause of the education of the poor, and who have devoted their time, and contributed a portion of their wealth, to extend the advantages resulting from early instruction, very little need be said as a stimulus to

induce them to direct their attention to the instruction of females. If they have considered it as desirable that those indigent boys, whose parents could not afford to pay for their education, should receive it through the instrumentality of others; if the constant and operative wish of their hearts has been, that they who by nature are possessed of comparatively stronger physical powers, and greater strength of constitution, should receive those additional supports which a well disciplined and properly regulated mind is calculated to afford; it would be casting a reflection on the sincerity of their motives, to believe for one moment that they can hesitate to evince the same activity, and to put forth the same energies, on behalf of the weaker sex, whose greater susceptibility of suffering, and more acute sensibilities, require every thing for their alleviation, that ingenuity can devise, or a disinterested liberality can supply.

Many indeed may think, that it is not very material whether females in this situation of life are able to read or not; but even were the immediate benefits of such instruction so problematical as some would infer, it would still be proper that they should be taught to read, were it only that they might have the mere possibility afforded them of acquiring for themselves other useful knowledge. The recollection that it is only the ability to peruse it which renders the Bible of service, is a sufficient answer to every objection. The maxims which it inculcates, and the precepts which it contains, are peculiarly suitable to those who move in the lower walks of life. They will there learn the duties of their station, the importance of humility, and the necessity for submission; and so long as their conduct is regulated by its injunctions, and their behaviour influenced by its directions, they will be better suited for the situation of servants and inferior domestics, and will thus prove valuable members of the community; filling up with credit to themselves, and advantage to their superiors, an office of very great importance in every family in the middling and higher classes of society.

A very important character of the modern systems of instruction of the poor, is that of the appointment of

visitors, who are able, from their more extended knowledge, their influence, and their rank, to supply parts in the machinery of education which the young monitors are not capable of doing. By their diligent attendance to the opportunities of usefulness which are afforded to them, the instruction that is conveyed will not be confined to the mere mechanical art of telling their letters, combining them into syllables, forming them into words, and pronouncing them as such without a knowledge of their meaning. The visitors may by their affectionate regard, and by their judicious advice and counsel, communicate to these fellow partakers of the same common nature, the same lively feelings, and (though in an infinitely less degree) the same capability of improvement; that knowledge which will add to all their temporal comforts, alleviate all their sufferings, and "survive beyond the grave." The education that would thus be afforded would become one of incalculable advantage to them. The dispositions would be prepared which it was necessary to direct, the hearts would be touched which it was wished to guide. The understanding would be formed by the communication of the most valuable knowledge. The moral attainments would become more an object of consideration than those which were only intellectual. The precepts which were instilled would tend to qualify the youthful listeners to them, not only for the conscientious discharge of earthly duties, but would lead the thoughts to subjects of still greater importance, and higher interest. The formation of their characters would be the great object of their education. Their moral powers would be called forth and excited; their faults would be checked and corrected; their virtues cherished and encouraged. The evil passions as they displayed themselves would be strangled in their birth; every religious feeling would be fostered, and every pious resolve strengthened. And thus, with the divine blessing upon the exertions of those who felt a lively concern for their welfare, would the sons and daughters of ignorance, of poverty, and of wretchedness, be directed into the paths of virtue, of religion, and of happiness.

ALFRED,

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE NEBRIDES, AND
RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH
CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from Vol. LXXIV. page 418.)

IN the morning we found ourselves on the edge of the sea. Having procured a boat, we dismissed our Highlanders, and were ferried over to the isle of

SKY.

• We landed at Arnydel, which is a neat house, built where the Macdonalds had once a seat, which was burnt in the commotions that followed the revolution. The walled orchard, which belonged to the former house, still remains. It is well shaded by tall ash trees. From hence we visited and remarked the island.

Sky is one of the most extensive of the Western isles, about sixty miles long, and nearly the same in breadth; containing about sixteen thousand inhabitants; divided between the Laird of M'Leod and Lord M'Donald, whose ancestor was M'Donald, the powerful Lord of the Isles. The surface is rugged and variable: the climate is extremely changeable, and snow covers some mountains even to the middle of summer. The isle is watered by a great number of rivers abounding in trout and salmon. There are also a number of lakes, well stored with trout and eels. The largest of these lakes takes its name from St. Columba, to whom is dedicated a chapel which stands on a small island in the midst of the lake. There is a remarkable valley which attracts the surprise of the stranger, entirely surrounded by rugged hills, except at two or three passes known only to the inhabitants, who all of a sudden introduce the traveller into a vale which can pasture four thousand cattle. In days of calamity it was used as a retreat both for men and cattle.

As this island lies in the fifty-seventh degree, the air cannot be supposed to have much warmth. Sky lies open on the west and north to a vast extent of ocean, and is cooled in the summer by a perpetual ventilation, but by the same blasts is kept warm in winter. Their weather is not pleasing. Half the year is deluged with rain. From the autumnal to the vernal equinox, a dry day is hardly known, except when the showers are suspended

by a tempest. Under such skies can be expected no great exuberance of vegetation. Their winter overtakes their summer, and their harvest often lies upon the ground drenched with rain. The autumn struggles hard to produce some of our early fruit. I gathered gooseberries in September, but they were small, and the husk was thick. Their winter is seldom such as puts a full stop to the growth of plants, or reduces the cattle wholly to live on the surplusage of the summer.

The soil, as in other countries, has its diversities. In some parts there is only a thin layer of earth spread upon a rock, which bears nothing but short brown heath, and perhaps is not capable of any better product. There are many bogs or morasses of greater or less extent, where the soil cannot be supposed to want depth, though it is too wet for the plough. But we did not observe in these any aquatic plants. The valleys and the mountains are alike darkened with heath. Some grass, however, grows here and there, and some happier spots of earth are capable of tillage.

Their agriculture is laborious, and perhaps rather feeble than unskilful. Their chief manure is sea-weed, which, when they lay it to rot upon the field, gives them a better crop than those of the Highlands. They heap sea shells upon the dunghill, which in time moulder into a fertilizing substance. When they find a vein of earth where they cannot use it, they dig it up, and add to it the mould of a more commodious place.

In our passage from Scotland to Sky, we were wet for the first time with a shower. This was the beginning of the Highland winter, after which we were told that a succession of three dry days was not to be expected for many months. The winter of the Hebrides consists of little more than rain and wind.

The third or fourth day after our arrival at Arnydel, brought us an invitation to the isle of Raasay, which lies east of Sky. To gain a commodious passage to Raasay, it was necessary to pass over a large part of Sky. We were furnished, therefore, with horses and a guide. In the islands there are no roads, nor any marks by which a stranger may find his way. The journeys are rather tedious than

long. A very few miles requires several hours. From Arnydel we came to Coriatachan, a house very pleasantly situated between two brooks, with one of the highest hills of the island behind it.

It need not, I suppose, be mentioned, that in countries so little frequented as the islands, there are no houses where travellers are entertained for money. He that wanders about these wilds, either procures recommendations to those whose habitations lie near his way, or, when night and weariness come upon him, takes the chance of general hospitality. If he finds only a cottage, he can expect little more than shelter, for the cottagers have little more for themselves; but if his good fortune bring him to the residence of a gentleman, he will think himself happy. There is, however, one inn by the sea side, at Sconsor in Sky, where the post-office is kept.

We found the boat ready, and the weather favourable; so that our passage was quick and pleasant. When we came near the island of

RAASAY,

we saw the laird's house, a neat modern fabric. We had, as at all other places, some difficulty in landing. The crags were irregularly broken, and a false step would have been very mischievous. Our reception exceeded our expectation. We found nothing but civility, genteel hospitality, and plenty, in the house of Macleod.

The length of Raasay is, by computation, fifteen miles, and the breadth two. Raasay probably contains a hundred square miles, or nearly; computation by miles is negligent and arbitrary. It affords not much ground, notwithstanding its extent, either for tillage or pasture, for it is rough, rocky, and barren. The cattle often perish by falling from the precipices. It is, like the other islands, generally naked of shade, but it is naked by neglect, for the laird has an orchard, and very large forest trees grow about his house. Like other hilly countries, it has many rivulets. One of the brooks turns a corn-mill. Trout and eels are the principal fish.

Raasay has wild fowl in abundance, but neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. The corn of this island is but little. I saw the harvest of a small field. The women reaped the corn, and the men bound up the sheaves. The ground

seems fitter for cattle than for corn, and of black cattle I suppose the number is very great. This island is supposed to have been very long inhabited. On one side of it they shew caves, into which the rude nations of the first ages retreated from the weather. These dreary vaults might have had other uses. Stone heads of arrows are very frequently picked up. The people call them elf-bolts, and believe that the fairies shoot them at the cattle. The number of this little community has never been counted by its ruler, nor have I obtained any positive account, consistent with the result of political computation. Probably the population may be near a thousand.

Near the house at Raasay, is a chapel unroofed and ruinous, which has long been used only as a place of burial. About the churches in the islands, are small squares enclosed with stone, which belong to particular families, as repositories of the dead. At Raasay, there is one for the proprietor, and one for some collateral house. It is not only in Raasay that the chapel is unroofed and useless; through the few islands which we visited, we neither saw nor heard of any house of prayer, except in Sky, that was not in ruins.

Raasay has little that can detain the traveller, except the laird and his family; but their power wants no auxiliaries. Such a seat of hospitality, amidst the winds and waters, fills the imagination with a delightful contrariety of images.

From Raasay we returned in a stout boat back to Sky. We landed at Port Re, so called, because James the Vth of Scotland, who had curiosity to visit the islands, came into it. The port is made by an inlet of the sea, deep and narrow. We dined at a public-house on the coast; and having mounted our horses, travelled till we came to Kingsborough, a place distinguished by that name, because the King lodged here when he landed at Port Re.

In the morning we sent our horses round a promontory to meet us, and spared ourselves part of the day's fatigue by crossing an arm of the sea. We had at last some difficulty in coming to

DUNVEGAN,

for our way lay over an extensive moor, where every step was to be taken with caution, and we were often obliged to

alight, because the ground could not be trusted. To Dunvegan at last we came, very willing to be at rest, and our fatigue amply recompensed by our reception.

Dunvegan is a rocky prominence, that juts out into a bay, on the west side of Sky. The house, which is the seat of Macleod, is partly old and partly modern; it is built upon the rock, and looks upon the water. It forms two sides of a small square: on the third side is the skeleton of a castle of unknown antiquity, supposed to have been a Norwegian fortress, when the Danes were masters of the islands. It is so near entire, that it might easily have been made habitable, were there not an ominous tradition in the family, that the owner shall not long outlive the reparation.

As the inhabitants of the Hebrides lived, for many ages, in continual expectation of hostilities, the chief of every clan resided in a fortress. This house was accessible only from the water, till the last possessor opened an entrance by stairs upon the land.

The country about Dunvegan is rough and barren. There are no trees, except in the orchard, which is a low sheltered spot surrounded with a wall. After an agreeable stay, we proceeded to

ULINISH,

where we went to see an ancient building, called a dun, or borough. It was a circular entrenchment, about forty-two feet in diameter, walled round with loose stones, to the height perhaps of nine feet. The walls are very thick, diminishing a little towards the top; and though in these countries stone is not brought far, must have been raised with much labour. Within the great circle were several smaller rounds of wall, which formed distinct apartments. Some suppose it the original seat of the Macleods, as chiefs; others a Danish fort. Edifices, either standing or ruined, are the chief records of an illiterate nation. From this place we went to Talisker, a house also of the Macleods. This is the place, beyond all that I have seen, from which the gay and the jovial seem utterly excluded; and where the hermit might expect to grow old in meditation, without possibility of disturbance or interruption. It is situated very near the sea, but upon a coast where no vessel lands, but when it is driven by a tempest on the rocks. Towards the land are

30 Remarks on a Review of Aly Bey's Travels.—On the Negroes. [Jan.

lofty hills, streaming with water-falls. The garden is sheltered by firs or pines, which flourish luxuriantly.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IN "The Portfolio," a monthly Miscellany for May 1817, published at Philadelphia, there is rather an interesting review of Aly Bey's travels. The writer says, "Aly Bey has rectified various errors in the common maps of Morocco. The river Luccos, for instance, flows to the South, and not to the North of Alcaasser; and the city of Fas, according to Aly Bey, is situated in 34° 6' North latitude, and not as laid down in the maps of Arrow-smith, Rennel, Delille, Golberri, &c."—If, however, he had given himself the trouble to consult the map of West Barbary, in Jackson's Account of Morocco, &c. &c. (which is by far the most accurate extant, and whose geographical orthography has been adopted in all the best modern English maps), he would have seen that Fas is in 31° North latitude; that the river Elkos, or Luccos, is described in that map (which was published several years before Aly Bey's travels), as running South of Alcaasser.

In describing the funeral cry at Morocco, the editor, or reviewer, impresses his reader with an idea that this funeral cry is that of the Moors, whereas it is no such thing; it is the practice of the Jews only in West Barbary to cry, "Ah! Ah!" and lacerate their faces with their finger nails; after which they wash, drink brandy, and enjoy themselves.

The large sea in the interior of Africa, described by Aly Bey to be without any communication with the ocean, had been described (years before Aly Bey's travels were published) by Jackson, in his Account of Morocco, &c. &c. third edition, page 309, and called first by him *Bahar Soudan*, and represented as a sea having decked vessels on it. Mr. Park, in his Second Journey, calls this sea the *Bahar Seefina*, without, however, informing the public, or knowing, that *Seefina* is an Arabic expression implying a sea of ships, or where ships are found; and the position he places it in coincides exactly with Jackson's prior description.

There are thus three concurrent testimonies of the situation of the *Bahar Soudan*, or Sea of Soudan, first noticed by Jackson, and since confirmed by Aly Bey and Park *

EL HAGE HAMEL EL WANGARY.
Liverpool, 11th December, 1818.

ON THE NEGROES.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
MANY maintain that the Negroes are a docile and tractable race, and more easily to be governed than Europeans; others maintain, that they are liars, thieves, vindictive, and a demoralized race. That they are vindictive, no one who is acquainted with their character will deny; but are not most barbarous and uncivilized nations the same. What are the Mohammedans and Pagans? The latter, who form nearly two-thirds of the population of the earth, are generally of the same character, and the vindictive character of the former is notorious.

Propagate among the Negroes the benign principles of the Christian doctrine, and they will gradually (as those principles are inculcated) become good subjects, and useful members of society. It is that religion which will bring forth their latent and social virtues—a religion, the moral principles of which are the admiration even of its enemies, the Mohammedans themselves; a religion which exalts the human character above the brute, and brings forth its beauties as the brilliancy of the diamond is brought forth by the hand of the polisher.

Destroy their witchcraft and idolatry, and on their ruins inculcate the divine doctrines of Christ, and we shall soon see that they possess the sentiments that most exalt the human character, and that nothing has contributed more to their degraded state than the cruel treatment of their masters in the European colonies of the West.

VASCO DE GAMA.

Edon, 5th Dec. 1818.

* There is an able discussion of this subject in the New Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, article Africa, page 104 and 105.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ESSAY ON INGRATITUDE.

WHENEVER I see an ungrateful person, I look upon him to be a disgrace to human nature, and that if he was in a high station he would be cruel, and if in a low one would be guilty of doing every thing a low life is subject to the temptation of. That ingratitude comprehends all other vices need not raise a doubt in the mind of any; if it does, I greatly fear they have too great a reason to suspect themselves guilty of it. Moralists hold it as a balance to every other vice, and think that none are of so deep a dye. Ingratitude is too mean to receive the lowest favours, and too proud to acknowledge the highest. Many melancholy instances prove that man misuses the reason his Creator has blessed him with, and which alone sets him above the other animals. The lion is fond of his keepers, and thankful to the hand that gives him food; but man, and man alone, is guilty of ingratitude; and when we have said that a man is ungrateful, we have said he is every thing which is bad.

The heathens themselves, who had not the benefit of revealed religion, were seldom found guilty of this vice; and does it not call up a blush in the face of every Christian, to think that morality flourished more then than in these days, and that they should discharge the social duties better than—I was going to say, Christain?—We are told that a man “who does not love his brother loves not God:” and we may safely affirm, that he who is ungrateful to his neighbour, can never be grateful to God, for morality is but the first step to religion; and whoever builds without it, builds on a sandy foundation.

I defy all the votaries of this vice to shew me a grateful person, who is not a good father and good friend—in fine, shew me a grateful man who is not a happy one; and, on the contrary, an ungrateful one who is not miserable.

Ancients and moderns all agree that man was made for society, to administer comfort to his fellow creatures, and to receive it in return from them, and by a mutual intercourse one with another, to smooth the vale of life, and strew rose-buds along this thorny way. If we look into the world, we

shall see the grateful, with the greatest joy, when in power, repaying the favours he has received. Content will be always visible in his looks, and he generally finds the ultimate end of all worldly pursuits, I mean happiness. When such a man fails, who is not willing to lend him an assisting hand, and to pour in the balm of comfort to the wound of affliction? whereas we shall behold the ungrateful man the unhappiest as well as the worst of men. He is a friend to no one; and, when he falls, he falls without pity; and when he dies, few are the tears that are shed over his grave.

T. HILL.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

CHARACTER OF THE LITERARY MAN,
As it should be; or, as the French write it, “comme il y en a peu.”

THE Literary Man, or writer for public good, and general information, is always obedient to the laws and respectful to the institutions of his native land, or of the country which receives and protects him. He is essentially republican, a citizen of the world, and a subject of the most ancient of all republics—the Republic of Letters.

He does not wield the sceptre of sovereignty, or the truncheon of command; but he teaches the Princes and Rulers of the Earth to govern wisely, to blend mercy with justice, and temperance with power. It is he who marks out the path of glory; not that false meteor of low ambition merely, but the true star of that bright honour, which shines, not to burn, destroy, and consume mankind, but to multiply their enjoyments with their numbers; it is he who sets up the tables of bronze in the Temple of Memory, and engraves on them the names which deserve to be transmitted for example, and for imitation, to the admiration and the gratitude of all succeeding generations. In the balance which he holds, are weighed all those who have strutted their hour on the stage of human action, in the scenes of public and high station? It is he who dispenses crowns of honour for the benefactors of mankind, or the stamp of contempt and opprobrium on tyrants and hypocrites, the selfish, and the slave.

Whatever the rank in society, or the condition, of the true Man of Letters, does not determine nor affect his dig-

nity: To-day he eats his bread dry and black, drinks the water of bitterness, or is condemned to swallow, in a silent dungeon, the oblivious cup of an illegal death, and undeserved; to-morrow, the incense of praise, or even of adoration, rises up to heaven from ten thousand altars, to appease his immortal spirit: Close to the Parian statue of the master of the world, in his own temple, erected for his pride, stands the nobler bust of the sometime slave, the freedman, TERENCE, of the Roman age!

The Literary Man, who is a philosopher, and the friend of the human race, his brethren, is as simple in his actions and his writings, as he is great in his aim and purpose, and haply too in their effect. His soul; looking too high to stoop to the pursuits of avarice or of ambition, he cannot employ his mind, and use his pen, for filthy lucre; he does not swell the stream of the worshippers of power or of fortune; nor fill higher the poison cup of flattery. Praise is the coin in which he discharges the debt due to all true merit; or the moral stimulus, which he uses, to excite to higher and to better deeds. It is his task and his pleasure to dissipate the clouds of prejudice; to uproot the deep-fixed and far-spreading errors of vulgar opinion; to arrest and trample on the whirlwinds of the passions; and to regard, and shew to an admiring world, the truth only; with the clear evidences of human reason, or of the revelations, which the Divinity is believed to have made to his creatures. His compass is Right Reason; his desire, passion, and affection, is Truth; Knowledge and Wisdom are with him riches and honour: On what spot soever of this opacous globe, the chance of birth, or the accidents of life, have placed him, he finds a brother where he meets his fellow; his philanthropy embraces every human creature. The labour of love—to do good to his neighbour, is all the luxury he knows how to enjoy, —is all the pleasure he desires, to sweeten existence, or to assuage its pains. Such men are every where wanted, let us hope they are still in some places to be met with.

R.

St. Petersburg, August 22,
1818.

THE HIVE.

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. XLVI.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE II. DESCRIBED BY
THE HON. MORACE WALFORD.

DO you know, I had the curiosity to go to the burying to other night. I had never seen a Royal funeral; nay, I walked as a *rag of quality*, which I found would be, and so it was, the easiest way of seeing it. It is absolutely a noble sight. The Prince's chamber hung with purple, and a quantity of silver lamps; the coffin under a canopy of purple velvet, and six vast chandeliers of silver on high stands, had a very good effect. The procession through a line of foot guards, every seventh man bearing a torch, &c. —all this was very solemn. But the charm was the entrance of the Abbey —the whole Abbey so illuminated that one saw it to greater advantage than by day; the tombs, long aisles, and fretted roof, all appearing distinctly, and with the happiest *chiaro oscuro*. There wanted nothing but incense, and little chapels here and there, with Priests saying mass for the repose of the defunct; yet one could not complain of its *not being Catholic enough*. When we came to the Chapel of HENRY VII. all solemnity and decorum ceased; no order was preserved, people sat or stood where they could or would; the yeomen of the guard were crying out for help, oppressed by the immense weight of the coffin; the Bishop read sadly, and blundered in the prayers; the fine chapter, *Man that is born of Woman*, was chaunted, not read; and the *Antiphon*, besides being immeasurably tedious, would have served as well for a nuptial. The real serious part was the figure of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, heightened by a thousand melancholy circumstances. He had a dark brown *adonis*, a cloak of black cloth, with a train of five yards. Attending the funeral of a parent could not be pleasant; his leg extremely bad, yet forced to stand upon it for near two hours; his face bloated and distorted with his late paralytic stroke, which has affected too one of his eyes, and placed over the mouth of the vault, into which, in all probability, he must himself so soon descend; think how unpleasant a situation! —(Letters to George Montagu, Esq. p. 222.)

RECOLLECTIONS

OF A

METROPOLITAN CURATE.

(Continued from Vol. LXXIV. page 502.)

Chapter V.

"What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?

Art thou, vain man, a candidate for praise?

.... Nor fame I slight, nor for her favors call;

She comes unlook'd for, if she comes at all."

POPE.

I REMEMBER, that when I was ordained Deacon, by that truly pastoral and learned prelate, Bishop Bagot, he gave the following judicious admonition to the candidates for orders:—"Read more than you write; and copy more than you compose;—for the first five years of your ministry. Let the Fathers, and the Old Divines of the last century, be your study—make your common-place book the treasury of your mind—I do not wish you to employ much of your time in reading modern divinity, as this for the most part consists of new nothings wire-drawn from old truths.—I would rather advise you to dig for the pure ore in the mine, than content yourselves with the current coin of the age.—Let the Scriptures be your constant, as they will always prove your infallible test—make them the support of your principles, and they will always be the incontrovertible witness to their orthodoxy.—For ever bear in mind, you ought not to be preachers only, you must be the teachers of your respective flocks; and oratory is to be cultivated rather as an useful auxiliary, than an essential property.—I am sorry to say, for the credit of the pulpit, and the sincerity of its hearers; that I have more frequently found popular preachers to be unsound divines, than sound divines to be popular preachers.—Be faithfulness rather than fame your chief object; to the judicious part of your congregations this will always be acceptable; and it is too much to sacrifice your sincerity to those who seek amusement rather than instruction from the exercise of your sacred function."

When his Lordship delivered these just sentiments, I well recollect how much they impressed me with their propriety; so much so, indeed, that I made an entry of them from memory in my common-place book; and I implicitly followed the advice which they conveyed.—I read more than I wrote, but I did not allow any passage to

escape my transcription, which in my humble judgment I deemed worth preserving—for the first five years I kept to the letter of the good Bishop's suggestion, and copied more than I composed—but I ventured at intervals to try my strength in composition—and produced within that period about twenty original sermons.—The "*nonum prematur in annum*" I have since been convinced, is as applicable to the compositions of young divines, as to those of juvenile poets; for I must honestly acknowledge a truth which perhaps self conceit, if it makes the discovery, is too much disposed to conceal, that when I had been nine years in the ministry, I turned with rejection from the early efforts of my professional pen.—When I first ascended the national pulpit as a spiritual instructor, the almost universal tenor of sermons was that of the moral essayist, and the great and glorious scheme of redemption, with all the important truths of Gospel Light, were too generally supplanted by the dogmata of the schoolmen, and the philosophy of the Heathen. The substantial divinity of the great Doctors of our National Church, who had enriched as well as renovated it by their learning, their eloquence, and their piety, was considered as too antiquated in its style, too profound in its arguments, too abstract in its search, to serve as a model for a preacher at the latter end of the eighteenth century;—and the substitution was unworthy of the cause which it pretended to advocate.—It was about this period the cry against the Church began to spread itself in the charge of unfaithfulness, that the Gospel was not preached in the Established Pulpit; a charge which, it cannot be denied, found some plea for its accusatory assertion in the supineness of some of the regular clergy, rather than in their wilful dereliction of the sacred cause, which they were solemnly pledged to uphold.

*From the avidity with which all the various dissenting communities sought to increase the number of their proselytes, it was sufficiently apparent that this cry was not so much the cry of conscience, as the watchword of party; and it was an extraordinary coincidence, that in whatever degree the several sects differed among themselves, as to peculiarities of doctrine, or of congregational communion, they appeared to feel no hesitation at combining all their principles in one general sentiment of adverse

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feeling against the Ministry of the National Church; and it is not a little curious, that whilst each of them claimed the privilege of deciding for themselves what was and what was not Gospel, they all unanimously concurred in excluding the Established Clergy from all pretensions to any such right of decision.—The manifest injustice of the procedure, and the arbitrary intolerance of this exclusion, could not long continue to pursue their injurious course, without calling forth all the energies of those, who with the strongest impressions of both, saw through the artifice of the design, and undertook to defend the pretensions of our Sion to purity of doctrine, and to vindicate the conduct of its ministers in their promulgation of its principles.—Among numerous able and judicious advocates, Dr. Daubeny stepped forth into the arena of this famous controversy, with a strength of argument, and a power of proof, against which his opponents in vain attempted to maintain their ground. At length they found themselves driven from the field, with exposure and defeat.—Another position, however, was immediately taken up by the enemy, and it was broadly declared by them, that the sermons delivered from the Established Pulpit were in total discrepancy with the Articles of the Church of England—that these were Calvinistic, and those Arminian.—Among the least scrupulous of the authors of this calumny, was a Mr. Overton, who in a book which he chose to entitle the *True Churchman*, advanced a series of assertions, supported by a shew of authorities, which for a while bore a colour of proof, in direct subversion of all the evidence which had been brought forward by the advocates on the other side of the question. But I believe it is the general fate of extreme cunning to become, sooner or later, the victim of its own artfulness; for a time it may succeed in deluding the unwary, and misleading the ignorant, but it seldom escapes the entanglements of its own web—so was it with Mr. Overton. Dr. Daubeny returned to the charge; and in a reply to the “*True Churchman*,” exposed all the unqualified assumptions of its author—detected all his mutilations of the authorities on which he rested the validity of his proofs, and stripped him of every pretence to that truth which he had taken upon himself to substantiate.—Still, however, the cry had gone forth,

and those who had raised it found it too useful for the purposes of their opposition, not to apply every means in their power to keep it up in all its auxiliary force.—There remained, however, of this accusation, nothing but its falsehood to refute; and this required only an increased vigilance in those who were the objects of its attack: From that time, the National Pulpit was made the medium of more doctrinal exposition, and that evangelical sincerity which it had hitherto in no instance forfeited, as far as essentials had been concerned, was brought into a more prominent view, and a more practical adaptation of principle to precept.

With some of the most pertinacious adherents to the old system, this system of doctrinal exposition was considered as bordering upon methodism; and while those who gathered instruction from it gave the title of gospel ministers to the preachers who adopted it, some of the orthodox clergy took the alarm, and the opprobrium of Calvinism was cast upon all those of the brethren who no longer deemed the jejune matter of ethic composition a faithful acquittal of their pastoral responsibility in the pulpit.—Long before I began my metropolitan career, I had rejected this uninteresting, because unscriptural, style of preaching, and had framed my discourses upon what I was conscientiously persuaded was a more useful ground of spiritual instruction.—It was upon this principle that I composed the sermon which was to introduce me to the notice of the congregation at F—— Chapel; and had I thought it at all necessary to consult the ministerial character of my principal, I might have concluded that he would have fully warranted the principle of the effort, since he was admitted to be, in the utmost extent of the phrase, a Gospel Preacher.

But I found that I was as yet a mere novice in that evangelical school, in which my reverend employer was a far more experienced teacher.—I had indeed considered a Charity Sermon as merely an adaptation of the object to the subject; or in other words, as conveying a Christian precept enforced by Christian principle; it having always been my conviction, that there was not one of the doctrines of Christianity which was not convertible to all the beneficent purposes of Christian love. With this

persuasion, I had appropriated the whole of my proemium, and the major part of my premises, to a doctrinal discussion of the substance of my text, and I left no more time than about ten minutes of my preaching to the peculiar occasion of the discourse.

So it happened, however, that the sermon extended to fifty-five minutes. Of this I should have had little consciousness, had I not been addressed by one of the trustees, on my return to the vestry, in the following ambiguous language:—

“We are much obliged to you, Sir, for your great exertions—you must be fatigued, I fear, for you have given us an unusually long sermon.”

The answer to this questionable compliment may easily be anticipated—

“If the congregation have not been fatigued, my labour in the work but little concerns me.”

My reverend chief succeeded this gentleman in his accost—

“Truly, Sir, you have gone well nigh to exhaust the subject, and I should think must be exhausted yourself—you might have made two sermons out of this one: however, much allowance must be made for your not being acquainted with the general nature of London Charity Sermons. Still I am sanguine enough to think that the collection will be a tolerably good one, in spite of the unpropitious state of the morning.”

Here the former eulogist of Mr. R—— H—— stepped forward, and with a curl of his lip, which gave me no very flattering expectation of the remark that was to pass it, observed, that “he remembered a very good thing which Mr. H—— said at the close of a Missionary Sermon, after having preached full half an hour—‘Now, my brethren,’ said he, ‘as I have always found long sermons make thin plates, I shall give you no more: my task is finished, your’s begins; it is your duty to give as much as you can.’”

“That, I presume, Sir, was an extempore sermon.”

“O yes,” replied this gentleman, “Mr. H—— could say as much in half an hour, as many preachers can in twice the time; aye, and would make nothing of it.”

“I do not doubt it, Sir,” I replied.

The asthmatic treasurer then advanced, and begged to thank me, in the name of the trustees of the Charity, for the

extraordinary pains that I had taken; “I wonder how, after reading the prayers, your voice could hold out through so long a discourse. What a blessing it is to have good lungs!”

The senior churchwarden followed; and with no slight pretensions to vestry wit, told me, that my sermon was like a Christmas pudding, large enough for all the company at dinner to spare some for supper.—Your’s, Sir, was a plum-pudding, but, with submission, rather too full of plums. Now, Sir, when our Doctor gives us a long sermon, I generally deal with it as I should with a large pudding. I take as much as I like, and am off.”

“Do you cut and come again, Sir?” I asked.

“That’s very seldom the case, I can assure you,” was the answer.

“Then, Sir,” I rejoined, “I fear your digestion is somewhat weak.”

At this instant the other churchwarden, and three of the trustees, came in with the plates.

“Ah ha!” exclaimed the Reverend proprietor of the Chapel, “I see this will do—you have got some paper, Mr. Church.”

“O yes, Sir, we shall *tell up* to day—I am mistaken if there is not fifty pounds in all.”

“Impossible, my dear Sir,” exclaimed the Reverend gentleman; I myself got but forty-three, and that was the largest collection ever made in this Chapel.”

“Well, we shall soon see—Come, Gentlemen, deposit your burdens—I’ll bet two to one my plate has more in it than all besides.”

In an instant all the facetiousness of the several gentlemen who had so kindly condescended to so much familiarity with me, was absorbed in the more interesting occupation of counting over the fruits of my lengthy labours.—As I conceived I was no longer wanted, I was preparing to withdraw, and bade the money-tellers a good morning.—The treasurer turned round, and requested I would stop to hear what the collection was. I accordingly waited a few minutes, when the gentleman who so sanguinely offered his bet of two to one, proclaimed, with an audible voice, “Fifty-one pounds, sixteen shillings, and fourpence farthing!” Immediately, as by one impulse, the whole party bowed to me, and expressed their thanks to me for the largest contribu-

tion ever obtained at T—— Chapel. A sort of respectful consideration seemed from that moment to creep over them, and my plum-pudding friend “hoped that I would take his joke in good part, and assured me he meant nothing by it.” I readily acknowledged that I saw no meaning in it, and professed myself very glad to find their object was answered.

“Answered, Sir,” exclaimed he, “why it is far above our expectations; and if it had not been for the rain, we should have had at least five pounds more.”—Then coming closer to me, he said, in an under tone, “You must come and preach for us at St. M——’s; it will make you known, Sir; I heartily hope our Reverend Friend will engage you here. I shall send you a ticket for our anniversary; our Rector will be in the chair; he is a very good sort of man, not at all hard with his parishioners, but between you and me, he is no preacher.”

As he said this, my employer took me by the arm, and drawing me to the fire, assured me that he rejoiced at my success; “but, my good Sir, should you and I become fellow-labourers, you must, in mercy to me, make shorter sermons: however, we’ll talk about that when you dine with me to-morrow, which I hope you will do; when we are together, I will give you a few hints, as you are young in a metropolitan pulpit.”

I accepted his invitation, and withdrew, fully convinced that I had secured an engagement at T—— Chapel.

I repaired to Bedford Row at the hour appointed, and found that we were to be *tête à tête*.—As soon as the cloth was drawn, and the wine brought, which he informed me was a part of a pipe that he laid in eight years ago; “for you must know,” said he, “I buy a pipe every year, that I may have my wine in succession,” he began the hints which he had promised to give me.—In the first place, I must tell you, Mr. ——, that there are several proprietary Chapels in this neighbourhood, and it is my ambition to have the best booth in the fair.”—A look of surprise, which this extraordinary expression excited, caused him to pause; for I really felt at a loss to comprehend it, and was debating with myself whether the Reverend Gentleman’s stock of wine was to be appropriated to this purpose of his ambition.—He did not, how-

ever, notice my astonishment, otherwise than by observing, “perhaps you are not aware that this Chapel belonged to the ill-fortuned Dr. D——; and from his time it has always been famed for excellent preachers—I am anxious to keep up the reputation it has so long enjoyed; and as I well know the jealousy with which it is viewed by most of our neighbouring proprietors, it is of course a matter of great consideration for me not to hazard its present repute by any hasty engagement of a coadjutor.”

I confess this prefatory notification in great degree damped the hopes I had formed; at the same time it convinced me how little judgment the good man had for his standard of decision—as it left me to infer that he himself stood high in his own estimation, and I had always regarded self conceit as a very precarious source of just discrimination.

“Now, Mr. ——,” he continued, “you will see how necessary it is for me to be somewhat particular in my choice of a coadjutor: I must say, however, that I am much pleased with the probability which your efforts yesterday held out to me, that you will meet my views.”—(Here I felt my hopes reviving.)—“But, my dear Sir, I must candidly tell you, that there are some very essential defects in your manner and matter, and I trust you will take it in good part if I express my opinion of them.”

I bowed assent, and assured him that I should feel quite obliged to him for any observations he might favour me with. “You are aware, Mr. M——,” said I, “that I am altogether unacquainted with those niceties which a metropolitan preacher may be skilled in; and as most likely my future career may be confined to a London course, I should be glad to be instructed by a gentleman of your experience.”

“Well, Sir,” he replied, holding up his wine glass, and looking through it with a great deal of self complacency, “take another sip of this port to our better acquaintance—Here’s health and success to you.”

I thanked him, drank my glass, and then set it down, with a request that he would proceed; he complied, in the following remarks:—

“In the first place, Mr. ——, your tone of voice is too natural—you speak as if you were only speaking, and not

preaching—you will allow me to observe that this is not quite correct."

"Indeed, Sir!" I exclaimed, with some promptness, "is not preaching, speaking, and can we speak in any other tone than that which nature has given us?"

"Nature, Sir, has nothing to do with it—you must consider that those who hear you can perhaps speak as well as you; and therefore you must take care to preserve that clear level tone which convinces your hearers that there is something more in preaching than they can hope to accomplish. Not that I wish you to speak in a monotonous whine, but to throw a certain sound into your words, as if they proceeded from an inward emotion of spiritual conviction, that you were unworthy of uttering the great truths which you urge. You have also an energy in your articulation which is too theatrical—believe me, nothing can be more distinct than the theatre and the pulpit; and as the spiritual character of the latter ought to be on an elevation far above that of the former, so it becomes requisite that its energies should be raised above it, not by an exalted intonation, but by a grave, sonorous, and, if I may use the expression, an oracular vibration of tone—you comprehend me, I presume?"

"Not exactly, Sir, I believe; but perhaps you mean that the vibration should be of the tremulous kind?"

"You are right, Mr. —, that is exactly what I meant to express.—There are also some words, which, if I may go so far as to dictate, I would advise you to lengthen a little in enunciation; for instance, you pronounce those important words, Lord, God, and Gospel, much too short—they ought to be pronounced with a strong devotional expression, as thus—*Loard—Gord—Gorspel.*"

Here I ventured to remark, that such a pronunciation was totally at variance with all rule.

"Never mind that, Sir," was the reply, "true evangelical preachers have adopted it, and I beg you to recollect that mine is an evangelical pulpit; and hence I am led to the observation, that you had too much reasoning in your discourse of yesterday—such arrangement savours more of the style of the schoolmen than I approve of—there ought to be more scriptural quotation, and less logical connection, in a *Gospel* sermon. My flock love to be fed with

the true manna, and not with the onions of Egypt.—Again, you repeated your text only when you had occasion to introduce it, as leading to a new division of your subject.—Now, I conceive that the text cannot be reiterated too often—for what can we call handling a text, if it be not always at hand; besides, you divided your sermon only into three heads, which was literally confining the subject—my way is, to take every word, and make it a ground for separate discussion: depend upon it, there is not a word in Scripture which has not its meaning."

"I readily grant that," I replied; "but may not its meaning suffer by being disjoined from the connected sense of the passage?"

"Not at all, Sir—not at all—for a meaning every word has, and this must be put out of all question, by fixing it at once.—But, Mr. —, the great desideratum in your whole sermon was, your not enforcing the necessity for Faith."

"Pardon me, Sir," I answered, "I spoke of Faith as the principle of duty."

"Duty, my good Sir," what is it, if such poor inferior creatures as we are can perform it—Sir, we cannot fulfil our duty, and therefore it is in vain to talk about it."

"But, Sir, this was a Charity Sermon, and if I had not said something about the duty that the hearers were expected to fulfil, I should have been afraid of finding the plates empty.—I concluded they were Christians, and felt, if they did not always conform to it, the faith they professed—this I urged as their acknowledged principle of Christian action, and naturally concluded that the principle so confessed was sufficient to produce the fruit."

"Why, Sir, that is what I object to; you concluded too naturally, and did not preach sufficiently spiritually; but I am satisfied that you will, in a little time, after hearing a few of my sermons, get into this way of preaching; and although I have taken upon me to make these slight remarks, yet I am not willing to lose your services for the few defects which I have singled out; and as I have already mentioned the terms of our engagement, if you think proper to accept them, you shall be my assistant." But pray preach shorter sermons.—You can see the Chapel dial: or if not, place your watch upon the pulpit, and when it is one

o'clock, if you should not have said all that you had prepared, you can apologize for breaking off abruptly, by telling the congregation, that you perceive the time will not permit you to extend your subject; or, that the hour admonishes you to come to a conclusion, or any such extemporaneous excuse. This is an expedient adopted by many popular preachers in our metropolis, especially at Chapels. You'll think of this, Mr. —."

Although I felt my self-reference a little wounded, I was unwilling to let pride stand in my way, and therefore accepted his offer. Another glass of wine sealed the compact. My employer, finding that I so easily came into his views, proceeded next to point out some errors in my reading, as if he was willing, like other skilful bargainers, to undervalue the commodity which he was about to purchase, conscious as he was of the very low price at which he was desirous of obtaining it. These critiques I shall reserve for my next Chapter, being too valuable to be curtailed at the end of this.

(To be continued.)

SKETCH OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.

(Continued from Vol. LXXIV. page 489.)

LETTER III.

DEAR SIR,

ON Saturday, the 9th August, 1817, we quitted Turin. At Dusino, over the gate at the farther end of the place, is a balcony, remarkably well executed, in fresco. Asti is one of the principal towns of Montserrat. The streets are narrow, and the inhabitants appear to be very poor. Alessandria, celebrated for the number of sieges which it has sustained, is situated on the Tanaro. The citadel is considered one of the best in Italy, and was much improved by Napoleon; the bridge leading to it from the city, is peculiar in its construction, and the ditches which belong to the fortifications are filled by means of machinery. We here witnessed a melancholy scene—600 men, deserters and banditti, returning from their work, heavily chained, and under a strong military escort. Marengo, so celebrated for the bloody engagement in 1800, which decided the fate of Piedmont and Lombardy, is two miles distant. The plain had the appearance of having recently been waste land, but it is now brought into cultivation.

Novi, the first town of Liguria, situated in a plain at the foot of the Appennines, is in this route. At Voltaggio is the castle of Gavi, occupying the summit of a rocky hill, and commanding the defile. We crossed the Molinaro, a high, fertile, and well-wooded hill. From Voltaggio we passed the Bocchetta, which is one of the bulwarks of Genoa, and from the top of it is a most delightful view of that city and the Mediterranean. Campamarone is only one stage from Genoa. Here we crossed the Polcevera: about half a mile on this side the gate of Genoa, is the village of S. Pier d'Arena, which is beautifully adorned with buildings, the fronts being painted in fresco.

Genoa, called by way of eminence *La Superba*, anciently a town of Liguria, is beautifully situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. On entering this city, we were forcibly struck with the air of independence which distinguished its inhabitants from those of most other continental towns, and by which they approximated more to the character of Britons. The *Strada Balbi*, *Strada Nova*, and *Strada Novissima*, are the only streets wide enough to admit carriages; and the rest of the town is composed of well-built lanes or alleys, through which only mules, asses, and pedestrians, are able to pass. The buildings that border the three principal streets are, strictly speaking, lofty palaces, some of which are entirely of marble, and the interior of many of them is ornamented with fine collections of paintings by celebrated masters, chiefly of the Italian school. The church *Di Carignano*, built at the expense of a noble Genoese, of the name of Bendingli Sauli, is approached by a lofty bridge of the same name, erected by his son, in order to facilitate the access to a monument which reflects such honour upon his family. Houses of several stories in height, lay far beneath the summit of this stupendous arch. The Genoese compare this church to St. Peter's, a comparison, however, which I presume they must confine to its dome and towers, as it is obviously inferior to it both in beauty and magnitude. The interior is ornamented with several statues. The view of the town and harbour from the top of this building is extremely beautiful. The church of St. Lawrence they were engaged in preparing for the festival of its tutelary Saint. The pillars in the interior are covered with crimson velvet, fringed

with gold, which gave to the building a splendid appearance.

Large iron chain-links fastened to many of the public buildings, attracted our attention; and upon inquiry we were apprized that they once formed part of the gates of Venice, and are preserved as trophies of victory.

If English travellers meet with any difficulty with respect to their passports, the only way of obtaining redress is by applying to the English Consul, Mr. Stirling, who receives strangers with great kindness and hospitality. The church bells here are continually ringing from morning till night, to the great annoyance of strangers who have the misfortune to lodge near any of the churches. An English general, who happened to be quartered near one of them, was continually disturbed by this unceasing ringing. In order to prevent it, he sent to the Bishop, to inform him of the circumstance. The Bishop's reply was, that he could not interfere, and that the service must be performed. On hearing this, the general ordered his regiment to parade every morning at 4 o'clock in front of the bishop's house, with the drums beating and fifes playing, and to make as much noise as possible, during 3 or 4 hours. The bishop, finding himself disturbed every morning in this unusual manner, sent to the general, requesting that he would have his men drilled in another and more suitable part of the town, and not annoy him at so early an hour. The general rejoined, *that he was exceedingly sorry, but that the men must do their duty*; however, if the bishop would dispencc with the ringing in the church, he would endeavour to have his men exercised in another part of the town. I need not add, that an agreement was made, equally satisfactory to both parties.

Having determined to go by water to Leghorn, we hired an Italian felucca. The harbour is capacious, but unsafe, on account of its being exposed to the south-west wind. The light-house is a lofty tower, built on the west side of the harbour. From the centre, that amphitheatric range of costly edifices which is the characteristic feature of Genoa, is seen to great advantage. The navy, which was formerly so formidable, is now reduced to small vessels chiefly employed in the importation of corn from Sicily. [An Italian felucca is an open boat, covered in the centre, and they are used both with sails and oars. They

generally keep near shore, in order that they may with more ease run into harbour during a storm.] When the novelty of the conveyance had in some measure abated, we began to examine our fellow-passengers. One man had knocked his wig rather oddly awry in the scuffle to secure a good place; another, a tall young Italian, was sitting almost bent double, without being able to stir, in consequence of the lowness of the tarpaulin; whilst a third was enjoying the recumbency of outstretched limbs, apparently unconscious of all that was passing around him.

The country is bold and mountainous, and the rocks are of a dark colour. Towards evening we passed Porto Fino. The people at this place, as well as at the other towns in the way to Leghorn, have a peculiar method of catching a species of fish about the size of a salmon, by holding a lighted torch over the side of the boat, which attracts the fish, when the man seizes the opportunity, darts a spear into it, and secures his prey.

At night each had allotted to him a small mattress and pillow, and when we were all laid down, we were so closely packed, that it was scarcely possible for any one to move without striking against his neighbour. In a few hours, the flees, who from time immemorial have been allowed the undisturbed possession of the inside of the mattresses, commenced a nocturnal attack upon us; and neither eau de Cologne, nor essence of lavender, of which we made copious libations, availed entirely to put them to flight. Imagine our situation, crowded in a small boat with a number of dirty Italians, assailed by a host of vermin. We awoke the padrone, or captain of the vessel, and loudly demanded of him how long a time would elapse before we should reach Leghorn; he replied, it will probably be a week, if the wind does not change; we have been driven back five leagues by contrary winds. In the morning, we landed at Porto Fino, a small village, which we had passed in the evening of the preceding day. It is inhabited principally by fishermen, and appears from the mountains which surrounded it, to be inaccessible, except by sea. The water in the harbour was extremely clear, and of a most beautiful blue colour. We traversed several of the mountains near this village, passing through many vineyards, and from the

tops of the rocks enjoyed several fine views of the Mediterranean.

The next morning a breeze sprung up in our favour, and we once more set sail for the place of our destination. We, however, had only arrived at Porto Venere by one o'clock the next morning. It is a miserable village, though the surrounding country is exquisitely beautiful: the harbour was celebrated during the time of the Romans. As we approached Leghorn, the country subsided into a plain; villas extended themselves over a fine range of hills, which advanced towards the sea, and which were enriched by the colours of the setting sun. In the evening we arrived at Leghorn, and without reluctance or delay quitted our vessel.

Leghorn, the first free port established in the Mediterranean, displays, from the motley crowd of all nations with which its streets are perpetually filled, a constant scene of bustle and activity. Its harbour is divided into two parts, that farthest from the town is flanked by a pier, which defends it against the impetuosity of the waves. The great square is capacious; the cathedral, a noble edifice, was designed by Vasari. The four slaves in bronze chained to the colossal statue of Ferdinand 1st, stand together with that statue, in the dock-yard; two of them are finely executed, but the other two are inferior.

The women wear large flat hats or bonnets; these, however, are seldom seen on their heads, but are usually thrown gracefully over their shoulders. The high street is very broad, and paved with flat stones. As all the post horses at Leghorn had been previously engaged by the suite of the Princess of Austria, who had just embarked for the Brazils, we hired a vetturini to take us to Pisa. The vines by the road side are united to the elm, and hang in festoons from tree to tree, richly laden with fruit: the journey occupied only two hours. Pisa, situated on the banks of the river Arno, is an ancient Etrurian city. Its first view arrests the attention of the traveller; but the dullness and quietness which prevail denote its want of commerce, and impress the mind with melancholy ideas. The Arno divides Pisa into two parts of nearly equal size. The streets are capacious; the three bridges handsome; the central one is marble; and the Cathedral, Baptistery, leaning tower, and Campo Santo, (perhaps the finest group of edifices in

the world), are particularly interesting. The exterior of the cathedral is beautifully ornamented with a great number of pillars, encrusted with rare marble. The interior of the dome is enriched with a beautiful painting; and the ceiling is as glittering as gold can make it. Behind the altar, in the roof, is an immense representation of our Saviour, in mosaic, together with the two Mary's; the former figure is nearly 50 feet in height. Here are some fine paintings by ancient masters, and six pillars from the temple of Nero. The bronze doors were designed by Giovanni di Bologna. The celebrated leaning tower, called the Campanile, or Belfry, is the most singular edifice in Pisa: it is built of marble, and is nearly 180 feet in height, and of a circular form. It consists of eight stories, supported by antique columns. It was erected under the superintendence of two architects, Tedesco and Pisano, and is said to have been begun and completed in two years. It inclines fifteen feet from the perpendicular, and on that side has sunk into the ground six feet. The real cause of this extraordinary inclination still remains a mystery, although every writer has endeavoured to account for it. From the top we could distinguish Leghorn, and the aqueduct of 1000 arches forms a very striking object.

The Baptistery, which is opposite the cathedral, is a grand gothic edifice, and was raised at the expense of the public of the town of Pisa. It is of marble, and ornamented with fine columns. The ambo, or reading desk, is of the most beautiful marble, supported by ten granite pillars, adorned with basso relieves of Egyptian sculpture. The dome is remarkable for its echo. The Campo Santo was the common burial place of the whole city: it is ennobled by the tombs of many illustrious persons, both strangers and natives of Pisa; and is filled to the depth of ten feet, with mould brought from the Holy Land, from which the building derives its name. It contains many of the earliest specimens of Etruscan and Egyptian sculpture: the walls are painted in fresco. Among the busts, we noticed those of Achilles, Agrippa, and Hadrian, together with several others.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your's, sincerely,

R. C. M.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1819.

QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Speech of Lieutenant-general William Thornlon, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 7th of May, 1818, on his Motion to repeal the Declarations, against the belief of Transubstantiation, and asserting the Worship of the Church of Rome to be Idolatrous. With Authorities and Illustrations, Deduction and Conclusion.
8vo. 1818. pp. 254.

THIS Speech evidently originates out of that momentous question, the claim of the Roman Catholics to emancipation from those disabilities which, as it appeared to the wisdom of our forefathers, were indispensable to the security of the Protestant Succession.—This question has been so thoroughly discussed in all its points and bearings, as to leave but little to be farther advanced by any one on either side.—The speeches for and against have been universally acknowledged as ranking among the most luminous and eloquent that have at any time been delivered in the two Houses of Parliament; and so completely have they exhausted the subject, as to allow of no amplification of the argument. General Thornlon seems to have been fully aware of this, and therefore professes, in the opening of his Speech, “carefully to abstain from touching on the Roman Catholic Question,” and to confine his motion to the repeal of the “Declarations against the belief of Transubstantiation, and the asserting of the Worship of the Church of Rome to be Idolatrous.”

It must seem to our readers, we presume, somewhat difficult for a speaker to preserve this abstinence throughout a series of arguments, which must necessarily gather all their force from the

very principia on which that great question is grounded; and hence it has happened, that the General has not been able to steer clear of it in the course of his motion; and as far as his references extend, we have not been able to discover any thing new, or that has not been as well said before;—it is indeed to be admitted, that what is here advanced, displays much of the earnestness of an ingenuous mind, intent upon proclaiming its genuine sentiments, without evasion, or the consciousness of any other influence than that of its own honourable motives.

We candidly confess, that we differ from the General *in toto*, both with respect to his object, and the data which he assumes in the pursuit of it; but it is our duty to be impartial, and not to suffer the convictions of our own minds to withhold from any author the *quantum meruit* of his argument.—With this impression, we shall proceed to lay before our readers the proposition on which the General rests his pretensions. This he defines to be a Repeal of Declarations, which he at once pronounces to be “a disgrace to our religion, and to our statute books, and which only give just offence, without adding to the security of Church or State.”—We cannot subscribe to so unqualified an assertion, and we are of opinion that no firm and faithful Protestant, who has taken any pains to study the principles of his faith, will feel himself disposed to coincide with the General.

That Transubstantiation is one of the doctrines of the Roman Church, no Roman Catholic will or can deny.—That it is not one of the Protestant Church; it is unnecessary for us to go about to prove—and that it is held by all Pro-

testants to be contrary to the spirit as well as letter of the Gospel, and the purity of Christian belief, is too well known to be argued.—We therefore infer justly, that what tends to introduce error, or to invalidate truth, must be contrary to true religion.—Hence, as we presume that our Established Church, combined as it is with the Protestant Government and Succession, requires from every sincere member of it the most solemn and unqualified rejection of every tenet that is repugnant to the principles of that Church, or that is associated in any degree with the papistical doctrines, so more especially is he justified in rejecting that of Transubstantiation, which is made by the Roman Catholic Faith a test of the subjection of its members to the spiritual authority of the Pope. But without going about to substantiate the Protestant's justification by any abstract reasoning, it is sufficient for him and us to know, that this tenet is in every bearing of it directly opposed to the Protestant principle, both in Church and State, being in itself subversive of the purity of that sacramental test, by which he declares himself a faithful supporter of both.—We are therefore disposed to think, that the General assumes too much in one of the leading propositions of his Speech, when he advances that the declaration of "disbelief in Transubstantiation is perfectly unnecessary and improper as a motive for exclusion from any situation." For, if our government is both ecclesiastically and politically a Protestant government, then ought those who govern to be Protestants also;—and if the Throne is to be considered as upheld by the same interest, and pledged to maintain it, no countervailing influence ought to be interposed between the pledge and the principle which exacts it.

The General next enters his protest against the declaration required to be made by every member of both Houses of Parliament at the table, on taking his seat.—This he denounces as much more objectionable than the other—"It not only requires, very unnecessarily, a disbelief in Transubstantiation, but it asserts the worship of the Church of Rome to be idolatrous."—He calls it "an abominable declaration." We transcribe this declaration, and we really cannot view it in the "abominable" light which the General does, inasmuch

as we feel, that in whatever degree worship and invocation, or adoration, are paid to any being, except the One God in the three persons of the ever-blessed Trinity, such worship, invocation, and adoration, in whatever form offered, must be contrary to the honour and glory of God himself, and are a direct violation of the 1st and 2d Commandments.—Nor can any other term be attached to such offering, while it is pretended to be an act of religion, than *idolatrous*.—That the Roman Catholic Church does sanction and insist upon such offering in its prayers and litanies, is a long established fact, not to be now denied or disproved for any purpose, or under any circumstances.

The declaration objected to by the General is as follows:—

"I A. B. do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever: and that the invocation, or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous: And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words, read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null or void from the beginning."

This the General calls "abominable;" but this the wisdom of a Protestant Parliament has thought proper to enact and retain, as essential to the preservation of that uniformity of faith, and purity of profession, which it is in-

cumbent upon every representative of a Protestant people to maintain.

The General calls his question a *Protestant* question.—How this can be, requires we think more ingenuity to prove, than is evinced in this Speech, or than can be supposed to exist in any man, whatever may be his talent for paradox and sophistical ratiocination. Take away these declarations, and what other barriers can we suggest against the insincerity of those who would, without scruple, rush into the very penetralia of our jurisprudence, and cast down every defence against papistical innovation and subversion.—They are declarations which every honest mind may make, without any other feeling than that of duty—and without any portion of that spirit of reviling with which the General accuses those who make them, when he says, “It is a much greater stain on Protestants to be revilers, than on Catholics to be reviled.”

We really think that the General is somewhat unfortunate in the position which he has taken up, and that he has entered the field without sufficiently measuring his strength for the attack which he contemplated upon two of the main fortresses of our Protestant security. “There can be no excuse,” says he “for calling upon any person to declare his belief or disbelief in any doctrine not affecting the safety of the State. The belief in transubstantiation cannot affect the establishment either in Church or State.” After so broad an assertion, it remained for the maker of it to demonstrate the truth of it; but this he does not appear to have thought incumbent upon him; as nothing contained in his Speech, or in the authorities he has adduced, substantiates such a proof. On our part we do not feel ourselves under the least necessity to prove that such a belief does, and must, affect both Church and State, if both are to be kept purely Protestant. One thing, however, we may fairly conclude, that whoever does believe in a doctrine so contrary to the genuine principles of the gospel, and so directly in opposition to common sense and Divine truth, is not fit to take any part in the government or legislation of a Protestant country; and without further adverting to any of those cautionary measures which have been adopted in order to prevent such a belief from affecting our Church or State, we cannot but

congratulate our country, that the General's *Protestant Question* as he calls it, was not carried; and that this “horrible declaration” is still “required to be made, subscribed, and audibly repeated, by all Members of Parliament, at the table of their respective Houses, in addition to the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.”

We do not think it requisite to give any long extracts from this Speech, but we insert the following passages, as containing the motives of the General for making it; and we leave our readers to judge of them. We, for ourselves, have no hesitation in expressing our full persuasion, that he brought forward his motion upon a strong impression of conscientious feeling; and from the same impression, we avow our entire opposition to the sentiments which the Speech contains.

“But I trust, Sir, I have likewise made out to the satisfaction of the House, that the declarations* unjustly visit with vengeance for religious opinions only, and that those who do not in any way acknowledge the power of the Pope, are strangely and cruelly brought under their operation.

“The declarations are not only drawn up in terms of asperity and bitterness against those Roman Catholics who do acknowledge the spiritual power of the Pope, but likewise against the Greek and Russian churches, and all others of different persuasions, who deny his supremacy altogether, but who believe in transubstantiation.

“Policy and justice both concur in imperiously calling upon us to repeal these declarations, which as long as they remain in force, will be a standing reproach and disgrace to the Protestant Religion, and will continue to occasion contempt and enmity towards us from most respectable persons, who would on their repeal become our friends. I maintain therefore, Sir, that I have a stronger claim to the gratitude of Protestants for bringing forward this motion in a ten fold and an hundred-fold degree, than I have to the thanks of the Catholics; and yet, Sir, almost immediately after I brought forward the same motion in the last Session of Parliament, the thanks of three different meetings of Catholics in Ireland, were conveyed to me in the most handsome and gratifying manner; namely, First, Those of the aggre-

gate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, holden at Clarendon House Chapel, on Thursday the 3d of July, 1817. Secondly, those of the aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of the County of Clare, holden at Ennis, 25th July, 1817. And, Thirdly, those of an aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Cork, holden on the 22d August, 1817. I should not do my duty, nor show my gratitude, Sir, to such respectable meetings, if I did not state circumstances to the House, which I consider so much to their honour, as well as so flattering to me."

"In bringing forward these proofs and arguments, I believe I have faithfully kept my promise of abstaining from interfering with what is called the Roman Catholic question; and that I have fully shewn, how necessary it is for the credit and justification of Protestants, that they should no longer be misled, by unfounded prejudices, to persist in bitterness and evil speaking, so strongly forbidden by the precepts in our Bible. We are commanded by our Saviour '*To condemn not, and we shall not be condemned: to forgive and we shall be forgiven.*' And '*To love one another.*'"

"In this spirit let me beseech His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; together with His Majesty's Ministers; and likewise the Archbishops, the Bishops, the Temporal Lords, and the Commons, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; as well as the Convocations of Canterbury and York; and all other Christians, whether of the clergy or of the laity, to take the first opportunity of giving their most serious consideration to a subject of such importance. In doing which, they will, I am convinced, feel it to be their duty to assist in abolishing declarations so offensive to every true patriot, and to every true Christian; and so derogatory from the honour and real dignity of the Sovereign, and of both Houses of Parliament; as well as of the Established Church.

"My firm attachment to the constitution of my country both in church and state, makes me thus urgent in praying them to assist in removing this just cause of complaint without loss of time; and, I trust, they will excuse me when I call to their attention the last extract I have given from Mr. Burke's Works, at page 199; hoping they will

not think I have, in the smallest degree, departed from the respect due to them, when, in addition, I humbly beg them seriously to reflect, whether religion and morality do not require them to abolish these declarations; in order to prevent in future the violation of fundamental maxims and principles which ought to be written in every heart; namely, '*To have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward Man.*' And '*To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with our God.*'"

"With these sound principles and maxims; in the perfect spirit of Christian charity; I shall conclude a performance, which a paramount sense of duty has imperiously called upon me to undertake; and which, with all its imperfections, I hope, will be received in the same spirit of Christian charity, in which it is delivered to the world."

The Gospel Kingdom, considered in respect to some Practical Means of its Advancement.—A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Halstead, in Essex, on the Twenty-fifth of July, 1818, at the Visitation of The Right Honourable and Right Reverend William Lord Bishop of London: the Substance of which was also preached before the University of Cambridge, on the 5th of July, 1818, being Commencement Sunday. By the Rev. Richard Yutes, D.D. & F.S.A. Rector of Ashen; Chaplain to His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea; and Alternate Preacher to the Philanthropic Society. Published by Command of his Lordship, and by Desire of the Clergy of the Deanery of Hedingham. 8vo. 1818.

Among the daily increasing proofs of the unwearied industry with which the national clergy pursue their pious labours in the cause of pure and undefiled religion, none presents itself in a more prominent light than that of their numerous publications upon the various and important subjects which relate to the general interests of piety and evangelical truth. We hail the auspicious evidence with a fullness of satisfaction that encourages us to hope for a period of better convictions among those who have rashly drawn conclusions of an adverse nature against the industrious application of our clergy to their professional duties. That such an accusa-

tion should have been hazarded upon the untenable grounds of loose surmise and hasty prejudice, has long been a source of unfeigned regret to every true friend of our establishment; but whatever may have been the motives of those who have ventured upon it, we are possessed of the most ample means of refutation in the many valuable works which have of late years enriched the Church with the most able expositions of her doctrines and ordinances, and the most unanswerable arguments in their defence.

There was a time, indeed, when we might have felt, that so learned a body of men as the established clergy, submitted themselves with a patient endurance which we might rightly denominate a culpable surrender of their hallowed pretensions to the injurious currency of an opinion, which, false as it was in principle, was well calculated to make an impression of disrespectful suspicion upon the common mind against their faithfulness and sincerity. The press, that much abused medium of freedom of sentiment, had long been made the instrument of the most ungenerous attacks upon our ecclesiastical polity in all its measures and means; and in consequence of the dignified silence of those who were thus assailed, became entirely usurped by a host of writers, who scattered throughout the land the noxious seeds of calumnious opposition, which they fondly hoped would grow up into an abundant harvest of dissent, and in a short interval of evil influence, effectually stifle every plea and claim of our church to the reverence and support of the country. But her advocates have awakened from the dangerous confidence of security in which their conscious strength had reposed itself; they have seen that the dispositions of men were excited against her, not so much because they acknowledged the justice of her enemies, but because they saw the calumnies allowed to pass unanswered, and the ægis of defence suffered to lie unheeded by those who ought to have employed it for her protection.

It required but the will to repel the growing mischief—the power was in the cause itself. Incontrovertible testimony, sound argument, and pre-eminant ability, soon convinced their adversaries, that they were not the insufficient and supine persons they were repre-

sented to be. Clad in the panoply of Christian armour, they stepped forth equally able to bear its weight, as to act under it with energy and effect.

This has been sufficiently proved, by the numerous learned, pious, and eloquent works, which have, within a few years, been given to the world by the ministers of our establishment—and another fact has also been developed in this proof—that the argumentative strength of their writings has been found in no degree wanting to the validity of the question which they have supported, and certainly not at all inferior to the ratiocination of their calumniators. It were to go beyond the limits which we have prescribed to ourselves in this department of our Miscellany, were we to enter into a discussion of the various subjects connected with the cause of our church, on which her clergy have employed their pen with an ability, and with a liberal, but manly, decision never excelled, if at any time equalled, by the ecclesiastical writers of former periods. But thus far we may extend our observation without trespassing upon either the patience of our readers, or the pages of our Magazine. Whatever relates to professional and scientific pursuits, whatever has for its object the happiness and the improvement of the human mind, have found as skilful and as disinterested advocates among the clergy, as among any body of people, by whatever literary name known, or by whatever peculiar principles designated.

It will perhaps be remembered by the readers of the European Magazine, that in our Memoir of the Rev. Dr. Yates, we had the satisfaction of noticing his Pamphlets upon the State of the Church;—entitled, “The Church in Danger,” and “The Basis of National Welfare.” They are two publications which we do not for a moment hesitate to assert, rank among the most reasonable, most useful, and best written appeals of the kind that have ever issued from the press. They are impressed upon the public attention with a forcible claim to consideration; they are argued with a plea that is incontrovertible; inasmuch as they are grounded upon the divine cause of true religion; and they are made effective by conclusions which must always carry with them the consent of the judicious mind, as being drawn from the purest sources, and the most indisputable premises—the

Word of God—the conscience and the experience of Man.

Upon the principles of these two excellent tracts, Dr. Yates has framed the Sermon before us, which he has entitled, "The Gospel Kingdom, considered in respect to some Practical Means of its Advancement." This well-written Discourse was preached before the Bishop of London and the Essex clergy; and afterwards before the University of Cambridge—we presume as the Doctor's Degree Sermon.

Dr. Yates applies the words of his text, "Thy Kingdom come," in a practical, rather than a polemic form. First, "as having relation to the nature, peculiarities, and progress, of the kingdom designated by them:"—Secondly, "as referring to the probable means of its advancement:" and, thirdly, "as leading to the consideration of some particulars in which it is our bounden duty as Christians, as members of the Church of England, and as ministers of God's holy word, to devote ourselves with animated zeal, grateful piety, unwearied candour, and active benevolence, to the employment of the means placed in our power by Providence, for the extension of Gospel Knowledge and Gospel Privileges."

In the first division, the reverend author turns aside from those abstract points of theological discussion which the coming of the kingdom of God has been considered by divines in general to embrace. Of these, together with the various interpretations that have been attempted of scripture prophecy, Dr. Yates makes the following very just remark.

"These annunciations are indeed deeply veiled in the splendid imagery of oriental eloquence; but they evidently indicate a degree of moral improvement,—of civil and political, of public and individual happiness, far beyond any present experience; and which can only be realized to the full extent of these bold and glowing prefigurations, when the object of our daily prayer shall be attained, and the ascendancy of Gospel principles be perfected in the Kingdom of Christ."

Leaving these less practical acceptations of the text, the Doctor thus prescribes to himself the ground on which he takes it up,—“as praying for the advancement of that kingdom referred to by our blessed Lord, when

before Pilate he declared, "My Kingdom is not of this World."

"In using the words of the text in this sense, we pray for the highest manifestation of the Glory of God, and the greatest possible Happiness of his rational creatures; we pray that the Kingdom of Gospel Grace, in purity of doctrine and holiness of life, as well as in public profession, may daily increase, and finally extend over all mankind in this world; and that thus all may be made partakers of the Kingdom of Glory in the world to come. And by presenting such a Prayer, we bind upon ourselves the most sacred obligation to employ our utmost efforts to extend and diffuse that Christian Instruction and Christian Knowledge, which producing Christian Obedience, is destined to make 'the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever.'"

From this appropriation of the purport of the text, Dr. Y. proceeds to an able, though rather cursory review, of the vain imaginations and the adverse spirit with which those who profess and call themselves Christians, have in the blindness of their wills and the perverseness of their hearts, deviated from right reason, and have counteracted the progress of religion; living in direct contradiction to the profession of their faith. These observations the author sums up with the following pious and truly spiritual inference.

"We may make these painful reviews of human perversity and imperfection beneficial to ourselves, if they lead us to build our hopes of moral renovation on the Gospel foundation of deep humility, and of fervent prayer for the efficacious assistance of God's Holy Spirit, 'without which nothing is strong, nothing is holy;'—if they lead us to a conviction of the absolute necessity of our own personal exertion, and impress upon us an important lesson of caution and vigilance;—if they teach us, what in the present age appears to be too much overlooked, neglected, and forgotten,—that as Christians, 'we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places:'—if they thus hold forth to us an awful warning of the existence of that mysterious contest, which, as it regards Man, had

its commencement in Eden, and hath been continued with unceasing, though varied hostility, under every succeeding dispensation."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Times. By Dr. W. King, 1818.

IN no two departments of literature do we discover such a strong affinity, as that which exists between history and biography. Their interests are so closely blended and amalgamated, that their respective value and excellence mainly depends upon the support each other furnishes. What were the narrations of treaties and engagements, of battles and conquests, without a knowledge of the minister who negotiated them, or the commander who obtained them? Measures are greatly dependent on the talents and genius of the men by whom they are planned and executed. History, therefore, affords a double gratification, when the biography of those men, whose deeds she recounts, are dispersed through her pages. For the purpose of biography, nothing tends more to develope character than the anecdotes of private life, when the mind is relaxed, the faculties unstrung, and the seriousness of gravity laid aside. It is well known that under this impression, Boswell nearly forfeited the friendship of Johnson, when tracing one evening in a family circle, the character of that illustrious man, by noting down his conversation. The work before us is of that class, from which information and entertainment may be gleaned. It embraces the greater part of the eighteenth century, during which period many noble and distinguished political and literary characters flourished. Several anecdotes are recounted which the historian may successfully turn to advantage, and many repartees recorded, which the biographer will find worthy of preservation. Waving all discussion of political tendency, we think there is a certain tone of complaint in the work, which we hardly know how to reconcile. The Dr. enjoyed an "*otium cum dignitate*." But ambition is so unbounded, that few can say, what Cicero has handed down us was Cæsar's boast, "*se satis ad naturam, vel ad gloriam visisse*." We extract the following repartee as a good specimen of the work.

"Atterbury, bishop of Rochester,

when a certain bill was brought into the House of Lords, said among other things, 'that he prophesied last winter this bill would be attempted in the present session, and he was sorry he found that he had proved a true prophet.' Lord Coningsby, who spoke after the bishop, and always spoke in a passion, desired the House to remark, 'that one of the Right Rev. Prelates had set himself forth as a prophet, but for his part he did not know what prophet to liken him to, unless to that furious prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass.' The bishop in reply, with great wit and calmness, exposed this rude attack concluding thus, 'since the noble Lord hath discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam, but, my Lords, I am at a loss to make out the other part of the parallel, I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship.'"

We are convinced our readers will not be disappointed, if this should induce them to procure the work. There is so much sterling wit and good humour to repay them for their trouble.

British Field Sports; embracing Practical Instructions in Shooting—Hunting—Coursing—Hawking—Cooking—Fishing, &c.: With Observations on the Breaking and Training of Dogs and Horses; also the Management of Fowling Pieces and all other Sporting Implements. By W. H. Scott. Svo. pp. 615.

THE present Work is from the pen of a practical writer on rural and sporting subjects; and it appears by the address to the reader to contain general instructions on the humane treatment of brute animals, and the administering of strictures of no inconsiderable severity on the Game Laws. Both these indeed, of late years, have become popular subjects of discussion. The merit of this work, as far as we are able to judge, consists in its comprising *all* the sports in vogue of the present day, thereby furnishing the reader with information for which he might have to search through a number of volumes, and in that it is not the work of a mere compiler, but of a veteran and thorough sportsman, as well as a man of literary reputation. *Shooting* and the *Turf* seem to be the author's hobby-horses. Considerable attention appears

to have been paid to the diseases of animals, particularly to that most dreadful malady the *rabies canina*, or madness in dogs, and to that popularly styled the distemper. It is probable the author's studies may have had a medical direc-

tion. It is an ornamental book, with a considerable number of plates, and the convenience of the reader has been consulted in an ample index and in marginal references.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

DECEMBER 26.

AFTER the Tragedy of "*George Barnwell*," in which the character of Millwood was admirably sustained by Mrs. West, and that of the hero of the piece with considerable interest by Mr. H. Kemble, a new comic Pantomime, called "*Harlequin and the Dandy Club; or, 1818*," was produced. It commences with the view of a dandy dressing apartment, wherein a dandy tailor, a dandy shoe-maker, and a dandy stay-maker, are dressing up dandy characters, according to the supposed rules of the art, singing a chorus to the air of *The Dandy O!* The Genius of Pantomime descends, not in radiance or from clouds as usual, but from a panel in the wall scene. The transformations take place, the usual St. Vitus' dance among the regular characters of the piece is exhibited, and they all set out on their respective employments.—Not one of the tricks that subsequently take place could draw a smile from a holiday school-boy, except in the single instance of a dandy butcher, who puts a piece of mutton in his neck-cloth for a stiffener. One feature we cannot pass over without reprobation; and which was also universally expressed by the audience. It was an allusion to the recent public event of the "*Stolen Child*;"—the maid servant was introduced, with the two children, and the scene to correspond: how far such an afflicting subject could have been introduced into a Comic Pantomime, the projector can best explain. To add to the confusion of the night, a Major in the Army attempted to address the audience from the dress boxes on the subject; but the disturbance was so great that he could not be heard; and a police officer came in to remove him from his situation, which he resisted. However, at the end of the piece he again stood up, when the Clown came forward on the dropping of the curtain and by grimaces of his face and gestures of his foot, it

would seem he indicated a mode of turning him out. This made such confusion that the piece could not be announced for repetition, and one of the most disgraceful scenes afterwards took place that ever occurred perhaps in any Theatre, a regular shower of orange peel, apples, &c. assailed the Major from the pit, who, assisted by his friends, returned the fire, amidst the hootings, yells, and whistlings of the spectators.

Dec. 28. After the Tragedy of *Isabella*, the new Pantomime was repeated, and received with mixed disapprobation and applause. After the curtain dropped, a considerable part of the audience remained, particularly in the pit and galleries, and called loudly for the manager. Mr. Stephen Kemble at length appeared, and expressed his wish to know the pleasure of the audience. He was replied to by a general call of "withdraw, withdraw the Pantomime." Mr. Kemble then said that as the bills were already printed for to-morrow, he hoped it would be allowed to be then repeated, but the audience were inexorable. Mr. Bradbury was then called for, and after some time he obeyed the call, and offered an apology. He was told that the gentleman he had affronted was gone. Mr. Bradbury then said he was ready to meet that gentleman or any other on earth. If this was meant in an offensive sense, it was highly indiscreet and unbecoming in Mr. Bradbury's situation and station in life. He appears to have overlooked that he had emerged from the dense atmosphere of the Circus, and that he should assume, if he knew how, a little more delicacy in his deportment, both in his performance and his manners. The audience then retired.

This theatre again exhibited, Dec. 29, a scene of great confusion. No less, indeed, was anticipated, from the unsatisfactory termination of the differ-

ances of the preceding evening. The commencement of the pantomime was the signal for the renewal of hostilities. The actors were received throughout with the most violent disapprobation; the only exception to this was the reception which a solo on the flageolet by Miss Tree met with, which was encored. Mr. Bradbury, who had been so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of the audience, made the most expressive signs to signify his wish to address them, and at last fell down on his knees, but all without effect. The pantomime was abridged as much as possible, and brought to an end by about 20 minutes past ten o'clock, but the greater part of the audience still remained in the Theatre. The uproar then became more violent. Two or three attempts were made to extinguish the lights; but this was always accompanied by demonstrations on the part of the audience which rendered a renewal of them unnecessary. Mr. Stephen Kemble made his appearance about eleven o'clock, and after expressing his regret that any cause of displeasure should have been afforded, stated that the pantomime would be withdrawn.

Dec. 31. This Theatre, so fertile in novelties, added this evening a new piece, entitled "*Flodden Field*." The story upon which it was founded is Walter Scott's *Marmion*. The incidents in that poem are sufficient to afford full scope to the contriver of a melo-dramatic romance. The piece opens with the trial of *Constance* (Mrs. Orger), for running away from her convent, and a consequent breach of her religious vow. She is condemned by the Prior and his assistant judges, but by a lucky interference is relieved from impending starvation by *Clara Fitz-Clare* (Mrs. W. West). She is then made the page of *Marmion*, whose betrothed bride she had previously been; and after a few vapouring speeches, she is withdrawn from public view till the last scene, when she is introduced time enough to bemoan the death of her supposed faithless lover, *Marmion* (Mr. H. Kemble). The story in substance is as follows:—*Marmion*, who had won the affections of *Constance*, sees a more wealthy prize in *Clara Fitz-Clare*. Without relinquishing his love to the former, who followed him from the convent walls, he pays his addresses to the latter, and is supported in his suit by his sovereign, Henry. He has a

rival in the affections of *Clara*, in *De Wilton*; and in order to get rid of him, he impeaches him of treason. They fight, and *De Wilton* is wounded (supposed mortally). *Marmion* then sets out on a mission to Scotland, and is accompanied by *Constance*, in the disguise of a page. He is aware of her presence, and trusts her on his journey to some priests, who discover her secret, and bring her before an ecclesiastical tribunal, and with her trial the piece opens. *De Wilton* meantime recovers from his wounds, and accompanies *Marmion* as a guide into Scotland, in the disguise of a palmer. King James, notwithstanding his friendly reception of *Marmion*, continues his hostile preparations; he leads his troops over the border; *Marmion* is prepared to dispute his passage—the battle of Flodden Field is fought—*Marmion* is killed—and *Constance* comes just in time to receive his last breath, and an assurance of his love. From this outline it will be seen, that there were incidents sufficient in the story to have worked up a tolerable melo-dramatic romance. The performers made the best of their parts. Mr. H. Kemble did his best in *Marmion*, though we confess the taste of the managers had been better evinced in assigning that character to Mr. H. Johnston, whose talents were thrown away in the part of the Host. Johnson, however, made the most of that character, by his genuine Scottish dialect, and that humour which he always throws into the gay and active Highlander. Mr. Hamblin was respectable as *De Wilton*; Oxherry, as the Friar, gave the few sentences allotted to him in his usual style of good humour; and Penley, as the Scottish King, made the most of the author's conception of that character.—Mrs. West and Mrs. Orger, as *Clara* and *Constance*, were in their best style; and Miss Cubitt sang a pretty air as *Lady Heron*. It is but justice to add, that the whole went off without opposition, and its repetition was received with applause.

The piece was succeeded by the farce of "*Modern Antiques*." As soon as the curtain was raised, the cry of "the Pantomime" was set up by some persons in the pit, and so much tumult ensued in the attempt to outcry it, by "Go on, go on," that the performers could not be heard. At length Mr. S. Kemble came forward and said, that in obedience to public opinion, the

late pantomime was withdrawn; but as the managers were anxious to please, he had the satisfaction to state, that a new pantomime was now getting up, and would be speedily produced, and from the care bestowed on it, he hoped it would prove acceptable to the public. This statement was received with applause, and the farce experienced no further interruption.

JAN. 6. The managers of Drury-lane have produced a new pantomime, the *Silver Arrow*, instead of the one previously condemned; and considering the haste with which it was produced, it is entitled to much praise. The following is the programme:—

Prince Houssain, Mr. Simpson (afterwards *Pantaloon*), is in love with *Nouronihar*, Miss Tree (afterwards *Columbine*), the daughter of the Sultan; he has a favoured rival in *Prince Ahmed*, Mr. E. Yarnold (afterwards *Harlequin*). The Sultan promises to give the hand of his daughter to either of the lovers who discharge an arrow to the greatest distance. *Houssain* obtains from the *Fire King*, whose aid he implores, a golden arrow; and when the time of contest is at hand, *Ahmed* is presented with a silver one, with enchantment sufficient to counteract that of his rival. They each discharge their arrow, and *Ahmed* is successful; but his arrow goes so far that it cannot be found. The sultan then decrees that the hand of *Nouronihar* shall be given to *Houssain*, unless *Ahmed* brings back his arrow within an hour. He goes in quest of it quite in despair; but owing to the interposition of his good friend the *Fairy*, he finds it in the garden of the Palace, where the fairy herself descends in a splendid pavilion from a cloud. He is changed into *Harlequin*; *Nouronihar*, who goes to seek him, arrives at the same place and becomes *Columbine*, by no other change, however, than that of name, for she still wears the same dress as before. The other characters are then introduced. *Houssain* is transformed into *Pantaloon*, and *Mamoud* (Mr. Hartland), whose previous connexion with the story we could not discover, into the *Clown*.

The harlequinade here commences, and after undergoing a great many perils from their implacable enemies, in which a great many of the usual tricks are displayed, the fugitive pair are restored to their former stations, and made happy by being united. Such is the

outline of the story. Some of the scenes are splendid; particularly the opening one—the Mystic Palace of the *Fire King*; and the last scene—the Celestial Palace.

We come now to speak of what, from the temper of the audience, seemed to be a far more important business than the merits or demerits of any pantomime—the dispute between the friends of the late Clown, Mr. Bradbury, and the present holder of that enviable post, Mr. Hartland. It will be recollected, that, from the offence alleged to have been given by Mr. Bradbury in the late pantomime to some of the audience, a formidable party was made against him, and he, in consequence, lost his engagement. This, after the apology he offered, was considered by many, and was, in fact, harsh treatment, and they determined that his successor should not enjoy undisputed possession of his new situation. Mr. Hartland's friends seemed equally zealous in his favour; and accordingly when the curtain drew up, shouts of "no Bradbury," "No insolent Clown," were raised with a deafening clamour from several parts of the house. These were answered in strains equally loud and inharmonious, of "Bradbury for ever," "No oppression," "Don't condemn unheard;" both continuing, with scarcely any intermission till the piece ended. During this scene of tumult, no way creditable to either party, attempts were made to address the audience, but the noise was too great to allow a hearing. The pit on this occasion, if we except a part of the dress-boxes, was the most orderly part of the house. They huzzared, it was true; but they did not proceed to those disgraceful scenes of personal contest which were exhibited in other parts.

We do not know how it is settled, with respect to the *Clowns*, nor do we feel any interest in the decision. The Manager, however, has fully vindicated himself in the following note or letter, published in all the papers:—

"Thursday, Jan 7, 1819.

"It may be necessary to inform the public, that Mr. Bradbury has no cause for complaint against the management of Drury-lane Theatre, he having been informed on Tuesday last, by a letter from Mr. Stephen Kemble, that although the late pantomime, for which only he was engaged, had failed, yet the gentlemen of the sub-committee had

empowered Mr. S. Kemble to assure him (Mr. B.) that his engagement should be as strictly fulfilled as if it had been successful. And this statement Mr. S. Kemble assures the public is the fact."

JAN. 12. Mr. Rae has re-appeared in the character of *Beverley*, in "*The Gamester*;" the part of *Mrs. Beverley* was also represented by Mrs. W. West: the former was received with that complimentary feeling which good actors and good acting always deserve; and both sustained their accustomed reputation in a manner which left nothing to be desired by the audience. The new pantomime promises to be more successful than its predecessor, and will, most probably, answer its purpose to the end of the season. The representa-

tion of *Brutus*, was, we understand, on Jan. 15, for the benefit of the Author. This, we hear, was the fourth night that has been allotted to him since the first appearance of the play. It was numerously attended, and it is but a fair tribute to the new management to state, that the tragedy has wanted no advantage that could be derived from a judicious allotment of the characters in general, and from the grandeur of the scenery, processions, *costume*, &c. &c. Mr. Kean, of course, stands upon a proud eminence; but the other characters are so well supported, that there is very little doubt that the merit of the piece itself, with such accessory advantages, will be highly popular throughout the season.

PERFORMANCES.

Dec. 26. George Barnwell—Harlequin and the Dandy Club.
28. Isabella—Ditto.
29. Douglas—Ditto.
30. Barmecide—Lock and Key—Falls of Clyde.
31. Flodden Field—Modern Antiques.
1819.
Jan. 1. Ditto—Innkeeper's Daughter.
Ditto—Barmecide.
Ditto—Prisoner at Large.
Ditto—Amoroso—Ditto.
Ditto—Silver Arrow; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Paribannon.
Ditto—Ditto.

1819.
8. Flodden Field—Silver Arrow.
9. Ditto—Ditto.
11. Isabella—Ditto.
12. Gamester—Ditto.
13. Brutus—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Ditto—Ditto.
18. Ditto—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Ditto.
22. Ditto—Falls of Clyde.
23. Ditto—Innkeeper's Daughter.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 26. At this Theatre, after the Tragedy of "*George Barnwell*," a new Pantomime, under the name of "*Harlequin Munchausen; or, the Fountain of Love*," was produced.

The celebrated hero whose name is connected with this entertainment, the renowned Baron Munchausen, is not unworthy to be associated with the wonder-working Harlequin, and some of his surprising adventures are introduced with great judgment and effect.

The first scenes opens with a view of mountains of snow near Mount Etna. The burning lava running down gradually melts the snow, and discovers a village at the base of the mountain. Baron Munchausen is seen lying on the ground, and his horse hanging on the steeple of the village church. The Baron having been previously travelling over the snow, lay down to repose, and fastening his horse to the vane of the steeple, is by the sudden eruption of the mountain placed in so singular a situation. He is discovered by the vil-

lagers, who express surprise, but are still more astonished on seeing the Baron bring down his steed from the steeple by a shot, sound both in wind and limbs. The Baron then mounts and rides away, amidst a chorus sung by the villagers. After Munchausen and his mistress become *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, and *My Lord Humpty Dandy* takes the shape of *Clown*, the chase commences in the usual way, and the lovers pass with true pantomimic velocity, from the Bondoir of Venus, to the Moon—the Bay of Constantinople—the Deck of an English Man of War—the Bottom of the Sea—Dublin Bay—College Green—Waterloo Place—Pompey's Pillar—the Pyramids of Gaza—the Fountain of Love—and to divers other places, too numerous to mention here. In the course of their peregrination some of the party have the misfortune to be killed two or three times over, to be sunk in the ocean, swallowed by monsters, and burnt to a cinder; but in the end they all present them-

selves alive and happy, in a magnificent palace, where sorrow and care are known no more.

From this general description, it will be seen the present Pantomime boasts much variety, and also much splendour.

The Overture, composed and selected by Mr Ware, is appropriately playful. The whole entertainment was well received, and announced for repetition with universal applause.

JAN. 6. Of all the parts in "*Twelfth Night*," the character of *Sir Andrew Aguecheek* is unquestionably the most prominent; and in this Mr. Farren made his first appearance. It is a portrait so exquisitely drawn, so finished a development of utter imbecility, that although it has, we believe, given birth to more imitations than any other of Shakespeare's comic characters, it still retains all its original freshness. Mr. Farren's success in *Lord Ogleby* and *Sir Peter Teazle*, had manifested his powers in seizing the nicer distinctions of human character, and in giving expression to many of those fleeting and often unmarked lineaments by which it is most certainly detected. A perfect conception of *Sir Andrew* required more general knowledge and study, because the ideas with which it is associated are necessarily more remote than those which serve to explain the parts he has hitherto sustained. It required also, not perhaps the same, but a considerable degree of delicacy in the *handling*, if we may so express it.—Mr. Farren may be said to have neither lost nor added to his previous reputation. That reputation we consider to be established, and on a foundation the firmer, inasmuch as the small inequalities and slight defects which strike us the most, are those which, without even any effort on his part, time will necessarily correct. He introduced, though sparingly in number, with much taste and felicity, some of those unexpected sallies of action and changes of tone, which contribute so much to enliven our idea of the character, but which can only be supplied to the performer himself, by a just and vigorous conception of his subject. The extreme chastity and reserve of his style subjects him to a certain degree of hardness, and furnished that night as strong a contrast to the full, mellow, and glowing humour of Emery, in *Sir Toby Belch*, as the fictitious originals themselves present. Lis-

ton was the *Malvolio*; and it will be readily imagined, by those who are familiar with the play, that all criticism would be misapplied. He was the vain, fantastic original, in every look and tone. His soliloquy scene was highly diverting. Miss Brunton performed *Viola* in a pretty interesting manner; and the entire representation was extremely well supported.

This Theatre still retains its attraction, and continues to deserve it, by its unwearied efforts to meet the public taste,—they have revived the two dramas of Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, and the *Winter's Tale*, both of which are too well known to our readers to require any distinct account.

Both of these dramas have the peculiar character of their author—a fancy delighting to embellish common matter, and a borrowed story with its own peculiar magnificence—waving its fairy wand, and connecting a barren heath into flowery gardens and gorgeous palaces—into haunted streams, and river-banks; which the poet then peoples with his own characters, and gives them the language, the feelings, and the affections, which belong to such scenes, to such images, and to such characters. We must be allowed, however, to differ from those who really relish, or affect to relish, the humorous characters of Shakespeare; for our own part, we can see little mirth in *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, or in many others of his fools; and we always find a relief when they disappear, and leave the stage for the other characters. The comedy of Shakespeare is distinct from that particular humour, which we would call the ridiculous, and is in no respect inferior to his tragedy; for example, his *Benedict*, his *Rosalind*, and innumerable other characters of the same kind; but the humorous characters of Shakespeare are more pleasing in reading than in representation; they are rather witty, than humorous; they please when their point is understood, but it requires some time to comprehend them. They are not the humour of general nature and every-day life, or at least are dressed in such antique appendages that we do not recognise the fidelity of their resemblance to any original before us.

JAN. 20. The return of Miss Stephens to her professional duties at this house, after reaping a rich and well-earned harvest in the Sister Isle, this evening attracted an audience not more nume-

rous than splendid. She appeared as *Dianna Vernon*, in the very amusing and successful drama of *Rob Roy*. We do not believe she was ever in finer voice, or more perfect health. The enthusiastic plaudits which marked her entrance, stimulated her to the most powerful exertion; and certainly the lovers of genuine, unsophisticated harmony, never enjoyed a more delicious treat than her exquisite performance afforded. She was repeatedly *encored*; but the song of "*John Highlandman*," which she executed with surpassing talent, commanded almost unprecedented applause. Mr. Duruset appeared, for the first time, as *Francis Osbaldistone*. This gentleman is very considerably improved in his acting. He supported the character, with reference both to speaking and singing, extremely well. In the duets with Miss Stephens, he was un-

commonly effective. Their notes—two sweet rivulets of sound, uniting in one rich stream of harmony—mingled with, and melted into, each other, most deliciously. Mr. Emery, in consequence of the demise of poor Tokely, performed the part of *Dougal*. He gave to the character all that savage roughness and barbarous cunning, by which it is distinguished in the original. The other characters were represented as heretofore. Mr. Macready's *Rob Roy*, had he performed no other character, would entitle him to the character of a man of genius. Mr. Liston, who appeared to be more than usually full of frolic and humour, was admirable, as *Nicol Jarvie*. The little part of *Major Galbraith* was exceedingly well sustained by Mr. Taylor—and the wife of the *Murgrezo* was represented, by Mrs. Faucit, with considerable force.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.

- Dec. 26. George Barnwell—Harlequin Munchausen; or, The Fountain of Love.
28. Jane Shore—Ditto.
She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.
School for Scandal—Ditto.

1819.

Jan.

- The Stranger—Ditto.
Castle Spectre—Ditto.
Jane Shore—Ditto.
She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
Twelfth Night—Ditto.
Winter's Tale—Ditto.
Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.

9. Castle Spectre—Harlequin Munchausen.
11. Jane Shore—Ditto.
12. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
13. Twelfth Night—Ditto.
14. Winter's Tale—Ditto.
15. Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.
16. Jealous Wife—Ditto.
18. Jane Shore—Ditto.
19. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
20. Rob Roy Macgregor—Ditto.
21. Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.
22. Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.
23. Gay Manneering—Ditto.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

DEC. 26. Mr DIBDIN's taste and industry were this evening again most conspicuously manifest in the attractive novelties which formed the bill of fare for his Winter House-warming, and which were most deservedly applauded by a crowded audience.—Last performed, but first to be noticed, was "*The Reprobate*;" the following brief sketch of which will convince our readers that it possesses very considerable dramatic interest:—The *Baron d'Elvint*, reduced in fortune by the supposed excesses of his son *Justinio*, retires, under a feigned name, with his niece *Celesta*, to a distant estate. Ignorant alike of his father's poverty and change of residence, on this spot *Justinio* arrives, starving with hunger, and reduced to beggary and desperation.—There he is secreted by *Celesta*, who yet loves her cousin, until his innocence can be made manifest. At the moment, however, that this is about being accomplished, the

Baron receives an order to arrest his son on a charge of robbery, in which his life is implicated, and every hope of escape vanishes. By the impeachment of a confederate, however, *Proteo*, the real perpetrator of all those villainies, is, after a desperate struggle, delivered to the hands of justice; the various impositions are discovered; and while guilt meets its punishment, suffering virtue meets its reward, and *Justinio* is united to *Celesta*.—We are really at a loss where to bestow the first praise on the performers. T. P. Cooke, as the villain *Proteo*, assuming the disguises of a German, a Frenchman, and a Jew, far surpassed our estimate of those powers, which were so limited by his parts at Drury-lane. Watkins as the *Son*, and Miss Taylor as the *Niece*, were equally excellent; and the efforts of all gave an effect to the *toute ensemble*, which must be seen to be appreciated.

"*Scraps*" is a comic burletta of much

point, and fully answered its object, by producing roars of laughter.

"Azim" is another transplantation from the French Theatre, which seems likely to flourish in its new soil, affording an excellent lesson on the difficulty of contracting our wishes to our "Wants," when tempted to ask for "Superfluities."

We must also not omit noticing, that while our amusement has been most amply provided for, by a powerful reinforcement of talent from other Stages, the visitors' comfort and convenience are secured by warm curtains, good fires, and every other *et cetera*, which is requisite to transform an elegant Summer Theatre into a commodious Winter one.

JAN. 13, 1819. Already two more successful novelties have claimed our attention; and Mr. Dibdin seems this season to have "*saddled white Surrey for the field*," in a style which must defy competition, and command patronage. The Ballet of "*Meads and Blockheads*" evinced considerable taste in the getting up, and displayed much excellent dancing by Mr. Giroux, and Miss Simpson; but the principal attraction of the evening was a new Burletta, founded upon the celebrated "*Tales of my Landlord*;" a work, which, however opinions may differ, as to who is its author, all are agreed as to its extra-

ordinary merit. The piece is entitled, "*The Heart of Mid Lothian; or, the Lily of St. Leonard's*;" and whether considered as to its acting, or its scenery, we unhesitatingly pronounce by far the best piece ever produced at a Minor Theatre within our recollection, and far superior to many produced at the Royal Establishments. All the leading incidents of the original novel are admirably blended, and the sufferings of *Effie Deans*, the affectionate devotion of her sister *Jeanie*, the clemency of *Queen Caroline*, the vindictive fury of *Meg Murdockson*, and the alternate madness and melancholy of *Madge Wildfire*, were as excellently depicted by the performers, as they were interestingly portrayed by the dramatist. Our limits are already too much exceeded, to allow us now to do more than bear testimony to the merits of all the actors, as well as to the unusually crowded audiences which nightly confirm this favourable testimony of a piece so interesting.

JAN. 25. The popularity of "*The Heart of Mid Lothian*" continues to extend, as "if increase of appetite had grown from what it fed on;" and Mrs. Egerton, who made her first curtesey to a Surrey audience in this drama, has added no little share of fame to her former eclat, and no small number of admirers to her former friends.

PERFORMANCES.

1818-1819.

Dec. 26 to Jan. 2.—Azim—Scraps, or the Village Theatre—The Reprobate.
Jan. 4 to 12. The Reprobate—Scraps, or the Village Theatre—Azim.
Jan. 12 to 16. Heads and Blockheads—The Heart of Mid Lothian—Scraps, or the Village Theatre.

1819.

Jan. 18. Heads and Blockheads—Heart of Mid Lothian.
19. Ditto—Ditto—The Reprobate.
20. Ditto—Ditto—Scraps, or the Village Theatre.
21. Ditto—Ditto—Azim.
22. Ditto—Ditto—The Reprobate.

POETRY.

THE QUEEN'S BOWER.*

OUR Lady sat in our good Lord's hall,
But there was in the purple sky
A broader and brighter canopy
Than Baron's roof or royal pall:
And the light that linger'd in the West
Was like a love-lorn maiden's eye,
When blushes tell her soul's unrest,
And the glow of her hope begins to die.
Then our Lady went to her bower to view
The flowers that around her terrace grew.

Our Lady shone in her diadem;
Her lap was rich with a hundred fold
Of woven pearls and cloth of gold,
That earth was proud to kiss its hem:

* Queen Elizabeth's favourite seat in the gardens of Combe Abbey bore this appella-

And a web of diamonds was her vest,
That seem'd as if a summer show'r,
Taught by a cunning wizard's pow'r,
Had gather'd to sparkle on her breast;
But among the flowers in her proud array
The dead leaf of November lay.

Our Lady turned her velvet steed
To see whence the smoke of the cottage rose,
Where the wild bee hums and the woodbine grows,
And the lambs among the violets feed:
There palsied age leaned on his crutch,
Her kind and loving hand to touch;
And while she smil'd on his lowly cell,
The dead leaf from her garland fell.

The pomp of our Lady's day went past,
Her grave was shut, and all were gone,
But that dead leaf rose upon the blast,
And rested on her funeral stone :
And it had gather'd the richest seed
Of every violet in the mead,
Where once unseen our Lady stoop'd
To lift the aged head that droop'd,
And about her holy grave they spread,
While angels their sweet dew minist' red,
Till she had a tomb of flowers that hid
The pride of the proudest pyramid,
And a garland every spring shall rise
Where the dead leaf of November lies.

V.

ON A FRENCH TIME-PIECE,

ORNAMENTED WITH THOMPSON'S BUST AND
LYRE.

TO teach old Time an equal pace
Should be the artist's care ;
But every Season speeds his race,
If Thompson's lyre is there.

Fond workman !—humbler minstrelsy
Might regulate thy chime—
The Bard of Immortality
Need take no note of Time.

LINES,

*Written hastily on the Morning of the
Funeral of her late Most Gracious Ma-
jesty, QUEEN CHARLOTTE, Dec. 2, 1818,
which was a remarkably gloomy Day.*

THIS seems a day of grief ; no cheering
Shines out to charm us ; but a hazy veil
Has Nature thrown o'er her delightful eyes,
To hide the tears which flow, from the
regret

Of Death's all wasting and tyrannic pow'r
Over her hopes, her children, and herself.
Myriads of lives, irrational, are lost ;
Millions of lives, illum'd by reason, fall—
All below man she sees to fade and die,
Loss soon supplied, and therefore she re-
gards not ;

But when th' insatiable phantom strikes
Where *soul* informs the object of his aim,
And mankind fall, Nature then grieves in-
deed,

As grieves a mother o'er her much-lov'd
progeny ;

Yet Hope still waits upon her pensive step,
To whisper in her ear, *As green leaves fade,
And fall, but to ensure a new succession,
So man but falls to rise a better man,
And gain, what Nature's veil hid from his
view,*

Extatic vision, and unspoken bliss.

See yonder sage, in his rude oaken chair,
Folding his arms and legs, how calm he sits !
Reflecting placidly on tranquil joy,

Seeming indifferent of life or death—
Nor wish inordinate for one possessing,
Nor servile fear of t'other—for, content,
"He keeps the noiseless tenor of his way,"
Looks to the *past* with no unkind regret,
The *present* entertains with sober joy,
And to the *future* looks with modest hope.
Sits so the monarch on his throne !—Ah,
no !—

Sweet is the briar that in the greenwood
grows,
Yet 'tis a briar, and wounds while it per-
fumes,—

The throne's rich cushion is no downy seat ;
Oft, 'tis of down, yet intermix'd with thorns,
And barbs of keen contrivance ; and, who
sits

Oft (like the Bonze, Faquir, or other fool,
Who in a chair, by Superstition fram'd,
Sits agoniz'd, writhing his face to smiles
Of hypocritic joy, on spikes uprais'd,
Deeming each spike a charm to cancel sin),
So oft he sitting on a gorgeous throne,
Controls the painful turmoil of his mind,
Seems to wear a smile of *bitter* joy,
And act the "unreal mockery" of peace.
Such is a throne !—Yes—maugre all its
pomp,

And pride, and state ; so envied, and, of all
Things enviable, least for envy fit.

Thou art departed thence—CHARLOTTE,
our Queen !

And all the gloomy pomp which now invites
The eye to weeping, and the mind to woe,
Avails not with the eye that looks beyond
The surface, to excite the votive tear
As *shed for Majesty* ; nor moves the mind
Nurtur'd in meditation, to reflect
With one regretting temperament of
thought,

As raised for *Majesty* departed—No—
That eye will smile the rather that the hour
Of thy great trial's o'er ; the mind, too,
dwell

On thought more pleasing than distressing
far,

For that thy great ordeal is now past,
And thou reliev'd art of a wearying load,
Which many covet, but how few can bear !
Yet, as a mortal, tears for thee will flow,
And mind will meditate in sombre mood,
That thou art gone !—the objects of thy
love.

Thy friendship, and benevolence, shall
weep ;

And all thy subjects shall look where *he*
sits

Whom *Reason's burial* has o'erspread with
gloom,

No sun can penetrate, no hope relume ;
Shall look to him, and recollect the time,
The woe-worn, weary time, that thou hast
borne

That piteous spectacle ; and see thine
heart

(By Fancy's vision) wasting by degrees
With silent sorrow, which most sure con-
sumes ;

And when, thy heart thus wasted all away,
They see thee fall—be shrew the iron eye
That cannot weep; the adamant heart
That cannot heave, or palpitate to chord
Of that discordance sympathy combines
To make the *harmony* of kindness true.

Yet there's a sorrow too severe to weep,
The eye not iron—Nature 'tis revers'd;
The tears drop inward on the fever'd heart,
Scalding it as they drop; and there shall be
Tears such as these from *some eyes*; and
some hearts

Shall suffer thus for thee—Thou art in
rest—

Rest thou in peace!—the crown of glitt'ring
dross

Which thou hast lost shall ev'ry Briton
prize,

"May it replac'd be by that radiant crown—
Man never sees, till he is low as thou art,
And has like thee the shadowy valley
pass'd,

The dark, appalling passage to the light
Of that bright Sun which never, never
sets."

Whate'er thy virtues, or whate'er thy
faults,

Fame, ever faithful in the *day* of kings,
Speaks truth when Nature's *night* has shut
them out,

And panegyric till that awful hour
Mankind with doubtful circumspection
hear,

Waiting the *future* for the *present's* fame.

Yea! Truth shall now thine every act
display,

To thee no matter what the record shows,

If He, who sent thee *here*, and call'd thee
hence.

Has on thy passing beam'd that awful eye,
Full with all-healing radiance, and has
said—

"Frail mortal, all thy cares and sorrows
pass'd,

Thy sins forgiven thro' the *holy Word*,
Enter thou into that eternal joy
Thy Lord, and Lord of all, for all provides,
Who bow obedient, and to him resign
All, all their hopes, and fix on him their
hearts."

That joy, O Charlotte! let me now pre-
sume,

As Christians should, all, all that joy is
thine;

And this, O Charlotte! is no mournful
day,

But is the happy Sabbath of thy soul,
The day of rest—Let joy take place of
grief,

And they who reason have to mourn the
most,

May, truly, most rejoice; for surely joy
Can only sing of gratitude; and joy
Is the peculiar and subliming grace
Of Christian verity, and Christian hope.

D.

LINES,

On the Chief Justice's expressing his Aversion to Tallow, and ordering Wax lights.

VILE tallow, if it dare presume,
The learned Chief attacks,
And proves, averse to vulgar fume,
That he's—a Judge of Wax.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

THE House met at two o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took the oaths and his seat.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent did not come down to the House, but five Commissioners were appointed to read the Royal Speech: viz. the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Marquis Camden, the Earls of Harrowby and Westmoreland. At a quarter before three o'clock, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to the House of Commons, in the usual form, to summon that House to the House of Peers. The following Speech was then read by the Lord Chancellor from the Woolsack:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Pro-

vidence to visit the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, and the Nation, by the death of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient, with respect to the care of his Majesty's sacred person.

We are directed to inform you, that the negotiations which have taken place at Aix la-Chapelle have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies.

The Prince Regent has given orders, that the Convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you: and he is persuaded, that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the Powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of Europe.

The Prince Regent has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a Treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the Government of the United States of America, for the renewal, for a further term of years, of the commercial convention now subsisting between the two nations, and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries: and, as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this Treaty shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you.

His Royal Highness feels assured, that you will learn with satisfaction the extent of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British Empire, have enabled his Royal Highness to effect in the naval and military establishments of the country.

His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you, a considerable and progressive improvement of the revenue, in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you, such papers as are necessary to show the origin and result of the war in the East Indies.

His Royal Highness commands us to inform you, that the operations undertaken by the Governor-General in Council, against

the Pindarries, were dictated by the strictest principles of self-defence; and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahratta Princes were, in every instance, the aggressors. Under the provident and skillful superintendence of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked, in every point, by brilliant achievements and success; and His Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company (Native as well as European), rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms.

The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country are in a most flourishing condition.

The favourable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom, affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resources.

To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation, will be the object of your deliberations; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur and co-operate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace which, by the blessing of Providence, has been so happily re-established throughout Europe.

After the Commons had retired from the bar, the swearing in of members continued until 4 o'clock, after which the house adjourned during pleasure.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT, 1818.

Those marked thus [*] are new Members.

A BINGDON, Berkshire.. John Maberly
Agmondesham, Bucks.. Thos. Tyrwhitt
Drake, William Tyrwhitt Drake
Alban's, St. Herts.. William Tierney Roberts,
*Hon. Charles Spencer Churchill, commonly called Lord Charles Spencer Churchill

Aldborough, Yorkshire.. Henry Fines, Granville Venables Vernon

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.. *Sam. Walker, *Joshua Walker

Andover, Hants.. T. A. Smith, Hon. N. Fellowes

Angleseyshire.. Hon. B. Paget

Appleby, Westmoreland.. *G. Fludyer, *L. Concanon

Arundel, Sussex.. H. T. H. M. Howard, commonly called Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard, Sir A. Pigot, Knight.

Ashburton, Devonshire.. *Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., J. S. Copley

Aylesbury, Bucks.. Rt. Hon. Geo. Baron Nugent, *W. Rickford

Banbury, Oxfordshire.. Hon. F. S. N. Douglas

Barnstaple, Devonshire.. Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart., *F. M. Ommanney

Bath.. Lord John Thynne, Col. Palmer

Beaumaris, Anglesey.. T. F. Lewis

Bedfordshire.. F. Russell, commonly called Marquis of Tavistock, Sir John Osborne, Bart.

Bedford.. George William Russell, commonly called Lord George William Russell, *William Henry Whitbread

Bedwin, Wilts.. Sir John Nicholl, Knight, *John Jacob Buxton

Beralston, Devonshire.. Rt. Hon. G. Percy, commonly called Lord Lovaine, Hon. Capt. J. Percy

Berkshire.. C. Dundas, Hon. R. Neville

Berwick, Northumberland.. A. Allan, H. H. St. Paul

Beverley, Yorkshire.. J. Wharton, *R. C. Burton

Bewdley, Worcestershire.. *W. A. Roberts, jun.

Bishop's Castle, Salop.. W. Clive, J. Robinson

Bleckingly, Surrey.. M. Russell, *G. Tennyson

Bodmyn, Cornwall.. D. Gilbert, T. Braddyll

- Boroughbridge, Yorkshire..*M. Lawson,
*G. Mundy, Capt. in the Royal Navy.
- Bossiney, Cornwall..J. A. S. Wortley, Sir
C. Domville, Bart.
- Boston, Lincolnshire..Hon. P. R. D. Burrell,
William A. Madocks,
- Braceley, Northampton..R. H. Bradshaw,
H. Wrottesley
- Bramber, Sussex..W. Wilberforce, J. Irving
- Breconshire..T. Wood, jun.
- Brecon..G. Gould Morgan
- Bridgenorth, Shropshire..T. Whitmore, *Sir
T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.
- Bridgewater, Somerset..G. Pocock, W. T.
Astell
- Bridport, Dorsetshire..Sir. H. D. C. Saint
Paul, Bart. H. C. Sturt.
- Bristol..R. H. Davis, E. Frotheroe
- Buckinghamshire..*The Rt. Hon. R. Plan-
tagenet Grenville Nugent Chandos Tem-
ple, commonly called Earl Temple, W. S.
Lowndes
- Buckingham..*Sir G. Nugent, Bart. W. H.
Fremantle
- Callington, Cornwall..The Hon. E. P. Lygon,
*Sir C. Robinson, Knt.
- Calne, Wiltshire..The Hon. J. Abercromby,
J. Macdonald
- Cambridgeshire..Lord F. Osborn, Lord C.
S. Manners
- Cambridge University..The Right Hon.
Henry Lord Viscount Palmerston, J. H.
Smyth
- Cambridge Borough..Lieut.-Gen. the Hon.
E. Finch, Gen. R. Manners
- Camelford, Cornwall..*M. Milbank, *J. B.
Maitland
- Canterbury..S. R. Lushington, *The Hon.
E. Bligh, commonly called Lord Clifton
- Cardiff, Glamorganshire..Patrick Stuart,
commonly called Lord J. Stuart
- Cardiganshire..W. E. Powell
- Cardigan..Pryse Pryse
- Carlisle, Cumberland..J. C. Curwen, Sir J.
Graham, Bart.
- Carmarthenshire..Rt. Hon. Lord R. Sey-
mour
- Carmarthen..Hon. J. F. Campbell
- Carmarvonshire..Sir R. Williams, Bart.
- Carnarvon..Hon. C. Paget
- Castle-rising, Norfolk..Hon. G. H. Chol-
mondeley, commonly called Earl of Rock
Savage, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Howard
- Chehire..D. Daveuport, W. Egerton
- Chester..T. Grosvenor, *R. Grosvenor, com-
monly called Viscount Belgrave
- Chichester, Sussex..Right Hon. C. Lennox,
commonly called Earl of March, Right
Hon. W. Huskisson
- Chippenham, Wilts..*W. Miles, *Rt. Hon.
G. S. Churchill, commonly called Marquis
of Blandford
- Christchurch, Hants..Right Hon. G. H.
Rose, Rt. Hon. W. S. Bourne
- Cirencester, Gloucester..Right Hon. H. G.
Bathurst, commonly called Lord Apsley,
J. Cripps
- Clithrow, Lancashire..Hon. R. Curzon,
Hon. W. Cust
- Cookermouth, Cumberland..J. H. Lowther,
*Rt. Hon. J. Beckett
- Colchester, Essex..J. B. Wildman, *D. W.
Harvey
- Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire..H. Bankes, G.
Bankes
- Cornwall..Sir W. Lemon, Bart. J. H. Tre-
mayne
- Coventry, Warwickshire..P. Moore, *E.
Ellice
- Cricklade, Wilts..J. Pitt, R. Gordon.
- Cumberland..J. Lowther, Rt. Hon. G. Ho-
ward, commonly called Lord Viscount
Morpeth
- Boroughs of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hard-
ness..A. H. Houldsworth, J. Bastard
- Denbighshire..Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.
- Denbigh..*J. W. Griffith
- Derbyshire..Right Hon. G. A. H. Caven-
dish, commonly called Lord G. H. Caven-
dish, E. M. Mundy
- Derby..H. F. C. Cavendish, T. W. Coke,
the younger
- Devizes, Wilts..T. G. Estcourt, *J. Pearse
- Devonshire..E. P. Bastard, *Hon. H. Fortes-
cue, commonly called Viscount Ebrington
- Dorsetshire..W. M. Pitt, E. B. Portman
- Dorchester, Dorsetshire..R. Williams, Sir
S. Shepherd
- Dover, Kent..Sir J. Jackson, Bart., E. B.
Wilbraham
- Downton, Wilts..Right Hon. W. P. Bouve-
rie, commonly called Viscount Folkeston,
Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, Knt.
- Droitwich, Worcestershire..W. P. Earl of
Shefton, Hon. A. Foley, since dead
- Dunwich, Suffolk..Right Hon. J. Lord
Huntingfield, M. Burne
- County of Durham..J. G. Lambton, Hon.
W. J. F. Powlott.
- City of Durham..M. A. Taylor, R. Wharfen
- East Loos, Cornwall..Vice-Admiral Sir E.
Buller, Bart. T. P. Macqueen
- Edmundsbury, St. Suffolk..*Hon. H. Fitz-
roy, commonly called Earl of Euston,
*Hon. A. P. Upton
- Essex..J. A. Houblon, C. C. Western
- Evesham, Worcestershire..H. Howorth, *W.
E. R. Boughton
- Exeter..W. Courtenay, R. W. Newman
- Eye, Suffolk..Sir R. Gifford, Knt. M. Sin-
gleton
- Flintshire..Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.
- Flint..Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart.
- Fowey, Cornwall..George Lucy, Hon. J.
H. Stanhope
- Gatton, Surrey..A. R. Dottin, *J. Fleming,
M. D.
- Germanis, St. Cornwall..*Hon. S. T. Ba-
thurst, Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot
- Glamorganshire..*J. Edwards
- Gloucestershire..General the Right Hon.
R. E. H. Somerset, Sir B. W. Guise, Bt.
- Gloucester..E. Webb, *R. B. Cooper
- Grampound, Cornwall..J. Innes, A. Robertson

- Grantham, Lincolnshire.. Sir W. E. Welby,
 Bart. *Hon. E. Cust
 Grimsby, Lincolnshire.. J. N. Fazakerly, *C.
 Tennyson
 Grinstead, Sussex.. Lord Strathaven, Hon.
 C. C. C. Jenkinson
 Guildford, Surrey.. A. Onslow, W. D. Best
 Hampshire.. W. Chute, T. F. Heathcote
 Harwich, Essex.. Right Hon. N. Vansittart,
 Right Hon. C. Bathurst
 Haslemere, Surrey.. Right Hon. C. Long,
 R. Ward
 Hastings, Sussex.. James Dawkins, G. Hol-
 ford
 Haverfordwest, Pembro.. *W. H. Scourfield
 Helstone, Cornwall.. Hon. J. N. B. R.
 Townshend, commonly called Lord J. N.
 B. B. Townshend, Harrington Hudson
 Herefordshire.. Sir J. G. Cotterrell, Bart.
 Robert Price
 Hereford, City of.. T. P. Symonds, Hon.
 John S. Cocks
 Hertfordshire.. Hon. T. Brand, Sir J. S.
 Sebright, Bart.
 Hertford.. N. Calvert, Right Hon. J. B. W.
 Cecil, commonly called Lord Viscount
 Cranborne
 Heydon, Yorkshire.. *Edm. Turton, *Rob.
 Farrand
 Heytesbury, Wilts.. *Hon. G. J. W. A. El-
 lis, *Hon. W. H. J. Scott
 Hingham Ferrers, Northampton.. Wm. Plumer
 Hinton, Wilts.. *Hon. F. G. Calthorpe, W.
 Beckford
 Hinton, Devonshire.. *Hon. P. F. Cust,
 *S. Crawley
 Horsham, Sussex.. Rob. Hurst, *G. R. Phil-
 lips
 Huntingdonshire.. *Rt. Hon. Lord F. Mon-
 tagu, Wm. H. Fellowes
 Huntingdon.. *W. Aug. Montagu, J. Calvert
 Hythe, Kent.. *J. B. Taylor, Sir J. Perring,
 Bart.
 Ilchester, Somersetshire.. *Sir I. Coffin, Bart.
 John Wm. Drage Merest, Esq.
 Ipswich, Suffolk.. R. A. Crickitt, *W. Newton
 Ives, St. Cornwall.. *S. Stevens, S. r W.
 Stirling, Bart.
 Kent.. Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. *W. P. Ho-
 neywood
 King's Lynn, Norfolk.. Hon. I. Walpole,
 commonly called Lord Walpole, Sir M. B.
 Folkes, Bart.
 Kingston-upon-Hull.. J. Mitchell, J. R. G.
 Graham
 Knaresborough, York.. Right Hon. G. Tier-
 ney, Sir J. Mackintosh, Knt.
 Lancashire.. J. Blackburne, Rt. Hon. E. S.
 Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley
 Lancaster.. G. Douvton, *J. Gladstone
 Launceston, Cornwall.. J. Brogden, Hon.
 P. B. Pellew
 Leicestershire.. Hon. R. Manners, commonly
 called Lord R. Manners, *C. M. Phillips
 Leicester.. *J. Mansfield, *T. Pares, jun.
 Leominster, Hertford.. Sir J. W. Lubbock,
 Bart. *Sir W. C. Fawcett, Bart.
- Leskeard, Cornwall.. Hon. W. Elliot, Major-
 General Sir W. H. Pringle
 Lestwithiel, Cornwall.. Sir R. Wigram, Knt.
 A. C. Grant
 Lewes, Sussex.. Sir J. Shelley, Bart. Sir G.
 Shiffner, Bart.
 Lichfield, Staffordshire.. Major-General Sir
 George Anson, Knt. Geo. Granville Vena-
 bles Vernon
 Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire.. John Thos. Fane,
 *Vere Fane
 Lincolnshire.. Hon. Charles Anderson Pel-
 hain, Charles Chaplin
 Lincoln.. Comingsby Waldo Sibthorp, *Ralph
 Bernal
 Liverpool, Lancashire.. Right Hon. George
 Canning, Lieut.-Gen. Isaac Gascoyne
 London.. Matthew Wood, Alderman, *Thos.
 Wilson, *Rob. Waithman, Alderman, *John
 Thomas Thorne, Alderman
 Ludgershall, Wiltshire.. Sandford Graham,
 H. Lowes Lutterell, Earl of Carlhampton
 Ludlow, Shropshire.. Rt. Hon. Edward Her-
 bert, Viscount Clive, *Hon. Robert Henry
 Clive
 Lymington, Hants.. Vice-Admiral Sir Harry
 Neale, Bart, Wm. Manning
 Maidstone, Kent.. *Abraham Weldey Ro-
 barts, *George Longman
 Maldon, Essex.. J. Holden Stratt, B. Gas-
 kell
 Malmshury, Wilts.. C. Forbes, Kirkman Fin-
 lay
 Malton, Yorkshire.. Hon. J. W. Ponsonby,
 commonly called Viscount Duncannon,
 J. C. Ramsden
 Marlborough, Wilts.. *Hon. J. Wodehouse,
 *Rt. Hon. J. T. Brudenell; commonly cal-
 led Lord Brudenell
 Marlow, Bucks.. Owen Williams, P. Grenfell
 Mawes, St. (Cornwall).. *Srope Bernard
 Morland, Joseph Phillimore
 Merionethshire.. Sir R. W. Vaughan
 Michael, St. (Cornwall).. Sir G. Staunton,
 Bart. W. Leake
 Middlesex.. W. Mellish, G. Byng
 Midhurst, Sussex.. S. Smith, J. Smith
 Milborne Port (Somerset).. Hon. Sir E.
 Paget, G.C.B. R. M. Casberd
 Minehead, (Somersetshire).. J. F. Luttrell,
 H. F. Luttrell
 Monmouthshire.. Hon. Granville C. H. So-
 merset, commonly called Lord Granville
 Somerset, Sir C. Morgan, Bart.
 Monmouth.. H. Somerset, commonly called
 Marquis of Worcester
 Montgomeryshire.. C. W. W. Wynne
 Montgomery.. H. Clive
 Morpeth, Northumb.. W. Ord, Hon. W.
 Howard
 Newark, Notts.. Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Clin-
 ton, K.G.C. H. Willoughby
 Newcastle-under-Lyme.. *W. S. Kinnersly,
 *R. J. Wilmot
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne.. Sir M. W. Ridley,
 Bart. Cuthbert Ellison
 Newport, Cornwall.. W. Northey, J. Ruine

- Newport, Isle of Wight.. Sir L. T. W. Holmes, Bart. C. Duncombe.
 Newton, Lancashire.. T. Legh, *T. Cloughton
 Newtown, Isle of Wight.. Hon. G. A. Pelham, H. Gurney
 Norfolk.. T. W. Coke, E. Wadehouse
 Northallerton, Yorkshire.. H. Peirse, Right Hon. H. Lascelles, commonly called Lord Viscount Lascelles
 Northamptonshire.. W. R. Cartwright, Hon. J. C. Spencer, commonly called Viscount Althorp
 Northampton.. Hon. S. J. A. Compton, commonly called Earl Compton, Sir E. Kerrison, K.C.B.
 Northumberland.. Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bt. *T. W. Beaumont
 Norwich, Norfolk.. W. Smith, *R. H. Gurney
 Nottinghamshire.. Right Hon. W. H. C. Bentinck, commonly called Lord W. H. C. Bentinck, F. Frank
 Nottingham.. J. Birch, Rt. Hon. G. A. H. A. Parkyns, Baron Runchie, of the Kingdom of Ireland
 Oakhampton, Devonshire.. C. Savile, *A. Savile, LL.D.
 Orford, Suffolk.. E. A. Macnaghten, *J. Douglas
 Oxfordshire.. J. Fane, W. H. Ashurst
 Oxford University.. Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, Knt, Doctor of Civil Law, Right Hon. R. Peel, Doctor of Civil Law
 Oxford City.. J. A. Wright, Gen. the Hon. F. St. John
 Pembrokeshire.. Sir J. Owen, Bart.
 Pembroke.. *John Hensleigh Allen
 Penryn, Cornwall.. Sir Chris Hawkins, Bart. H. Swann
 Peterborough, Northamp.. Right Hon. W. Elliot, Hon. W. Lamb
 Petersfield, Hants.. Hylton Joliffe, George Caning
 Plymouth, Devonshire.. Sir W. Congreve, Bart. *Sir T. Byam Martin, K.C.B.
 Plympton, Devonshire.. R. G. Macdonald, A. Boswell
 Pontefract, Yorkshire.. Rt. Hon. J. Saville, commonly called Viscount Pollington, *T. Houldsworth
 Poole, Dorsetshire.. B. Lester Lester, *John Dent
 Portsmouth, Hants.. John Carter, Rear-Adm. Sir George Cockburn, K.G.C.
 Preston, Lancashire.. S. Horrocks, Edmund Hornby
 Queenborough, Kent.. Hon. E. Phipps, Sir Rob. Morsom
 Radnor, County of.. Walter Wilkins
 Radnor, New.. Richard Price
 Reading, Berkshire.. C. Shaw Lefevre, *C. F. Palmer
 Retford, Notts.. *William Evans, *S. Cromton
 Richmond, Yorkshire.. *Hon. Jas. Maitland, commonly called Lord Viscount Maitland, *I. Dundas
 Ripon, Yorkshire.. Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, G. Gipps
 Rochester, Kent.. Right Hon. T. Hamilton, commonly called Lord Binning, James Barnett
 Romney, Kent.. Andrew Strahan, *Richard Earl Drax Grosvenor
 Rutland.. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart.
 Rye, Sussex.. Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, *P. Browne
 Ryegate, Surrey.. Vice-Admiral Sir J. S. Yorke, K.C.B. James S. Cocks.
 Salop or Shropshire.. J. Kynaston Powell, John Cotes
 Saltash, Cornwall.. Matthew Russell, James Blair
 Sandwich, Kent.. J. Marryat, Sir G. Warren-der, Bart.
 Sarum, New, Wilts.. Right Hon. W. Pleydell Bouverie, commonly called Viscount Folkestone, *Wadhain Wyndham
 Sarum, Old, Wilts.. J. Alexander, *A. J. Crawford
 Scarborough, Yorkshire.. Right Hon. G. Manners Sutton, *Right Hon. H. C. Phipps, commonly called Lord Vise. Normanby
 Seaford, Sussex.. C. Rose Ellis, G. Watson Taylor
 Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire.. J. B. S. Morritt, *J. H. Shepherd
 Shoreham, Sussex.. Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart. James Martin Lloyd
 Shrewsbury.. Hon. H. Grey Bennett, R. Lyster
 Somersetshire.. W. Dickinson, W. G. Langton
 Southampton, Hants.. W. Chamberlayne, *Sir Wm. Champion de Crespigny, Bart.
 Southwark, Surrey.. Charles Calvert, *Sir R. Wilson, Knt.
 Staffordshire.. Rt. Hon. G. Granville Leveson Gower, commonly called Earl Gower, Edward John Littleton
 Stafford.. B. Benyon, *S. Homfray
 Stamford, Lincolnshire.. *Hon. T. Cecil, commonly called Lord Thos. Cecil, *Hon. W. H. Percy
 Steyning, Sussex.. Sir John Aubrey, Bart. George Phillips
 Stockbridge, Hampshire.. Jos. Foster Barham, Geo. Porter
 Sudbury, Suffolk.. *W. Heygate, J. Broadhurst
 Suffolk.. T. S. Gnooh, Sir W. Rowley, Bart. Surrey.. G. H. Sumner, *W. J. Dennison
 Sussex.. Sir G. Webster, Bart. W. Burrell
 Tamworth, Staffordshire.. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. W. Yates Peel
 Tavistock, Devonshire.. Rt. Hon. Wm. Russell, commonly called Lord Wm. Russell, *Rt. Hon. John Russell, commonly called Lord John Russell
 Taunton, Somersetshire.. Alex. Baring, Sir Wm. Burroughs
 Thetford, Norfolk.. Rt. Hon. Charles Fitzroy, jun. commonly called Lord Charles Fitzroy, Nicholas Wm. Ridley Colborne

- * Tewkesbury, Gloucester..J. E. Dowdeswell, J. Martin
 Thirsk, Yorkshire..R. Frankland, R. G. Russel
 Tiverton, Devonshire..Rt. Hon. R. Ryder, W. Fitzhugh
 Totness, Devonshire..T. P. Courtenay, W. Holmes
 Tregony, Cornwall. Hon. H. Vane, commonly called Ld. Visc. Barnard, *J. O'Callaghan
 Truro, Cornwall..*Lord Fitzroy Somerset, W. E. Tomline
 Wallingford, Berkshire..W. L. Hughes, E. F. Maitland
 Warcham, Dorsetshire..John Calcraft, *Thos. Denham
 Warwickshire..Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart. D. S. Dugdale
 Warwick..Hon. Sir Charles John Greville, K.C.B. Charles Mills
 Wells, Somersetshire..J. B. Tudway, C. W. Taylor
 Wendover, Bucks..*Hon. Robert Smith, George Smith
 Wenlock, Shropshire..C. W. Forester, Hon. J. Simpson
 Wobley, Herefordshire..*Right Hon. Thos. Thynne, commonly called Lord Viscount Weymouth, Right Hon. F. C. Bentinck, commonly called Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck
 Westbury, Wiltshire..Ralph France, *Hon. F. N. Conyngham, commonly called Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham
 West Looe, Cornwall..Sir C. Hulme, Bart. H. Goulburn
 Westminster..Sir Samuel Romilly, Knt. (since dead) Sir F. Burdett, Bart.
 Westmorland..Right Hon. Wm. Lowther, commonly called Lord Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther
 Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, Dorset..Right Hon. T. Wallace, M. Ure, *W. Williams, *T. F. Buxton
 Whitechurch, Hampshire..Hon. H. G. P. Townshend, S. Scott
 Wigan, Lancashire..Sir R. H. Leigh, Bart. J. Hodson
 Wilton, Wiltshire..J. Lord Visc. Fitzharris, R. Sheldon
 Wiltshire..P. Methuen, W. P. T. L. Wellesley
 Winchester, Hampshire..J. H. Leigh, *P. Mildmay
 Winchelsea, Sussex..H. Brougham, *G. Mills
 Windsor, Berkshire..E. Disbrow, J. Ramsbottom, jun.
 Woodstock, Oxfordshire..Right Hon. R. Spencer, commonly called Lord R. Spencer, Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.
 Worcestershire..Hon. H. Beauchamp Lygon, Hon. W. H. Lyttleton
 Worcester..Hon. G. W. Coventry, commonly called Lord Viscount Deerhurst, *T. H. H. Davies
 Wootton-Basset, Wilts..R. Ellison, W. Taylor Money
 Wycombe, Bucks..Sir J. Dashwood King, Bart. Sir T. Baring, Bart.
 Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk..(A seat vacated by the death of the late Viscount Anson) *C. E. Rumbold
 Yarmouth, Isle of Wight..J. Taylor, *W. Mount
 Yorkshire..Right Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, commonly called Viscount Milton, J. A. S. Wortley
 York..Hon. L. Dundas, Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.

IRELAND.

- Antrim..Hon. J. B. R. O'Neill, *H. Seymour
 Armagh, Borough..John Leslie Foster
 Armagh, County of..*C. Brownlow, jun. W. Richardson
 Athlone, Westmeath..*John Gordon
 Bandonbridge, Cork..*Capt. Clifford, R.N.
 Belfast, Antrim..Arthur Chichester
 Carlowsheire..H. Brien, *Sir U. B. Barch, K.C.B.
 Carlow, Borough..*Charles Harvey
 Carrickfergus, Antrim..*Hon. G. H. Chichester, commonly called Earl of Belfast
 Cashel, Tipperary..*R. Pennesfather
 Cavanishire..N. Sneyd, Right Hon. J. Barry
 Clare..Sir E. O'Brien, Bart. Right Hon. W. Vezey Fitzgerald
 Clonmel, Tipperary..Right Hon. W. Bagwell
 Coleraine, Londonderry..Rear-Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart.
 Cork..Hon. R. Hare, Hon. E. King, commonly called Lord Viscount Kingsborough
 Cork City..*Hon. C. Hely Hutchinson, Sir W. C. Colthurst, Bart.
 Donegalshire..G. V. Hart, *Hon. H. J. Conyngham, commonly called Earl Mount Charles
 Downshire..Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Castlereagh, Right Hon. Arthur Hill, commonly called Lord Arthur Hill
 Downpatrick, Down..Hon. W. R. Annesley, commonly called Lord Viscount Glerawly
 Drogheda, Louth..Henry Meade Ogle
 Dublinsheire..H. Hamilton, R. W. Talbot
 Dublin, City..Right Hon. H. Gratton, R. Shaw
 Dublin University..Right Hon. W. C. Plunket
 Dundalk, Louth..*General Callagan
 Dungannon, Tyrone..T. Knox
 Dungarvon, Waterford..Hon. General G. Walpole.
 Ennis, Clare..*Spencer Perceval
 Enniskillen, Fermanagh..*R. Maginnis
 Fermanaghshire..Hon. General Sir L. Cole, G.C.B., Hon. General Archdall
 Galwaysheire..James Daly, R. Martin
 Galway, Town..Valentine Blake
 Kerryshire..Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald, J. Crosbie
 Kildareshire..Hon. W. C. O'Brien, commonly called Lord W. Fitzgerald, B. Latouche

Kilkennyshire..Hon. J. Butler Hon. F. C.

Ponsonby

Kilkenny, Borough..Hon. C. H. Butler

King's County..T. Bernard, *J. Parsons

Kinsale, Cork..*G. Coussmaker

Leitrim..J. Latouche, *L. White

Limerick..*Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, Hon. W. H.

W. Quin

Limerick, (City)..Hon. J. P. Vereker

Lisburn, Antrim..J. L. Foster

Londonderry..G. R. Dawson, *A. R. Stewart

Londonderry, (City)..Right Hon. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.

Longfordshire..Sir T. Featherston, Bart., Right Hon. George John, commonly called Viscount Forbes

Louthshire..Right Hon. J. Foster, Right Hon. R. Viscount Jocelyn

Mallow, Cork..*W. W. Beecher

Mayo..D. Browne, *J. Browne

Meathshire..Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Bective, Sir M. Somerville, Bart.

Monaghan..C. P. Leslie, *Hon. H. R. Wex-

tenra

Newry, Down..H. F. Needham

Portlinton, Queen's County..R. Sharp

Queen's County..Right Hon. W. W. Pole,

Sir H. Parnell, Bart.

Roscommonshire..A. French, Major-General the Hon. S. Mahon

Ross, New, Wexford..*J. Carroll

County of Ross..T. Mackenzie, jun.

Sligo, Borough..C. O'Hara, E. S. Cooper

Sligo, Borough..*J. Bent

Tipperary..*Hon. R. Butler, commonly called Lord Viscount Cahir, Hon. M. Mathew

Tralee, Kerry..*E. Denny

Tyronehire..Right Hon. Sir J. Stewart, Bart., *W. Stewart

Waterfordshire..R. Power, Hon. G. T. Beresford, commonly called Lord G. Beresford

Waterford (City)..Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, Bart.

Westmeath..H. H. R. Pakenham, G. Rochfort

Wexfordshire..R. S. Carew, jun., *C. Col-lough

Wexford..R. Neville

Wicklow..Hon. G. L. Proby, W. Parnell

Youghall, Cork..Lord Bernard

PEERS NOT RETURNED.

Earl of Caithness	| Earl of Aboyne†
Earl of Dalhousie*	| Earl of Glasgow‡
Earl of Selkirk	| Earl of Aberdeens§

* A Peer of the United Kingdom (Lord Dalhousie)

† A Peer of the United Kingdom (Lord Meldrum)

‡ A Peer of the United Kingdom (Lord Ross)

§ Likewise a Peer of the United Kingdom. All created British Peers since 1812.

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire..J. Ferguson

Ayrshire—*Lieut.-Gen. J. Montgomerie

Annan, &c. Dumfriesshire: the burghs of Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar..Wm. H. Keith Douglas

Austruther, &c. Fifeshire: burghs of Pittenween, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Kilrenny, and Crail..Right Hon. Alexander Macdonochie, Lord Advocate of Scotland

Argyllshire..Right Hon. J. D. E. H. Campbell, commonly called Lord John Campbell

Banffshire..*Right Hon. James Earl of Fife

Berwickshire..Sir John Majoribanks, Bart.

Brechin, &c. Forfarshire: the burghs of Montrose, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverberrie..*Joseph Hume

Bute and Caithnessshire..*George Sinclair

Clackmannan and Kinrosshire Wm. A. Abercrombie

Cullen, &c. Banffshire: burghs of Elgin, Banf, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverary..*Robert Grant

Dornock, Sutherlandshire: the burghs of Dingwall, Tain, Dornock, Wick, and Kirkwall..Hugh Innes

Dumbartonshire..Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Clerk Registrar of Scotland

Dumfrieshire, Fifeshire: burghs of Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dumfermline, Culross, and Queensterry..*John Campbell, Esq.

Dumfriesshire..Rear-Adm. Sir W. J. Hope, K.C.B.

Edinburghshire..Sir George Clerk, Bart.

Edinburgh..Right Hon. William Dundas

Elginshire..Colonel Francis William Grant

Fifehire..General William Wemyss

Forfarshire..Hon. William Maule

Fortrose, &c. Rossshire..*George Cumming

Glasgow, &c.: burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton..*Alexander Houston

Haddingtonshire..Sir James Suttie, Bart.

Haddington, &c.: burghs of Jetburgh, Haddington, Lathers, Dunbar, and North Berwick..Dudley North

Invernesshire..Charles Grant, jun.

LIST OF THE SIXTEEN SCOTS PEERS.

ELECTED JULY 24th, 1818.

Duke of Roxburgh	48	Visc. Arbutnot..	45
Marq. of Queensbury	54	Lord Forbes.....	51
Marq. of Tweedale	56	Lord Saltoun.....	55
Marq. of Lothian	57	Lord Grey.....	55
Earl of Errol.....	56	Lord Sinclair.....	50
Earl of Kellie.....	54	Lord Colville.....	57
Earl of Balcarrais.....	53	Lord Napier.....	51
Earl of Roseberry.....	54	Earl of Home.....	56

Kincardineshire..G. H. Drummond
 Kircaldy, &c, Fifeshire: the burghs of Kircaldy, Bruntialand, Kinghorn, and Dysart ..Lieut.-General Sir Ronald Crawford Ferguson
 Kirkcudbright Stewartry .. Lieut.-General James Dunlop
 Lanarkshire..Right Hon. Arch. Hamilton, commonly called Lord A. Hamilton
 Linlithgowshire..Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, K.C.B.
 Cromartyshire..*Roderick M'Leod, jun.
 Orkneyshire and Shetlandshire..*Hon. Capt. Dundas (son of Lord Dundas)
 Peebleshire..Sir James Montgomery, Bart.
 Perthshire..James Drummond
 Renfrewshire..*J. Maxwell, jun.
 Rossshire..*T. Mackenzie, jun.

Rothsay, &c. Buteshire: burghs of Air, Irvine, Rothsay, Campbell-town, and Inverary..*T. F. Kennedy, jun.
 Roxburghshire..Sir E. Don, Bart.
 St. Andrew's, &c. Fifeshire: the burghs of Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, Cupar, and Forfar..*Arch. Campbell
 Selkirkshire..W. E. Lockhart
 Selkirk, &c.: burghs of Selkirk, Linlithgow, Lanark, and Peebles..Sir J. Buchanan Riddell, Bart.
 Stirlingshire..Sir C. Edmonstone, Bart.
 Stranraer, &c. Wigtonshire: burghs of Wigton, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranraer..*Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. H. Keith Stewart
 Sutherlandshire..G. Macpherson Grant
 Wigtonshire..James Hunter Blair

AN ABSTRACT OF THE STATE OF OUR REPRESENTATION. COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Square Mile:	Inhabitants.	Members.	Persons to One Member.
BEDFORDSHIRE	430	70,213	4	17,553
Berkshire	744	118,277	9	13,141
Buckinghamshire ..	748	117,650	14	8,403
Cambridgeshire	686	101,109	6	16,851
Cheshire	1,017	227,031	4	56,757
Cornwall	1,407	216,867	44	4,924
Cumberland	1,497	133,744	6	22,290
Derbyshire	1,077	185,487	4	46,371
Devonshire	2,488	383,308	26	14,744
Dorsetshire	1,129	124,693	20	6,232
Durham	1,040	177,625	4	44,406
Essex	1,525	252,473	8	34,559
Gloucestershire.....	1,122	285,514	8	35,689
Herefordshire	971	94,073	8	11,759
Hertfordshire	602	111,654	6	18,002
Huntingdonshire	345	42,208	4	10,552
Kent	1,462	373,095	18	20,727
Lancashire	1,806	828,309	14	59,164
Leicestershire	810	150,419	4	37,004
Lincolnshire	2,787	237,891	12	19,824
Middlesex	297	953,276	8	119,159
Monmouthshire	516	62,127	3	20,709
Norfolk	2,013	291,999	12	24,333
Northamptonshire ..	985	141,553	9	15,705
Northumberland	1,809	172,161	8	21,520
Nottinghamshire	774	162,696	8	20,362
Oxfordshire	742	119,191	9	13,243
Rutlandshire	200	16,380	2	8,190
Shropshire	1,403	194,298	12	16,191
Somersetshire	1,549	303,180	18	16,843
Southampton	1,533	245,080	26	9,426
Staffordshire	1,196	295,153	10	29,515
Suffolk	1,566	234,211	16	14,636
Surrey	811	323,851	14	23,432
Sussex	1,461	190,078	28	6,788
Warwickshire	984	228,735	6	38,122
Westmoreland	723	45,922	4	11,480
Wiltshire	1,283	193,828	34	5,700
Worcestershire	674	160,546	9	17,838
Yorkshire	6,013	973,113	30	32,437
Total	50,220	9,518,527	469	21,614

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	Inhabitants.	Number of Voters.	Persons to one Vote.
Aberdeenshire	135,075	155	808
Argyleshire	85,585	59	1,450
Ayrshire	103,954	163	637
Bamfshire	36,668	32	1,145
Berwickshire	30,779	129	230
*Buteshire	12,093	18	668
*Caithnesshire	23,419	30	780
*Clackmannanshire	12,010	18	667
*Kinrosshire	7,245	17	432
Dumbartonshire	24,169	42	575
Dumfriesshire	62,980	73	802
Edinburghshire	148,607	144	1,032
Elginshire	28,108	35	803
Fifeshire	101,272	221	453
Forfarshire	107,264	112	957
Haddingtonshire	31,164	77	404
Invernesshire	78,336	63	1,305
Kincardineshire	27,439	70	391
Kircudbrightshire	33,684	144	233
Lanarkshire	191,752	102	1,879
Linlithgowshire	19,151	72	270
*Nairnshire	8,251	23	358
*Cromartyshire	60,853	11	5,532
Orkney and Shetlandshire	46,153	34	1,357
Peebleshire	9,935	40	248
Pertshire	135,093	214	631
Renfrewshire	92,566	98	934
Rosshire	160,853	68	2,365
Roxburghshire	37,230	146	155
Selkirkshire	5,889	36	163
Sterlingshire	53,176	110	528
Sutherlandshire	23,629	21	1,125
Wigtonshire	26,891	57	471

N.B. The Counties marked with an Asterisk return the Member alternately.

STATE PAPERS.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

THE four following documents may be considered as the most important results of the deliberations of Congress, at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The first is a note of the Ministers of the four Allied Powers, addressed to the Duke of Richelieu on the 4th instant, inviting the King of France to join their alliance. The second is the answer of the Duke, on the 12th, accepting, in the name of his master, the invitation tendered. The third is the Protocol signed in the sitting of the 15th instant, in which the general principles of the subsequent Declaration were agreed to. The last is the Declaration itself of the business which Congress has executed, and of the object for which the future alliance of the Powers is to be maintained.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Copy of the Note addressed to the Duke of Richelieu by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, on the 4th of Nov. 1818.

"The undersigned Ministers of the Cabinets of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, have received orders from their august Masters to address to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu the following communication:—

"Called upon, by article 5 of the Treaty of the 20th of November 1815, to examine, in concert with his Majesty, the King of France, whether the military occupation of a part of the French territory, stipulated by the said Treaty, might cease at the end of the third year, or ought to be prolonged to the end of

the fifth, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and have charged their Ministers to assemble there, in conference with the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the King of France and the King of Great Britain, in order to proceed to the examination of this important question.

"In this examination the attention of the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries had for its particular object the internal situation of France; and had to be also directed to the execution of the engagements contracted by the French Government, with the co-subscribing Powers, to the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815.

The internal state of France having long been the subject of serious deliberations in the Cabinets, and the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle having mutually communicated the opinions which they had formed in that respect, the august Sovereigns, after having weighed these opinions in their wisdom, have recognised with satisfaction, that the order of things happily established in France, by the restoration of the legitimate and constitutional monarchy, and the success which has hitherto crowned the paternal care of his Most Christian Majesty, fully justify the hope of a progressive consolidation of that order of things so essential to the repose and prosperity of France, and so intimately connected with the great interests of Europe.

"With regard to the execution of the engagements, the communications which, since the opening of the conferences, the Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty has addressed to the Ministers of the other Powers, have left no doubt on this question, as they prove that the French Government has fulfilled, with the most scrupulous and honourable punctuality, all the clauses of the Treaties and Conventions of the 20th of November; and propose, with respect to those clauses, the fulfilment of which was reserved for more remote periods, arrangements which are satisfactory to all the contracting parties.

"Such being the results of the examination of these grave questions, their Imperial and Royal Majesties congratulated themselves at having only to listen to those sentiments and those personal wishes which induced them to put an end to a measure which disastrous circumstances, and the necessity of providing for their own security, and that of Europe, could alone have dictated.

"From that moment the august Sovereigns resolved to cause the military occupation of the French Territory to be discontinued; and the Convention of the 9th of October sanctioned this resolution. They regard this solemn act as the complement of the general peace.

"Considering now, as the first of their
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duties, to preserve to their people the benefits which that peace assures to them, and to maintain in all their integrity the transactions which have established and consolidated it, their Imperial and Royal Majesties flatter themselves that his Most Christian Majesty, animated by the same sentiments, will receive with the interest which he attaches to every thing tending to the welfare of mankind, and to the glory and prosperity of his country, the proposition which their Imperial and Royal Majesties address to him, to unite henceforth his councils and his efforts to those which they will not cease to devote to so salutary a work.

"The undersigned, charged to request the Duke of Richelieu to convey the wish of their august Sovereigns to the knowledge of the King his master, at the same time invite his Excellency to take part in their present and future deliberations, consecrated to the maintenance of the peace, the Treaties on which it is founded, the rights and mutual relations established or confirmed by these Treaties, and recognised by all the European Powers.

"In transmitting to the Duke of Richelieu this solemn proof of the confidence which their august Sovereigns have placed in the wisdom of the King of France, and in the fidelity of the French nation, the undersigned are ordered to add the expression of the unalterable attachment which their Imperial and Royal Majesties profess towards the person of his Most Christian Majesty and his family, and of the sincere interest which they never cease to take in the tranquillity and happiness of his kingdom.

They have the honour, at the same time, to offer to the Duke of Richelieu the assurance of their very particular consideration.

(Signed)

"METTERNICH. "BERNSTORFF.

"CASTLEREAGH. "NASSERODE.

"WELLINGTON. "CAPO D'ISTRIA."

"HARDENBERG.

"Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 4, 1818.

Copy of the note of M. the Duke of Richelieu, in answer to that of the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, and of Russia.

"The undersigned, Minister and Secretary of State to his Most Christian Majesty, has received the communication which their Excellencies the Ministers of the Cabinets of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, and of Russia, did him the honour of addressing to him on the 4th of this month, by order of their august Sovereigns. He hastened to make it known to the King his master. His Majesty has received with real satisfaction, this new proof of the confidence and friendship of the Sovereigns who have taken part in the deliberations

at Aix-la-Chapelle. The justice which they render to his constant cares for the happiness of France, and above all to the loyalty of his people, has deeply touched his heart. Looking back to the past, and observing, that at no other period, no other nation has been able to fulfil with a more scrupulous fidelity, engagements such as France had contracted, the King has felt, that it was indebted, for this new kind of glory, to the influence of the institutions which governs it; and he sees with joy, that the consolidation of these institutions is considered by his august allies to be no less advantageous to the repose of Europe, than essential to the prosperity of France. Considering that the first of his duties is to endeavour to perpetuate and augment, by all the means in his power, the benefits which the complete re-establishment of general peace promises to all nations: persuaded that the intimate union of governments is the surest pledge of its duration; and that France, which could not remain a stranger to a system, the whole force of which must spring from a perfect unanimity of principle and action, will join the association with her characteristic frankness; and that her concurrence must add strength to the well founded hope of the happy results which such an alliance must produce for the benefit of mankind, his Most Christian Majesty most readily assents to the proposal made to him of uniting his council and his efforts with those of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, for the purpose of accomplishing the salutary work which they have in view. He has, therefore, authorised the undersigned to take part in all the deliberations of their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, for the object of consolidating the peace, of securing the maintenance of the treaties on which it rests, and of guaranteeing the mutual rights and relations established by these same Treaties, and recognised by all the States of Europe.

The undersigned, while he begs their Excellencies to have the goodness to transmit to their august Sovereigns the expression of the intentions and sentiments of the King his master, has the honour of offering them the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) "RICHELIEU."

"Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 12, 1818.

PROTOCOL,

Signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 15th Nov. 1818, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

"The Ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, as a consequence of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention signed on the 9th of Oct.

relative to the evacuation of the French territory by the foreign troops, and after having addressed to each other the notes, of which copies are subjoined, have assembled in conference, to take into consideration the relations which ought to be established, in the existing state of things, between France and the co-subscribing Powers of the Treaty of Peace of the 27th of November, 1815,—relations which, by securing to France the place that belongs to her in the system of Europe, will bind her more closely to the pacific and benovolent views in which all the Sovereigns participate, and will thus consolidate the general tranquillity.

"After having maturely investigated the conservative principles of the great interests which constitute the order of things established, under the auspices of Divine Providence, in Europe, by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, the *recess* of Vienna, and the Treaty of Peace of the year 1815, the Courts subscribing the present act, do, in consequence, unanimously acknowledge and declare—

"1. That they are firmly resolved never to depart, neither in their mutual relations, nor in those which connect them with other States, from the principles of intimate union which has hitherto decided over all their common relations and interests—a union rendered more strong and indissoluble by the bonds of Christian fraternity which the Sovereigns have formed among themselves.

"2. That this union, which is the more real and durable, inasmuch as it depends on no separate interest or temporary combination, can only have for its object the maintenance of general peace, founded on a religious respect for the engagements contained in the Treaties, and for the whole of the rights resulting therefrom.

"3. That France, associated with other powers by the restoration of the legitimate Monarchical and Constitutional Power, engages henceforth to concur in the maintenance and consolidation of a system which has given peace to Europe, and assured its duration.

"4. That if, for the better attaining the above declared object, the Powers which have concurred in the present act should judge it necessary to establish particular meetings, either of the Sovereigns themselves, or of their respective Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, to treat in common of their proper interests, in so far as they have reference to the object of their present deliberations, the time and place of these meetings shall, on each occasion, be previously fixed, by means of diplomatic communications; and that in the case of these meetings having for their object affairs specially connected with the interests of the other States of Europe, they shall only take place in consequence of a formal invitation

on the part of such of those States as the said affairs may concern, and under the express reservation of their right of direct participation therein, either directly or by their Plenipotentiaries.

"5. That the resolutions contained in the present act shall be made known to all the Courts of Europe, by the subjoined declaration, which shall be considered as sanctioned by the Protocol, and forming part thereof.

"Done in quintuple, and reciprocally exchanged in the original, by the subscribing Cabinets.

(Signed)

"METTERNICH. "HARDENBERG.
"RICHELIEU. "BERNSTORFF.
"CASTLEREAGH. "Nesselrode.
"WELLINGTON. "CAPO D'ISTRIA."

Aix la Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

DECLARATION.

"Now, that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have received orders from their Sovereigns, to make known to all the Courts of Europe the results of their meetings at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following Declaration:—

"The convention of the 9th of October, which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the Treaty of Peace of November 20, 1815, is considered by the Sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to ensure its solidity.

"The intimate union established among the Monarchs, who are joint parties to this system, by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquillity.

"The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to

* The names of the Powers are put alphabetically.

any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing Treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

"The Sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded as its fundamental basis their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves or in their relations with other States, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government and the stability of the general association.

"Faithful to these principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their Ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings, and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.

"It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God, and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the acts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

(Signed)

"METTERNICH. "HARDENBERG.
"RICHELIEU. "BERNSTORFF.
"CASTLEREAGH. "Nesselrode.
"WELLINGTON. "CAPO D'ISTRIA."

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

This document bears the signature of M. Gentz, the Secretary to the Congress.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

THIS Gazette contains a Declaration in Council, that Leith is a proper and fit port of deposit for goods imported from the East Indies; and an Order in Council, sus-

pending, until further orders, so much of the 52d of Geo. III. as enacts, that a certain number of the Cinque Port Pilots shall constantly ply at sea between the South Foreland and Dungeness.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF TUESDAY, NOV. 3.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 6.
INDIA BOARD, NOVEMBER 5.

Despatches have been received at the East India House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 30th May, 3d and 8th June, 1818, of which despatches, and of their enclosures, the following are copies and extracts:—

Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 30th May, 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your honourable Committee, for your information, copies of despatches which have reached us subsequently to our despatch of the 19th instant; viz.

Two despatches from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 15th and 19th instant, detailing the operations of the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, employed against Ryghur.

Another letter, dated the 21st, announcing the surrender of the fort of Anjenwell.*

From Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 20th, enclosing one to him from Captain Briggs, reporting a successful attack against a body of Arabs in Kandeish.

Another letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 21st, transmitting copies of despatches from Major Eldridge, giving an account of his operations in the valley of Jooneer,† which your Honourable Committee will have the satisfaction of observing have led to the complete occupation of that part of the country.

Another letter, of the same date, giving cover to a despatch from the Political Agent at Sattura, announcing the surrender and occupation of the fort of Pertaubghur.‡

From Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, and extract of one from Lieut.-Colonel Prother to the Adjutant-General, dated the 20th and 21st, reporting the further occupation of several forts in the Concan.

Copy of a Despatch from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 15th May, 1818.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I do myself the honour of transmitting a further detail of the operations at Ryghur,

* On the sea coast, 30 miles south of fort Victoria.

† The country in the vicinity of Poona.

‡ A hill fort in the southern Concan, 50 miles east of fort Victoria.

§ A letter from Sir Miles Nightingall, with Lieut.-Col. Prother's report of the surrender of Ryghur, was published in the Gazette of the 28th Sept. 1818.

containing copy of Brigade Orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, which more particularly mark the zeal and gallantry displayed by the several Officers, corps, and departments therein named, in which I fully concur, and beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Board to the active and laborious performance of the various duties that have devolved on the whole detachment, during an arduous siege of fourteen days.

A copy of the agreement with the Killadar, also sketches and plans of Ryghur, form accompaniments to Lieutenant-Colonel Prother's despatch, which I have also the honour to forward.

I have, &c.

M. NIGHTINGALL, Lieut.-Gen.

Extract from a Report from Lieut.-Col. Prother, C.B. to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Ryghur, 12th May, 1818.

After a siege of 14 days, wherein the force under my command, in every branch of the service, gallantly and zealously performed their duty, I deemed it advisable to close with the offer to treat on the part of the enemy, and after experiencing all the delays, equivocations, and evasions so customary with natives, I took possession of the fort of Ryghur yesterday.

The force I have had the honour to command will be found, I hope, to have cheerfully performed its duties; I enclose a copy of my orders on the occasion. I cannot too strongly repeat here to his Excellency that I have no where praised an individual but for his well-acquired merit.

Extract of Brigade Orders, dated Camp, before Ryghur, 12th May, 1818, by Lieut.-Colonel Prother.

The surrender of the fortress of Ryghur having closed the operations, the commanding officer has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this event has been so much accelerated.

The professional ability, zeal, and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Remon, commanding engineer, in the arduous duties he had to perform during the siege of Ryghur, are duly appreciated by Lieut.-Col. Prother; and to that officer, as well as Ensigns Jopp and Dashwood, the Lieut.-Colonel tenders his just approbation.

The admirable practice of the artillery, under the command of Major Bond, has never been more conspicuous during the whole campaign than against Ryghur. The quick and successive fire, when unavoidably labouring under disadvantages in a confined situation, tended materially to distress the enemy; and the firing of the palace, with the number of wounded in a fort of such extent, is a convincing proof of the very superior practical abilities of Major Bond and his officers.

The commanding officer directs, that Major Bond will, the first convenient oppor-

quity, convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the detachment of artillery, his unqualified approbation of their zeal, ability, and good conduct.

The conduct of the troops in the cheerful endurance of unusual labour, in bringing the ordnance up a steep ascent, and placing them in the batteries, with their behaviour during the siege, justly entitles them to merit; and in returning his thanks to the Commanding Officers for their support, Lieutenant-Colonel Prother requests Major Hall, commanding detachment 89th regiment, Captain Hutchinson, commanding detachment battalion, Captain Soppell, commanding 1st battalion 9th regiment, and Captain Delamotte, commanding corps of pioneers, will express his approbation to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of their respective corps, for their laudable exertions.

Although Major Benjafield, and detachment of his Majesty's 67th regiment, did not arrive until nearly the end of the siege, yet the share taken by them fully deserves the commanding officer's thanks.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity of noticing an omission in his orders of the 26th ult. and to assure Lieutenant Powell, Brigade Quarter Master, that his exertions that day in securing the elephants, camels, and horses, belonging to Ryghur, when that officer composed part of the gallant detachment under Major Hall, is deservedly regarded.

The detachments of the Commissariat, under Captain Wilson, and Ordnance Commissariat, under Lieutenant Miller, were ably conducted; the zeal and fatigue the latter officer experienced did not escape the commanding officer.

To Captain Moore, Major of brigade, the commanding officer tenders his acknowledgments and unqualified approbation, for his active and zealous performance of the various duties that have devolved on him, and which have been conducted in such a manner as to entitle that officer to the attention of those who have it in their power to appreciate and reward them.

Copy of a Despatch from Sir Miles Nightingall to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 19th of May, 1818.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I do myself the honour to lay before you a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, dated 13th instant, with accompaniments, giving the particulars of an affair with the enemy before Ryghur, on the troops first approaching that fortress, which seems to have been ably conducted by Major Hall, of his Majesty's 89th regiment, and is very creditable to that officer and the detachment under his command; and the result, no doubt, contributed essentially in forwarding the operations of the siege.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. NIGHTINGALL, Lieut.-Gen.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Ryghur, 13th May, 1818.

SIR,

From some unaccountable accident, two despatches, relative to an affair that took place between a party of the enemy and a detachment of the field force under Major Hall, on the 24th April, have been, I have every reason to believe, lost.

In justice to Major Hall I send an account of the gallant conduct of himself and the detachment; and in recommending that officer to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I do so from the sentiments I entertain in respect to the merit of the exploit of the 24th, it having, no doubt, accelerated our batteries being erected sooner, which contributed so essentially to induce the enemy to surrender.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. PROTER, Lieut.-Col.

(Enclosed in the preceding.)

SIR, Camp at Ryghur, April 26, 1818.

I had before reported my intention to push forward to Mahur, with all possible expedition, and I reached it on the 24th instant, without experiencing any obstacles of importance, except near the town, the road then became rugged and difficult for the battering train, and I was in consequence obliged to halt a day to give it time to pass the river; prior to this I had received information that the enemy were using every precaution in their power to resist our approaches to the fort, and there was a probability that the Peishwah's family would resolve to quit it, there being two elephants, several camels and horses, kept in readiness for that purpose.

I therefore came to the determination to endeavour to cut off the enemy's retreat from the fort, and accordingly ordered 200 Europeans, an equal number of natives, and 50 auxiliary horse, with a proportion of pioneers, to march on the morning of the 24th, with a discretionary power to Major Hall, of his Majesty's 89th regiment, to act to the best of his judgment for the advantage of the service.

I have the pleasure to say, that the party reached the enemy's stockade and carried it just at day-break, and were not discovered by them till within 300 yards, when the enemy fired a few shots and retired in haste to the pettah. Major Hall, however, lost no time in following them up, advanced double quick, and found the enemy drawn up on a rising ground, when they fired, and our party gave them a warm fire in return, which brought down several. On this they fled into the advanced works, leaving on the ground 20 killed and several wounded, when our party returned and established themselves in the pettah; thus entirely precluding the enemy's escape in that quarter.

In the mean time Lieutenant Powell, my

Brigade Quarter-master, having obtained information that the elephants and camels had gone off early in the morning, pursued them with a few of the auxiliary horse, and had the good fortune to capture and bring the whole, being two elephants, 13 camels, and a number of mares and tattoos into camp.

The gallantry of Major Hall, officers, and men composing his detachment, I cannot too strongly represent to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I enclose Major Hall's report.

I have, &c.

D. PROTHIER, Lieut.-Col.

Copy of a Report from Major Hall to Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, dated Camp, near Ryghur, April 24, 1818.

SIR,

Agreeably to your instructions, I marched on Ryghur last night, and arrived at the enemy's first stockade, on the road leading up to the fort, at day-break. This they abandoned on our approach. Shortly after our advance fell in with their main body, in the vicinity of the peitah, about 300 strong, part of them mounted.

They immediately opened a sharp fire, on which I advanced the column, in double quick time, and after a considerable fire of musketry drove them into the fort.

We had three men of the 89th regiment wounded, and the enemy about 20 men killed.

The object of my advance being thus effected, I fell back to my present position, first leaving 100 men of the 89th and 50 sepoy in the peitah, under the command of St. Leger; and I beg you will inform me if it is your wish that we should retain possession of it. It is quite sheltered from the fire of the fort.

The road leading to the fort is very steep and rough, and in its present state quite impassable for guns. I have been obliged to return thus far, owing to the scarcity of water.

I have, &c.

S. HALL, Major, 89th Reg.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-Col. Kennedy to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Anjenwell, 17th of May, 1818, enclosed in a Letter from Sir Miles Nightingall to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated May 21, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I am now in possession of the fort of Anjenwell, and expect very shortly to have under my command all the forts in Anjenwell district.

I made preparations on the 14th inst. to proceed against the forts of Anjenwell and Gowulkhote,* when, on the morning of the

15th, I received a communication from Mr. Pelly, the Resident at Fort Victoria, that the Anjenwell district would be surrendered to the British authority; accordingly I put into immediate execution the arrangements I had made; Lieutenant Adamson, with a detachment of 250 men, crossed the river at Dahool this day at 3 o'clock; at the same time that I myself with 200 men more landed to the southward of the fort from the Honourable Company's cruisers and some pattanars.

It was my intention, in case any opposition should be offered, to make a battery of two 12-pounders, to be procured from the ships; but such a measure was not necessary, the fort having been abandoned on the first appearance of the detachment.

I proceed to-morrow morning to Gowulkhote, and thence to the forts of Byramghur, and Vujeeghur, and will give you the earliest information. Some grain, and I believe a number of articles of value of the Peishwah's equipage, have been found in the fort, of which a report shall be forwarded to-morrow.

I have, &c.

M. KENNEDY, Lieut.-Col.

Extract from a Report from Captain Munin to Captain Briggs, Political Agent in Kandeish, dated Burdull, May 15, enclosed in a Letter from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated May 20, 1818.

Having received information that the Arabs had attacked this place, and encamped near it, I marched from Soangeer yesterday evening at seven o'clock, and arrived here this morning at break of day, having with me 160 rank and file, two six-pounders, and the auxiliary horse under Captain Rind. I found the enemy had possession of a deserted village, surrounded by a mud wall, distant one mile. The people of this place pointed out the advanced picquet, against which I advanced, and in a short time 27 of the Arabs were either shot or bayoneted; some horse belonging to this picquet, endeavouring to escape, were cut up by the auxiliary horse. The enemy were now advancing from the village in great numbers, and appearing on the flanks and front, with an apparent intention of surrounding us, I thought it advisable to fall back upon Burdull; they followed for some distance, but were driven off with considerable loss.

I am sorry to state that three sepoy were killed, and one subidar and six sepoy wounded.

Extract from a Report from Major Eldridge to Captain Halifax, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Smith's Division of the Army, dated Camp, Joonoor, April 29, enclosed in a Letter from Mr. Elphinstone to the Bombay Secretary, dated May 21, 1818.

I have the honour to report to you, for the

* In the Concan.

information of Brigadier-General Smith, my arrival yesterday morning at Jooneer, the fort and gurie of which were taken possession of by Lieut. White, of the 1st auxiliary battalion, with his detachment, on the night of the 26th instant. He moved on for the purpose from Narringaum before the brigade came there, having heard that they were evacuated that day or the preceding night.

In the course of yesterday afternoon a Jassoot, whom I sent out for intelligence, returned with a confirmation of the report I had before heard, that Annahoy Ruttiker, the Subidar of Jooneer, was at Hursur, a fort about three coss off. I immediately directed Major M'Leod, with a party of his horse, to proceed to the place. I am happy to report that the Subidar, with some of his followers, 25 horses, and four camels, were taken, which I attribute in a great measure to the alacrity and promptness with which Major M'Leod acted on the occasion. I have ordered out a party of infantry to take possession of the fort of Hursur; and in a few days I hope to be able to report the fall of all the other forts in this neighbourhood.

Extract from a Report from Major Eldridge to Captain Halifax, dated Camp, Chawund, 4th May, 1818, also enclosed in Mr. Elphinstone's Letter of the 21st May.

I had the honour to report my having got possession of the forts of Shunnrie, the Gurry of Jooneer, and the fort of Hursur; and have now the pleasure to report, for the information of General Smith, the reduction of the two strong hill forts of Chawund and Joodeen. On the 1st inst. the brigade encamped before Chawund, which is about 3 miles and a half or 4 miles from Hursur, and the Killadar having refused to give it up without an order from his master, I immediately ordered down some mortars and howitzers, which opened on the fort at 6 P. M. The bombardment continued all night, and until 6 o'clock next morning, when the garrison surrendered unconditionally; about 150 shells were thrown. There were upwards of 100 men in the fort, whom I disarmed and sent off with orders to go to their villages, being all Mahrattas. Yesterday the brigade marched to Joodeen, which is situated in the grand range of ghauts, and commands an extensive view of the Concan, and close to the Nancee Ghauts. The Killadar, who had been summoned two days before, declined giving up the fort, and gave out that he would fight eight days. On the approach of our advanced party with Capt. Nutt, the engineer, to reconnoitre, they were fired on frequently, from the guns and matchlocks, I am happy to say, without sustaining any loss. A spot was soon fixed upon for the mortars, and also a battery for two brass 12-pounders, till the 18-pounders could be got ready to play on the masonry

about the gate. The mortars opened at about 12 o'clock, and after firing an hour, having thrown about 20 shells, a man was sent down to say that they would open their gate, which was immediately taken possession of by a party of the Bombay European regiment, then on duty in the battery. The garrison, after being disarmed, I dismissed.

I am now on my march back by Jooneer to Hurrychundighur, which is almost the only fort remaining in the enemy's possession in this part of the country.

Extract from a further Report from Major Eldridge to Captain Halifax, dated Camp Dungowarra, 8th May, 1818.

Since my letter of the 4th, I have the pleasure to report that the forts of Hurrychundighur and Hoonjilghur have been taken possession of by a detachment of the S. A. battalion, under Captain Sykes. At Chawund I learned that a short road lay over the hills to these forts, and in hopes that they would surrender to a party, and prevent the trouble of taking the guns round, I sent off the above detachment, which completely succeeded. The brigade is now encamped about six miles north of Jooneer, Major M'Leod, with his detachment, is still on the look out for any bodies of horse that may make their appearance in this part of the country.

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant Mansfield to Major Thomas Thatcher, commanding at Sattara, dated Pertaubghur—May, enclosed in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to the Bombay Secretary, dated 21st May, 1818.

I have the honour to inform you, that agreeably to your orders, I marched from Sattara on the morning of the 12th instant, and in conformity to instructions received from Captain J. Grant, Political Agent, arrived here on the 14th, at 2 P. M. after a most harassing march, from the road having been rendered impracticable for horses, and almost for foot, by the felling of large timber in the ghauts, which obliged us to proceed on foot for the last ten miles.

On my arrival at the village at the foot of the ghaut leading to the fort, I sent a flag of truce with the summons for the surrender of the fort, which, with the exception of a carkoon, one sepoy, and a prisoner, had been evacuated on the 12th instant. I immediately marched up with the party of the 2d of the 9th, and I am happy to say, have thus got quiet possession of Pertaubghur, a fort that was capable of giving us a great deal of trouble, especially at this advanced season of the year. A Dufedar has this moment arrived from Mukunghur, and I am happy to say, with the surrender of the fort; and I have despatched a Havildar's party to take possession. I conclude with mentioning the great obligations I am

under to Lieutenant Jellicoe, for his assistance ever since I left Sattara.

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Chiploon, 20th May, 1818.

I left Anjenwell yesterday, with a detail of 350 men, and took possession of the fort of Gowulkhote.

It having been reported to me on my arrival (which happened at two P.M.), that twelve or fifteen hundred Ramooses had been plundering in the neighbourhood of Chiploon,* and had been desirous even of seizing Gowulkhote,† I immediately ordered a party of 150 men, under Lieutenants Adamson and Capon, to go and drive them out of some strong buildings in the town of Chiploon, where they had taken post.

The party left Gowulkhote at three P.M.: on its near approach to Chiploon, a messenger from the Ramoosee Sirdar delivered a letter to Lieutenant Adamson, which, on being opened, was found to contain congratulations to myself, and offers of service from the Sirdar, to assist in expelling the Peishwah's troops from the district. The answer returned on the spot was, an order for the buildings at Chiploon to be immediately evacuated, and the party marched on.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Mhar, May 21, 1818.

I have the satisfaction to report the occupation of Lingannah, Khangoure, Chunderghur, and Mypughur,‡ by the troops under my command. Anjenwell has been given up, and Mr. Pelly writes, he is in daily expectation of the surrender of all that may still be occupied. Ryghur appears to have been the only hope on which the enemy rested.

Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated June 3, 1818.

We have the satisfaction of forwarding copy of a despatch from the resident at Nagpore, dated the 22d ult., reporting that the large fortified city of Chanda† had been taken by storm, by the force under Lieut.-Colonel Adams, on the 20th of that month.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Colonel Adams, C.B. to Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at Nagpore, dated Camp, Chanda, May 2, enclosed in a letter from Mr. Jenkins to the Bombay Secretary, dated May 22, 1818.

Sir,

It is with peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to report, for your information, that

the large fortified city of Chanda was stormed this morning a little after 5 o'clock; that the breach was carried with a spirit and energy I have never seen excelled; and that in little more than an hour the whole of this extensive capital was in the possession of Colonel Scott, who gallantly conducted the assault, and the brave troops under his command.

I am most happy to add, the loss has not been severe. Captain Charlesworth, Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson, Lieutenants Fell and Cnsement, are the only officers wounded. I shall do myself the pleasure of transmitting my detailed account by to-morrow's dawke.¶

I have, &c.

J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding Nagpore subsidiary force.

Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 8th June, 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee, for your information, copy of a letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 30th of May, with the papers referred to from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, reporting his having taken possession of the forts of Byranghur and Bowanghur.‡

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Bowanghur, May 24, 1818, enclosed in a letter from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated May 30.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched from Chiploon on the evening of the 21st instant, and encamped at Sewarda, from whence I detached Lieutenant Capon with 100 rank and file, on the morning of the 22d, to take possession of the strong hill fort of Byranghur (about nine coss from thence in an easterly direction), and that officer having rejoined me this morning with a part of the detachment, I beg leave to refer you to the report of his proceedings, which is herewith transmitted.

I marched the same morning myself with the remainder of my detachment (six artillery men, one three pounder, and 50 rank and file), for the purpose of taking the fort at Bowanghur, situate on a high and very steep-hill, which was in the possession of a body of Ramooses.¶ who had some time since taken it from the late Peishwah's troops.

On my arrival here at sunset yesterday, preparations were immediately made for carrying the fort by escalade, and orders

* Forts in the Southern Concan.

† Also forts in the Concan.

‡ About 70 miles south of Nagpore.

¶ Post.

§ In the Southern Concan.

‡ A predatory tribe.

was issued for a detachment to march at 3 o'clock this morning; accordingly, a party of 6 artillerymen and 60 rank and file of the first battalion 10th regiment, under Brevet Captain Hughes of the 2d battalion 2d regiment, with Lieutenants Seymour and Adamson of the 1st Battalion 10th regiment, proceeded (with ladders formed from tent-poles), and arriving near the gateway by day-light, followed the enemy so closely into the fort, that the garrison had only time to escape by the sally-port on the opposite side.

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant Capon to Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, dated Camp at Tullorda, 23d May, 1818.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your instructions, I marched with a detachment of 100 rank and file, and arrived at Tullorda (the village at the foot of Byranghur) this day at ten A. M.

My party being much fatigued with the length of the march, I did not think proper to ascend the hill, which is nearly three coss in ascent, but sent for the Killedar, who coming with a small party, arrangements were quickly made for my being put in possession the next morning. The Killedar only required that the arms and property of himself and garrison, amounting to about 150, should not be taken away, which I agreed to; the Ramooses being in some strength likewise in the vicinity of the fort, the Killedar and garrison begged a party of sepoy to escort them to Pattan in the Deccan.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council for continuing, for six months, from the 30th instant, the existing restrictions upon the exportation of arms, gunpowder, and saltpetre. It also notifies the Prince Regent's permission to Captain J. Cooke, Royal Navy, to wear the insignia of the Sicilian Order of Merit, and contains a memorandum, that the nomination of Major J. Ford, of the Madras Infantry, as a Companion of the Order of the Bath, does not take effect; it appearing that the rank held by him is official and temporary, and that his permanent rank is only that of Captain.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 19th of November, 1818—Present, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

This day the Right Hon. Sir Charles Abbott, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and the Right Hon. Sir R. Dallas, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, were, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXIV. Jan. 1819.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOV. 28.

His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint William Gray, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul for the State of Virginia.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, NOV. 24. PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Cunningham, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, near Pritchethur, 10th June, 1818, included in a Letter from Mr. Elphinstone to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated 16th June, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of General Smith, that the detachment under my command encamped yesterday as near to Pritchethur as the jungle would admit, and shortly afterwards occupied a high hill which completely commands that place. I immediately sent to the Killedar, requesting him to deliver up the fort, but without effect; and in the course of the day Capt. Spillar went over, and was admitted under a flag of truce, and did every thing in his power to induce the garrison to comply with my demand, which they promised to do the following day; as I, however, put but little faith in their assurances, I sent back during the night, to the top of the Moreghurry Ghaut for one of the guns, which had been carried up the day before; and, owing to the exertions of the detachment and the assistance which had been sent me from Sattara, I had the pleasure of seeing it brought up and mounted upon the hill which we occupied by two o'clock: I then warned the Killedar of the consequences that would ensue if the place was not immediately put in my possession; and on receiving no satisfactory answer, commenced hostilities.

The first two shells seemed to alarm them a good deal, but unfortunately they had so much cover that it was impossible to reach them. Sensible of this, they rose up the moment our gun was fixed, and set us at defiance. Under such mortifying circumstances, the only way I thought it possible to get into the place was by blowing open the gateway by musketry, which service Capt. Spillar, in the most gallant manner, offered to perform; Lieut. Redford also volunteered to accompany him. Fifty men from the 6th regiment, and a party from the auxiliary horse, were immediately formed, and advanced to the gateway on the opposite side of the tower.

Fearful that Capt. Spillar might be overpowered by numbers, I joined him with a reinforcement, and had soon the happiness

of seeing a hole blown through the gate, sufficiently large to admit one man at a time. The enemy were completely panic struck, and fled in all directions; and in the course of a few minutes the fort was in our possession. The Rajah and his family were made prisoners, and are now in camp. The enemy had five men killed, and the Subidar of the fort wounded. I ought to have mentioned, that during our advance on the gateway, the gun was well directed by Lieut. Roe, which, no doubt, prevented the enemy from occupying that part of the works.

I have, &c.

J. CUNNINGHAM.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Detachment.

Extract of a Report from Capt. Swanston, Commanding the Second Division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, to the Political Agent in Kandesh, dated Camp, at Chandore, 29th of June, 1818, enclosed in a Letter from Mr. Elphinstone to Mr. Warden, dated 14th July, 1818.

I have the honour to inform you, that immediately on the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, I marched from Malligaum upon Chandore, leaving my baggage to follow me to that town. At Chandore I arrived at seven o'clock P.M. halted there an hour and a half to refresh my horses, and again moved forward to the village of Aheirgaum, which place I reached at daylight this morning.

As I had moved on when within six miles of the village at a very quick pace, to prevent all intelligence of my approach arriving before myself, I was enabled to surround the village, force open the gates, and take possession of the house of Timbuckjee Daingli, before he or any person in the place was aware of my approach.

Timbuckjee was at this moment lying on his cot, and had but time to fly to the upper part of the house, where he concealed himself among some straw. He was, however, soon discovered, and seized without the slightest resistance.

Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 22d June, 1818.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to your Honourable Committee, the unconditional surrender of the fort and district of Vegendroog to the British Government, which completes the conquest of the southern Concan; and that by letters received from Seroor, it appears, that the garrison of Maligaum has surrendered to Lieutenant-col. M'Dowall.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, DEC. 5, 1818.

The interment of her late Most Excellent Majesty Queen Charlotte, of blessed memory, took place in the Royal Chapel of St. George, within the Castle of Windsor, on Wednesday

evening the 2d inst. For an account of the solemnities observed upon this melancholy occasion, vide Vol. LXXIV. page 505.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY THE 5TH OF DECEMBER.

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1818.

INDIA BOARD, DEC. 5, 1818.

A despatch, dated the 2d June, 1818, has been received at the East India House, from the Vice-President in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with several inclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies:—

General Orders, by his Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Head quarters, Gurruckpore, May 4, 1818.

The Commander-in-Chief has had before him the details of a very brilliant* affair between a detachment of British troops, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Adams, C.B. and a Mahratta army under Bajee Row, which terminated in the retreat of the latter with considerable loss in men, guns, treasure, and cattle.

The total disregard of privations and fatigue, inseparable from a march of thirty-four miles at such an advanced season, shewn by the troops in their anxiety to meet the enemy, their prompt attack of a force prodigiously superior in number, and their subsequent pursuit of them over ground very unfavorable for the operations of cavalry, which constituted the main strength of the detachment, evince a degree of zeal and persevering gallantry highly creditable to their professional character, and well meriting the successful result that attended their exertions.

His Excellency derives infinite satisfaction in the opportunity given him of thus publicly acknowledging the judicious and gallant decision of Lieutenant-colonel Adams, as well as the meritorious exertions of the officers and men under him; and requests Lieutenant-colonel Adams and his troops to accept the expression of his sincere thanks.

J. NICOL,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Adams, C.B. to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Gurgout, 14th January, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying report from Major Clarke, detailing the particulars of his attack upon the Pindarries, to be laid before the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, regarding

* Lieutenant-Colonel Adam's report of this affair was published in the Gazette of the 28th of September, 1818, page 1735.

which it does not appear necessary for me to offer any further observations than to notice the excellent judgment displayed by Major Clarke in so arranging his troops as to avoid any information being received by the enemy, although for three hours close to him, till the moment which he decided on as being the most advantageous for making the attack, and the great importance of destroying and dispersing this formidable body of Pindarries, at the time when they were on the point of escaping from our armies in a direction in which, from the absence of our troops, they might have penetrated to the Bengal provinces, and committed most serious depredations.

I have, &c.

J. W. ADAMS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding N. S. Forces.

Copy of a Report from Major Richard Clarke to the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Gungrain, January 14, 1818.

SIR,

In addition to my report of yesterday of a successful attack on the Durrahs of Kurroem Khan and Wasil Mahomed, I am now enabled to give you a more correct statement of that affair.

I marched at eleven o'clock, P.M. on the night of the 12th instant for the village of Amlee, distant seven coss, where this body was at two, P.M.; the same day, about four miles from Camp, I observed two villages on fire about two coss to my left, which led me to conjecture, that the enemy had left Amlee (ignorant of their approach to our Camp), and were then committing their depredations. Keeping the road to Amlee, two miles further, I was met by an Hircarrah, who informed me that the Durrahs of the aforementioned chiefs were on my left about three quarters of a coss, and that they would remain till near day-break. At first I determined to storm their camp, from the apprehension they might hear we were near at hand, and thereby make off; but on further inquiring, I found that Col. Adams had eight Hircarrahs watching them, and so disposed as to afford me intelligence in a quarter of an hour, should they prepare to move. I therefore made the necessary arrangements (from the information I received) for attacking their camp, at day-break: at five o'clock A.M. we moved down in two columns of half squadrons, with skirmishers of each at a short distance on the flank of each column. The success of the left column is fully detailed in Capt. Kennedy's letter, who charged the whole body of the enemy in the most gallant style. I want words to express the obligations I am under to this officer for the assistance he afforded me on this occasion.

A gale of about eight hundred men not observing the approach of the right column, fled in its direction, and were immediately charged by the skirmishers under Cornet

Nind, followed by the right column. The right division under Lieut. Buckley were detached in pursuit, having the left division as a reserve, and which followed the pursuing parties five coss; in this distance not less than two hundred and fifty were slain, and on the return of the officers engaged in the pursuit (on which duty my Staff Lieutenants, Hawkes and Manly, volunteered their services), I had the satisfaction to learn, that at least an equal number had been destroyed, making the total of killed, at the most moderate computation, one thousand.

The body attacked, from the observation of myself and officers, could not be less than fifteen hundred; the spirited exertions of every officer and soldier has merited my most unqualified approbation. After a pursuit of upwards of twenty miles, the detachment returned to head-quarters, without a halt—a distance little short of sixty-miles, in thirteen hours. Two standards were taken, and the Chiefs, Namohar Khan and Shaik Wasil (or Wasil Mahomed himself) are reported to be among the slain.

I have, &c.

R. CLARKE, Br. Commanding Reserve.

Copy of a Report from Captain J. Kennedy to Major Clarke, dated Camp Gungrain, January 14, 1818.

SIR,

I have much satisfaction in reporting the successful operations of the left wing of the 5th cavalry under my command, against a large body of Pindarries, on the morning of the 13th instant. Agreeably to your directions, I advanced on the left of the enemy, and was fortunate enough to come upon them just as they were mounting their horses. The result of this first onset was about two hundred and fifty of the enemy killed on the spot. The pursuit was continued with equal success for sixteen or eighteen miles; and I am convinced, from my own observation when returning from the pursuit, that more than that number were slain during the enemy's attempt to escape. The conduct of both officers and men of the left wing merit my warmest thanks and approbation.

I have, &c.

J. KENNEDY, Captain,
Commanding 5th Regiment of Cavalry.

General Order by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Camp Oochar, January 20, 1818.

The commander-in-chief feels it incumbent to publish to the army the details of an attack made by Major R. Clarke, with the 5th regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, on the remains of the united Pindarry Hordes of Kurroem Khan and Wasil Mahomed, early on the morning of the 13th of January.

The ability with which the affair was conducted is no less conspicuous, from the

details before his Excellency, than from the brilliant results which crowned it.

It appears that Major Clarke, after several hours march, came within a short distance of the position in which he ascertained that the enemy were resting. But as this was still during the night, the major, with excellent judgment, resolved to defer the attack until there should be light enough to allow the discipline of his troops its full advantage, and he accordingly remained for three hours in the vicinity of the enemy, without being discovered.

At five o'clock the 5th cavalry moved forward in two columns of half squadrons, taking the Pindarries completely by surprise, and routed them, with the loss of nearly one thousand killed. The pursuit was kept up for many miles with great effect, and the regiment then returned to Lieutenant-colonel Adams's camp, after going a distance of sixty miles in thirteen hours.

Such decided success could only have resulted from a happy combination of steady discipline and persevering gallantry; qualities for which the 5th Native Cavalry has always stood eminently conspicuous.

The commander-in-chief desires that Major Clarke, Captain Kennedy, and every officer and soldier engaged, will accept his acknowledgments, and thanks for their zealous and successful exertions on this fortunate occasion.

J. Nicol,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

Copy of a Letter from Major Alfred Richards, commanding a Detachment of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to Captain J. Aubert, Major of Brigade, dated Camp, Shawpore, 24th of February, inclosed in a Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Adams to the Adjutant-general, dated the 2d of March, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honour, for the information of Lieutenant-colonel Macmorine, to transmit a detailed account of the little affair between the enemy and my detachment yesterday.

Agreeably to the instructions received from you, I marched with two hundred firelocks of the corps I commanded, and sixty

of the 2d corps of irregular horse, at one o'clock yesterday morning, to attack a party of matchlock men from the Fort Chouraghur, who it was said had joined a party of Ghonds in the village of Gopaulgunge, situated on the hills. I reached the enemy's piquet at the entrance of the Ghaut, at five o'clock—of it I took one prisoner, and killed two, the remainder fled. I prosecuted my march as quickly as possible, but from the nature of the country, I did not reach the village at which the enemy were until seven A.M.

They appear to have heard of my approach, and took post on the hills, and opened at about fifty yards distance. The troops formed, and stormed the hill in the most determined and spirited manner. The enemy retreated across the Sankirmuddy, in effecting which several were drowned, and took post on the opposite side to oppose our crossing; but the galling fire from the party which I posted to cover our passage, soon dislodged them with considerable loss, after which they continued their retreat towards Chouraghur closely pursued. We took eighteen prisoners, some of whom are wounded: they informed me their force consisted of five hundred men united there for the purpose of plundering the villages in the valley. I calculate their loss at fifty killed, and their wounded at a proportionate number. It may be thought surprising that I did not lose a single man in this affair, but the hills are covered with a thick jungle, which protected the troops from the discharges of the enemy. I have much pleasure in stating, that the conduct of the detachment merited my highest approbation, considering the difficulties they had to surmount, and every man did his duty. I pay a just tribute to the exertions and zeal of the irregular cavalry, when I state that their exertions in order to enter into the action (which the nature of the country prevented), was in the highest extreme praiseworthy. We returned to Camp at seven P.M. having traversed a distance of full thirty miles.

I have, &c. A. RICHARDS, Major,

Commanding Detachment.
(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Secretary* to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, that the persons under-named, or using the firms of

— POLLARD, Carpenter, lodging at Mr. Greer's, Peacock-street, Walworth;
— BARNARD, (ordering goods at

Birmingham to be forwarded to a house in Hamburg);

S. ENGLAND (before-mentioned), Oldman, 39, Threadneedle-street;

REGISTER and Co. alias THOMAS RO-CHESTER and Co. 8, Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill;

JAMES BROWN, Carpenter and Builder,

and also keeping a public-house called the White Hart, White-hart-yard, Drury-lane; and

ROBERT TAYLOR, drawing bills at Sheffield and Birmingham on a house in town, who have no knowledge of him; are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as Members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the Members thereof, that

SIMEON JOSEPH now resides at No. 33, Piccadilly, and his counting-house is removed from Queen-street to Lower Thames-street, opposite the New Custom House;

JOHN ROGERS and Co.'s residence is No. 63, Old Broad-street, and their counting-house No. 36, New Broad-street; and that

ABRAHAM VAN BRIEKEN (formerly mentioned to the Members) now has a lodging in Henrietta-street; and also that the holders of a bill accepted by Messrs. J. RILEY and Co. No. 5 Wharf, South Side Paddington Canal, on presenting it at Messrs. Prescotts, Grotch, and Prescotts, where it was made payable, were informed by the latter, that they had no account with the acceptors.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Sunday, January 3, the following Bulletin was published:—

“ Windsor Castle, Jan. 2.

“ His Majesty's disorder remains unaltered. His Majesty continues cheerful, and in good general health.”

The Paris papers bring the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of the Queen of Spain, who was only in the 22d year of her age. An official announcement of the event appeared in *The Madrid Extraordinary Gazette* of the 27th ult. Her Majesty, whose *accouchement* was hourly expected, was seized with convulsions in the evening of the 26th, and lived only 22 minutes after the first attack. After her Majesty's demise the Cæsarian operation was performed, but the child (a female) only survived a few minutes. The deceased Queen, Maria Isabella Francisca, who was born at Lisbon the 19th May, 1797, was the daughter of the Prince of Brazil, now John, 6th King of Portugal and the Brazils, by Charlotte Joachima of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, the sister of Ferdinand VII. who being thus the uncle of his consort, the marriage was rendered valid by a Papal dispensation.

Letters and Buenos Ayres Gazettes to the 28th Oct. have arrived in town. The British merchants in that place had, after various interviews with Commodore Bowles, the British Naval Officer on that station, and the Supreme Director, successfully opposed the contributions which had been proposed by Puerrydon to have been levied upon them; and the natives alone, we understand, were to supply the pecuniary wants of the Government. Artigas'

cruizers, manned with subjects of all nations, but principally people from Baltimore, continued their captures on different parts of the coast. A new brig, teak built at Baltimore, called the *Irresistible*, with 16 guns, and 470 men, had done much damage.

Orders have been received at Guernsey, from England, not to permit ships coming from the Mediterranean to perform a quarantine on the road, but to proceed for that purpose to the Mother Bank, or Sandgate Creek.

Letters have been received from Java, dated the 27th of September. They mention that a serious insurrection had broken out at Samarang. About 100 Dutch troops had been killed, and between 3 and 400 inhabitants had been massacred by the soldiery. Very high duties were to be imposed on foreign shipping. The alteration was to take place on the 1st of Nov. It is further stated, that the Governor of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, in the island of Sumatra, has formally protested against the aggressions, and arrogant pretensions of the Dutch in the Indian Archipelago. The great length of this document prevents our laying it before our readers. The particular fact, however, to which our attention is called in the present instance, may be briefly stated. The island of Banca (valuable for its mines of tin) was ceded by the Sultan to Great Britain, on the express condition that he should be maintained on his throne, and supported in his dignity, by the British Government. By a distinct and separate article in the treaty of 1814, this island was also transferred to the King of the Netherlands; but on the conditions, as is contended, and subject to those compacts which had existed between the King of Great Britain and the Sultan. Dutch Commissioners were sent from Java since this transfer of Banca, whose first act was to depose the Sultan, whom we had protected: the same Commissioners confined to his own house, and subsequently seized and sent to Batavia, Captain Salmond, whom Sir T. Raffles had sent from Fort Marlborough (in Sumatra) to assure the Sultan of the continued friendship of Great Britain, and to renew with him the treaties of alliance. This is the sum of the case. The subject is of great importance, and we cannot doubt has received, and does receive, attention from Government. Sir Thomas Raffles has made some interesting discoveries in the interior of Sumatra, which, under a judicious system of management, may most materially promote our commercial interests.

The last letters from Bombay bring afflictive accounts of the mortality arising from the cholera morbus, which raged in the Decran during the months of July and August, and had not been entirely overcome, though greatly decreased, in Septem-

ber. The general symptoms are, violent vomiting and purging, cramp in the extremities, extending to the abdomen and muscles of the chest, great thirst, and burning heat in the bowels; the eye becomes covered with a thick film, sinks into its socket, and becomes fixed. The most successful remedies have been large doses of colamel and opium, with warm bathing, &c. It has been chiefly mortal among the natives; few Europeans have suffered. About 2000 of the natives died at a religious place called Pundepore. Of the Europeans who have fallen a sacrifice to the malady, we have to lament the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Lyall, who was carried off in six hours, and of Lieutenant White, both on the Bombay establishment. The Bombay Courier of the 12th September, says—"We understand that Dhurmajee Purub Row, and his brother, who were taken by the party of reformed horse under the command of the gallant Lieut. Sutherland, have been executed at Aurungzabad, by order of the Nizam's Government. We cannot ascertain, with any certainty, the truth of the report, that it was by the orders of Dhurmajee that Captain Vaughan and his brother were so basely put to death at Tulligann; but however this may be, the crimes of this wretch and his brother were sufficiently ample to justify the severe measures which has been adopted against them."

News has arrived in town of the death of the Queen of Wirtemberg. She had had a slight attack of rheumatic fever, accompanied with an erysipelas of the face, which flying to the brain, occasioned an attack of apoplexy on the morning of the 9th inst, which ended fatally. Her indisposition was brought on by her having got her feet wet in walking in the fields, near Esslingen, on the 3d inst. The grief of the King is said to be the most profound. He had but just left her apartment, with an assurance from her own lips that she had passed a good night, when he was suddenly recalled by the tidings of the fatal catastrophe. On the 11th, orders were issued at Stuttgart for a general mourning, to last 24 weeks.

A numerous meeting of the Publishers, Booksellers, and all others interested in the sale of the Holy Scriptures, was held on Friday evening, Jan. 22, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street, to take into consideration, the recent attack made on the trade, as relates to the sale of Bibles and Prayer-books. As the nature of this attack may not be known to the generality of our readers, we shall endeavour to explain it, by giving, in a few words, a short abstract of a Report made by a Committee, appointed on Thursday evening to investigate into its extent. It appeared from that report, that for two or three years past, bills in Chancery have been filed, and silently operating under the instruction of a patentee against persons selling Edinburgh Bibles or Com-

mon Prayers. These bills have been compounded privately; to the no small gain of the attorney employed, and vexation of the party attacked. During the last term, 100 injunctions were obtained against different booksellers in London and the suburbs; and ninety are entered for the present term. The clerk of the solicitors, Messrs. Fow and Co., is generally the informer. At first the injunctions were only levelled against bibles printed at Edinburgh, but lately they have been extended against Bibles, Testaments and Common Prayers, printed in England, with commentaries and notes. This proceeding has spread terror and dismay among the various booksellers both in town and country; especially as they have been likewise informed, that they cannot, according to the existing law, sell any Bible in the English tongue, or in any other tongue whatsoever, of any translation, with note, or without note, which is not printed at the press of the King's printer, or at the press of the two Universities. The sufferers by these prosecutions have been chiefly among the petty retail dealers, who it was supposed would willingly enter into any terms of compromise offered by the attorney conducting these processes, rather than incur all the risk and expense of a Chancery suit. The wholesale dealers have in general escaped free from attack, though latterly some of them (Mr. Wood, in the Strand; Mr. Wilson, at the Exchange; and Messrs. Arch, of Cornhill) have been visited by the same annoyance as their less wealthy brethren. As this system was rapidly spreading in every direction, the trade took it up, and assembled on Friday evening to discuss the propriety of resisting it with all the energy which such an invasion of what they deemed their long established rights demanded. The impropriety, if not the illegality, of these vexatious measures on the part of the patentees, was strongly insisted upon; and the judgment of Lord Clare, in the case of Grierson, the King's printer at Dublin, v. Jackson (Ridgeway's Reports, 304), was stated to be decisive of the matter. In the course of that case, which originated upon an application for an injunction to prevent the defendant from printing an edition of the Bible in numbers, with prints and notes, Lord Clare asked if the validity of such a patent as the King's printer enjoyed had ever been established at law; and said, that he did not know that the crown had a right to grant a monopoly of that kind. He further added, "I can conceive the King, as head of the church, may say, that there shall be but one man who shall print Bibles and Books of Common Prayer, for the Use of Churches, and for particular purposes; but I cannot conceive that the King has any prerogative to grant a monopoly as to Bibles for the instruction of mankind in revealed religion. If ever there was a time which called aloud for the dis-

Annihilation of religious knowledge, it is this; and therefore I should with great reluctance decide in favour of such a monopoly as this, which must necessarily confine the circulation of the book. As to very particular purposes, I have no doubt that the patentee has an exclusive right to print bibles and prayer-books, but unless I am bound very strictly, I will not determine upon motion, that no man but the King's printer has a right to print such works as these."

The Report concluded by stating several most distressing instances in which the injunctions of the court had been rigidly enforced. A Mr. George, in Brick-lane, for selling a second hand Bible, was served with an injunction, and had above 37*l.* of expenses to pay; as had also a Mr. Edgar, and others in the same street. Mr. Bowling, Newgate-street, for selling one Bible, had 38*l.* to pay for the injunction being served on him; as had also Messrs. John and Arthur Arch of Cornhill, for a Diamond Bible, which they had offered for sale for eleven years. Mr. Walker, in the Strand, Mr. Effingham Wilson, Mr. Offer, Mr. Biggs of Parliament street, &c. were all in the same situation, as were also several persons for selling a Bible with notes, by the Reverend William Gurney, of St. Clement Danes.

It was maintained that such testimony as that of Lord Clare was entitled to high consideration, as it proceeded from a nobleman who was much attached to the prerogative of the crown. Great stress was also placed upon a document which had been extorted by the patentees or their attorney, from a poor individual, by which he bound himself under a penalty of 20*0*l.** never to sell a copy of the bible, testament, or common prayer, which did not come from the King's printing-office, or that of the two Universities, and by which he also bound himself never to take any steps to dissolve the injunction obtained against him.

The speakers were Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Mawman, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Bagster, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Hone; between whom and the Chairman, Mr. Leigh, some very warm altercation ensued. In the course of the debate, Mr. Mawman, who is the agent to the University of Cambridge for the sale of their Bibles, stated that he had written in the morning of that day to the syndics there, declaring his opinion to be, that the measures pursued were such as ought to be immediately terminated, on account of their vexatious nature, and expressed great confidence that they would be instantly discontinued. The declaration did not however, serve to produce much effect upon the minds of his audience, who, in consequence, after some discussion entered into a resolution of appointing a committee of twelve London booksellers, with power to add to their numbers, and with full powers to adopt all such measures as should be requisite to terminate the depending prosecutions, and to prevent any future occurrence. This was followed by another resolution, empowering them to receive subscriptions to enable them to proceed with vigour and energy in the great cause in which they were so necessarily engaged. We understand that large sums were immediately deposited in the hands of the Committee, several persons advancing from 20*l.* to 30*l.* each, and one gentleman in particular the large sum of 150 guineas. From hints that were dropped in the course of the discussion, we are led to conjecture, that the great body of booksellers will immediately combine, and present a petition to the two Houses of Parliament, to obtain some modification of the present patent. A professional gentleman, who spoke in behalf of Mr. Blanchard, of the City-road, stated, that he had very great doubts as to its legality, and expressed his intention of examining into that point, whenever his client should be regularly brought before the Court.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Longleat, Wilts, Lady E. Campbell, of a daughter.

Lately, in Weymouth-street, the Right Hon. Lady T. Rice, of a son.

Lately, at Nottingham, the lady of Lieut. Colonel C. Brookshanks, of his Majesty's 33d regiment of a son.

Lately, at Lambeth, Mrs. Draper, wife of Mr. C. Draper, solicitor, of a son.

Jan. 8. In southampton-row, Russell-sq. the lady of J. Chabot, Esq. of a daughter.

16. At Torquay, Devonshire, the widow of the late John Hall Harris, Esq. of Stanwell, of a son.

18. Mrs. Archer, of Chelmsford of a son.

19. At Woolwich, the lady of J. R. Bernard, Esq. of Port au Prince, St. Domingo, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, the Rev. Thomas Leman, of the Royal Crescent, Bath, to Mrs. Frances Hodges, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Dean, and sister to the late Lord Muskerry.

Lately, Thomas Ducker, Esq. of Wigland Hall, near Mulpas, in Cheshire, to Mary, daughter of John Maddocks, Esq. of Horton, near Tilton, in the county of Chester.

Lately, at St. George's Church, Hanover-

square, by the Rev. George Champagne, the Most Noble George, Marquis of Blandford, to the Right Hon. Lady Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Lately, at Foulton, in Norfolk, J. Carter, of Northold, Esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of W. D. Tysen, of Foley House, Kent, Esq.

Lately, Frederick, son of W. Manning, Esq. M.P. of Combe Bank, Kent, to Elizabeth Edmunda, daughter of F. Turner, Esq. of Stoke-Rochford, in the county of Lincoln.

Lately, Mr. W. Lovejoy, bookseller, Vauxhall, to Miss S. Linford, daughter of S. Linford, Esq. of South Lambeth.

Lately, C. J. Laine, Esq. surgeon to the forces, to Augusta, eldest daughter of J. P. Beger, Esq. of the Crescent, Brompton.

Lately, T. Mudge, Esq. jun. of Battersea, to Miss A. Robson, of Richmond.

Lately, J. W. Hughes, Esq. A.B. of Trinity College, to Miss Vicary, daughter of W. Vickary, Esq. Mus. Bach. of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Lately, Lieut.-Colonel C. Iryon, of the 85th regiment, to Mary Alsager, daughter of the late J. Sheridan, Esq. of Percy-st.

Lately, the Rev. T. Leman, Royal Crescent, to Mrs. Hughes, Northampton-street, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Dean, and sister to the late Lord Muskerry.

Lately, R. Harvey, Esq. son of Sir R. Bateson Harvey, of Langley-park, Bucks, Bart. to Jemima Jane, daughter of the late John Raw Collins, of Hatch-court, Somerset, Esq.

Lately, M. Holmes, Esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster, to Miss E. Holmes, of Brunswick-square.

Lately, at St. Andrews, Holborn, J. Nicholson, Esq. of Rochester, to Miss Swingland, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Wise, Rector of Penhurst, Sussex.

Lately, John Lamb Gardener, Esq. of Mincing-lane, to Jemima, third daughter of John King, Esq. of Penton-row, Walworth.

Lately, Robert Rowe, Esq. of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Very Rev. Edmund Burton, Dean of Killala.

Lately, Thomas Bookery, Esq. of Mount Garnett, Kilkenny, to Florinda, daughter of the Bishop of Elphin.

Lately, John Hassard, Esq. of Bawnhey-house, Cavan, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Robert Deey, Esq. of Merrion-square.

Lately, Henry Meredith Jervis White Jervis, Esq. son of Sir John Jervis White Jervis, Bart. to Marian, daughter of the late William Campbell, of Fairfield, Ayrshire, and sister of the late Lady John Campbell.

Lately, Mr. I. H. Glover, to Sarah, daughter of William Toone, Esq. solicitor, of Craven-street.

June 30. W. E. Phillips, Esq. Member of the Council, to Janet, daughter of Col. Bannerman, Governor of that Presidency.

Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Burney, of the 20th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, Acting Town Major, and Military Secretary, to Miss Janet Bannerman, niece to the Governor.

Dec. 13. Capt. Anthony Blgrave Valpy, R.N. son of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, to Anna, daughter of Robert Harris, Esq. banker, of Reading.

15. Lieut. John Baxter, R.N. to Mary Louisa Fitzgerald Eustace, daughter of William Eustace, Esq. of Greenwich, Kent.

19. Michael Walton, Esq. of Rose-hill, to Frances, daughter of the late Edward Erasmus Deacon, M.D. of Manchester.

The Rev. Thomas Shore, of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, to Margaret Anne, daughter of the Rev. Richard Twopenny.

21. Charles Miller, Esq. Paymaster of the Royal East Middlesex Regiment, to Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Padget, Esq. of Hampstead.

The Rev. J. Field, of Wootton hill, near Northampton, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. James Bonquer, of Hardingstone.

22. Miss Carberry, of George-street, Hanover-square, to Mr. Charles Crosby, of Bruton street.

Lachlan M'Kinnon, Esq. Jun. of Letterfearn, Ross, N.B. to Catherine, daughter of the late Duncan M'Dougall, Esq. of Adintive, Argyllshire.

24. James Wigram, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Sir R. Wigram, Bart. of Walthamstow House, Essex, to Anne, daughter of Richard Arkwright, Esq. of Willersley, Derbyshire.

24. James Ross, L.L.D. to Susanna, daughter of the late John Smith, Esq.

Joshua Lockwood, Esq. of Lansdowne-place, to Eden, daughter of Joseph Thickrah, Esq. of Wood-hall, near Leeds.

Henry Jackson Close, Esq. Captain in the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Sarah, daughter of the late Henry Bevan, Esq.

28. Thomas Alexander Raynsford, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. John Lightfoot, Rector of Gotham, Nottinghamshire.

28. Mr. John Woolfeyes, of Salisbury, to Miss Charlotte Normansell, of Gloucester-street, Portman square.

20. Captain W. P. Cumby, of the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wilson Morley, of Easby-house, Yorkshire.

31. The Rev. George Millett, M.A. Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Amelia, daughter of the late John Agnew, Esq.

31. H. B. Faulkener, Esq. A.M. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Jane, daughter of the late John Miles, Esq. of Southampton-row.

Michael Walker, Esq. of Wood End House, to Harriet Dorothy, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Langley.

Thomas Prior, Esq. of the 18th Hussars;

and nephew to Viscount Erskine De Montmorency, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of William A. Skynner, Esq. of Moor-hill, Berks.

Jan. 1. J. Harrup, Esq. to Miss M. A. Davies, daughter of Mr. J. Davies, of Anson, near Northwich, Cheshire.

Frederick Lewis, Esq. R.N. Captain of his Majesty's cutter, the Hound, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Neyler, of the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham.

2. Charles Ross, Esq. formerly of Topham, to Miss Sarah Thornton, of Oxford.

4. Mr. Edward Barnard Deeble, of Norton-street, Portland-place, to Louisa, daughter of George Elmsley, Esq. of Stratford Lodge, Wilts.

5. The Rev. G. B. Godbold, A.M. Rector of Greatham, Hants, to Ellen Clara, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cooke, and niece to

the Bishop of Durham and Lord Viscount Barrington.

The Rev. William Lake Baker, M.A. Rector of Hargrave, Northamptonshire, to Harriett, daughter of the Rev. Robert Lewis, Rector of Chingford.

6. Joseph Delafield, jun. Esq. of Charles street, Berkeley-square, to Charlotte, daughter of the late H. C. Combe, Esq. of Cobham Park, Surrey.

20. At the church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, James Allen, of the Commercial-road, private gentleman, to Frances Horton, of Stegney, widow of the late Major Horton, of the 84th regiment of foot.

21. Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N. son of Joseph Marryat, Esq. of Wimbledon, M.P. to Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir Stephen Shafrp, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Mexico, F. H. Christian, Esq.

Lately, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. J. Dewhurst, of Marsh Delves, near Halifax.

Lately, at Sandhill House, in the parish of Calstock, in Cornwall, T. Wallis, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Cornwall, and senior alderman of the borough of St. Ives.

Lately, at South Petherwin, near Launceston, Mrs. E. Turner, widow, aged 110 years.

Lately, after a very short illness, Mr. Cook, student of Trinity College. He was an only son, and expected to be a wrangler at the ensuing Bachelors' Commencement.

Lately, in Beaumont-street, in his 74th year, R. Heathcote, Esq. of the Audit Office, Somerset-place.

Lately, in Sloane-square, in the prime of life, Major Geo. Colclough, of the 33d regiment of foot.

Lately, at Nenagh, Ireland, aged 94, Mrs. Abbott, relict of John Abbott, Esq. of Ballyhasty, Tipperary.—She married at 18, was 36 years a wife, in which time she had three children in 10 months, four within 20, six within three years, and 16 afterwards by single births, making 28, many of whom she nursed.

Lately, in France, Sir Humphrey May, Bart. of May Park, in the county of Waterford, formerly many years port and excise collector of Waterford.

Lately, at Farnham, the seat of the Earl of Farnham, in the county of Cavan, Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Fox, Esq. of Fox Hall, in the county of Longford, and the Lady Anne Maxwell, granddaughter to Barry, Earl of Farnham, and niece to the present Earl.

Lately, at her cottage in Ragland, Monmouthshire, aged 73, Lady Frances Theresa Briggs, relict of Sir John Briggs, Bart.

Lately, in Green-park-place, Bath, the Right Hon. Lady Aramanta Monck, relict of G. P. Monck, Esq. and sister of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Archbishop of Tuam, Lord Decies.

Lately, at Doncaster, Thomasina, wife of James Fenton, Esq. and daughter of the late Sir Henry Ibbotson, Bart.

Lately, at the Rectory House, at Broome, Suffolk, aged 75, the Rev. Francis Colman Negus, 44 years rector of that and the adjoining parish of Oakley.

Lately, aged 81, the Rev. George Dicke, rector of Moreton Corbet, and vicar of Stanton, Shropshire.

Lately, the Rev. William Carter, vicar of West Anstey, Devon.

Lately, in George-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Chapenu, widow of General Chapeau.

Lately, in Cheapside, Mr. J. Keats, hatter.

Lately, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Brown, formerly of Covent-garden theatre.

Lately, in Poland-street, in his 75th year, Mr. C. Newby, apothecary and accoucheur.

Lately, in Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, A. Toulmin, Esq.

Lately, at Strand-on-the-Green, aged 69, Mrs. Whipham, relict of T. Whipham, Esq. late an eminent goldsmith in Fleet-street.

Lately, at Creaton, in Northamptonshire, in the 90th year of her age, M. Brooksbank, relict of the late T. Brooksbank, Esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex,

Lately, at Melbury-house, in Dorsetshire, the Countess of Ilchester, in child-bed of her fourth child.

Lately, in Drury-lane, E. H. Seymour, Esq. well known in the theatrical circles, having been many years on the Provincial Stage, and author of Remarks, Critical, Conjectural, and Explanatory, on the Plays of Shakspeare.

Lately, at Staveley, Yorkshire, the Rev. F. Dixon, LL.D. Vicar of Duffield.

Lately, at the Rectory-house, Horshamden, Kent, Mrs. C. Marriott, widow of the late J. Marriott, LL.D. many years Rector of that parish.

Lately, at Chelsea, aged 74, Captain John Peters, late of Bermoudsey.

Lately, at Hounslow Barracks, in consequence of a fall from his horse, J. Glong, Regimental Quarter-Master 19th Lancers.

Lately, at Islington, in his 70th year, S. Charrington, Esq.

Lately, W. Johnson, Esq. banker, of Stamford, aged 30.

Lately, Mary, wife of Wm. Thompson, Esq. of Clapham-rise.

Lately, at Strokestown-house, Roscommon, in his 84th year, Lord Harland. His lordship was married in 1765, to the Hon. Catherine Moore, daughter of Lord Mount Cashel.

Lately, in the 49th year of her age, Helen Tamar, wife of Richard Price, Esq. Durham-place, Chelsea.

JUNE 22. At Calcutta, in his 20th year, John Puget, Esq. second son of Commissioner Puget, of the Royal Navy.

In Sept. 1818, in the service of the Independents, near the Spanish Main, W. T. Rowcroft, eldest son of T. Rowcroft, Esq. merchant of London.

OCT. 13. At Mexico, F. H. Christin, Esq. of Duke street, Westminster.

DEC. 13. Sir John Charles Hamilton, of Dunneinan, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, Bart.

14. In the Polygon, Somers-town, aged 78, Mr. W. Essex.

16. The Wife of Capt. Johnson, of Harlow, Essex.

17. Aged 92, Mr. Alexander Thomson, Civil Engineer, of Boyd's Rope-walk, Rutherford.

18. At Stamford, aged 58, Thos. Bennett Grantham, Esq.

At Edinburgh, Lady Hay, widow of Sir A. Hay.

19. At her son's house, Mr. Edwards, Duncan-place, City-road, Mrs. Leoni, aged 82.

20. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Morris, wife of Geo. Morris, Esq. Lieut.-Col. of the 33d regiment of Infantry, or Old Buffs.

21. At Bourn, Lincolnshire, aged 26, Mary Frances, wife of Mr. W. D. Haggard, of the Bank of England.

At Troubridge, Mr. Benjamin Remington, many years a resident in that town.

Mary Harrison, aged 108 years. She had lived as nurse in Mr. Maden's family, at Bacup, Lancashire, upwards of 95 years.

Dr. Stokes, of Buxton.

At Epsom, aged 71, Mrs. Richardson, the wife of John Richardson, Esq. of Bury-street, St. James's.

22. At Chelsea, Capt. Wolf, a descendant of the celebrated Lord Kilwarden, who fell a victim in the Irish Rebellion.

23. At Liverpool, the Right Hon. Lady Crewe.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, Colonel James Robertson, of the late Royal Westminster Volunteers.

Aged 83, Mr. I. C. Long, of White-lion-yard, Oxford-street.

At Falmouth, aged 76, Mr. Alex. Gray.

At Bideford, Devon, aged 90, Mrs. Turner, relict of the Rev. Wm. Turner, formerly Rector of Loxton, in Somersetshire.

21. At Sherborne, aged 46, Mr. James Crutwell, proprietor of the Dorchester and Sherborne Journal.

In Aldersgate-street, Mr. John Batten-shaw.

At Brompton, Middlesex, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Wignam, A.M. formerly of Bewdly, Worcestershire, a man universally esteemed by all who had the delight of his acquaintance.

25. At Wells, Somersetshire, the lady of Charles Masterman Henning, Esq. daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Nares, one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

Aged 60, Mrs. Elam, wife of Thomas Elam, Esq. of Leicester-square.

Hannah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Patch, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, aged 81, the widow of Mr. Lionel Booth, late of the Stamp Office.

In Duke-street, Bath, Robert Mitford, Esq. late of the Audit Office, Somerset House, and of Mitford, Northumberland.

In Cannonbury square, Islington, aged 66, William Myers, Esq.

26. Aged 69, Mrs. Catherine Gale, of Carshalton.

Aged 81, Wm. Jones, Esq. of Chapel-street, Pentonville.

Aged 29, Frances, the wife of Mr. David Fisher, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

27. Henry Woodgate, Esq. of Spring Grove, Pembury, in Kent.

In Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Daniel Lovell, Esq. proprietor and editor of the Statesman Newspaper.

At Collin's Cottage, Harrowgate, aged 101, Mrs. Ann Dawson.

At Stoke Newington, Margaret, wife of John Bond, Esq.

28. Aged 40, Ralph Day, jun. Esq. of Sarratt, Herts.

At Brighton, aged 12, Frances Christiana, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Haggitt.

At Hammersmith, aged 51, Miss Elizabeth Westerman, of Gerrard-street, Solio.

Aged 81, John Tulloh, Esq. formerly of Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square.

At Upper Deal-walk, Deal, Kent, aged 58, Elizabeth, widow of the late Grosvenor Wiackworth, Esq. Captain, Royal Navy.

29. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 94, Mrs. Scott, relict of Edward Scott, Esq. of Scott's Hall, Kent; she was wet nurse to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

At his country seat, near Paris, aged 32, Adrian Hope, Esq. second son of the late John Hope, Esq. of Harley-street, formerly of Amsterdam.

In Friday-street, aged 75, John Elliott, Esq. 27 years one of the Common Council of Bread-street Ward.

30. In the King's Parade, Chelsea, Walter Rollard, Esq.

At Blackheath, aged 61, Mary, the wife of Samuel Kent, Esq. of Mark lane.

31. Lewis Barton Buckle, Esq. eldest son of the late Lewis Buckle, Esq. of Rogate Lodge, Sussex.

At Stepney-green, aged 88, Geo. Parry, Esq. who many years held a situation in the East India warehouses, in Billiter-lane.

JAN. 1. At Stepney, aged 86, Capt. Wm. Snow, R.N.

2. At Clapham, aged 78, Gabriel Copland, Esq.

At her brother, Major Pasley's house, in Gloucester-place, Jewima, daughter of the late Charles Pasley, Esq.

3. In Great Ormond-street, aged 73, Joseph Kemp, Esq. late Accountant-General of the Excise.

At Aston-Clinton, Bucks, Dowager Lady Williams, relict of Sir David Williams, of Sarrett, Herts.

4. At Clapham-rise, Margaret, the wife of H. Roxby, Esq.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Bowers, widow of Capt. J. H. Bowers, of the Royal Navy.

5. At Ponders End, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. Charles Wilson of the firm of W. and C. Wilson, Mincing-lane.

6. R. Langley, son of Marmaduke Dayrell, Esq. of Camps, Cambridgeshire.

7. Wm. Driver of Surry square, Kent-road, aged 60 years, one of the Society of Friends.

In the 55th year of her age, Mary-Ann, wife of Joseph Morris, Esq. of Northumberland-street.

In Essex-street, Amelia, third daughter of Mr. George Twining.

9. At his house, Blackman-street, Southwark, Mr. E. B. Bedell.

Suddenly, Mr. King of the house of King and Cuff, of Wood-street, Cheapside.

Mr. Tokely, of Covent-garden Theatre. On the 8th, he exhibited symptoms of delirium which were ascertained to arise from an extraordinary determination of blood to

the head. Medical aid was immediately administered, but still Mr. Tokely's disorder became hourly more alarming, and his derangement was so violent, as to render it necessary to employ the restrictions usually resorted to on such occasions. Under those restrictions, with his disease rather increasing than mitigated, Mr. Tokely remained until the following evening when he expired.

10. At Paris, the Count de Beauharnais, formerly a Senator, and father of the Grand Duchess of Baden. He was the son of Madame de Beauharnais, well known in the republic of letters for her different amusing productions, and was cousin of Count Alexandre de Beauharnais, member of the Constituent Assembly, and of the Empress Josephine.

At Norwood, Surrey, Mr. G. Arnall, in the 62d year of his age.

11. At Bath, in her 83d year, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Lee, Esq. late of Louth, Lincolnshire.

Died on Wednesday, Jan. 13, suddenly while transacting business at the West India Dock-house, in the 57th year of his age, Mr. Kentish, of the house of Rhyces and Kentish, Goldsmiths, Cornhill. In him were united the most amiable qualities of mind and pure integrity of heart.

Aged 42, Thomas Millington, Esq. of Strangeways, near Manchester.

In Somers-town, in the 61st year of his age, Dr. John Walcot, so well known in the literary world under the name of Peter Pindar.*

14. At Boxley House, aged 69, John Coker, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Ann Leeming, widow of the late Joseph Leeming, of the Commercial-road, in the 59th year of her age.

15. At Stratford, Mr. Wm. Edw. Coleman, linen-draper.

At Reigate, Mr. Jas. Turner, veterinary surgeon.

Aged 20, Archer, son of the late A. M. Barlow, Esq. late of South-street, Finsbury-square.

Mrs. Lovewell, wife of J. Lovewell, Esq. of Putney.

16. At Vauxhall, aged 74, George Moxon, Esq.

Aged 44, Mr. John Wilson, of Dowgate Wharf.

In Burr-street, Mr. Sol. I. Bargerbur.

In Woburn-place, Russell-square, Thomas, son of the late Rev. Dr. Berkely, of Writtle, Essex.

17. Mrs. Dixon Cranmer, of Mitcham, widow of the late Richard Dixon, Esq. of East Sheen, and daughter of the late James Cranmer, Esq. of the former place.

At his brother's, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in his 37th year, Mr. Edward Toplis, of Gosport, Hants.

* For Portrait and Memoir, *vide* Vol. XII. page 90.

At Bromley, Kent, in the 74th year of his age, Wm. Walsley, Esq. nearly twenty years Clerk of the Papers of the House of Lords.

18. At Wandsworth, aged 86, John Hilbert, Esq.

In Cleveland-row, in his 55th year, Major General John Wilson, Colonel of the late 4th Caylon regiment.

In the 14th year of her age, Amelia Harriet, youngest daughter of James Peter Auriol, Esq. of Park-street, Park-lane.

21. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Susanna, relict of the late William Heson, Esq. aged 75.

In Fox Ordinary-court, after a severe illness, Mrs. Mary Hoare, of Stoke Newington.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

In the press.

Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the subject of organization and life. By Mr. Rennell, Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

A Volume of Familiar Dissertations on Theological and Moral Subjects. By Dr. William Barrow.

The Entomologist's Pocket Compendium. The Miscellaneous Works in Prose and Verse, of George Hardinge, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.

A brief account of the Guildhall of the City of London. By J. B. Nichols, F.S.A.

A Defence of Dr. Jonathan Swift, in answer to certain observations on his life and writings, in the Edinburgh Review.

Miscellaneous Antiquities, No. VIII.

An Illustration of the Architecture and Sculpture of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, consisting of sixteen plates.

The Rev. John Evans, of Islington, has in the press, a Memoir of the Rev. William Richards, LL.D. who died lately at Lynn, Norfolk, including a sketch of his character and writings, with an Appendix, containing some account of the Rev. Roger Williams.

The Rev. John Evans, of Bristol, has in the press, Essays, Biographical, Literary, Moral and Critical, which will be published in the course of February.

Questions on the Chronology of English History, adapted to Dr. Valpy's Poetical Chronology, by the Rev. J. Evans, of Bristol, will be published early in February.

First Lessons in Latin, designed as an introduction to Eutropius and Phœdrus, by the Rev. John Evans, of Bristol, will be published very soon.

Mr. Britton announces a History and Description of Lichfield Cathedral, to be illustrated with sixteen engravings, from drawings by F. Mackenzie.

C. Mills, Esq. is preparing for the press, the History of the Crusades, undertaken for the recovery of the Holy Land.

Charles Dibdin, Esq. will publish shortly, Young Arthur, or the Child of Mystery, a metrical romance.

In a few weeks will be published, Torr Crib's Memorial to Congress, with a preface.

Preparing for the press, in one Vol. 4to, illustrated by plates, a Voyage up the Persian Gulph, and a Journey over-land from India to England in 1817. By Wm. Hende, Esq. of the Madras Military Establishment.

Dr. Clutterbuck will shortly publish, Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever at present prevailing in the metropolis.

A New Edition of Family Prayers, by the late Dr. Pierson, with a Life of the Author, is in the press.

The New Volume of Sermons, by Dr. Chalmers, of Glasgow, is expected to appear in the course of February.

In the press, Introductory Greek Exercises to those of Neilson, Dunbar, and others, By N. Howard.

The Third Edition, with considerable additions, of Dr. Scudamore's Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism, is nearly ready.

A Novel from the Pen of a Lady of Quality, entitled Mendocuro, will appear shortly.

A New Edition of Lord Bacon's Works, in 12 Vols. small 8vo. enriched with portraits, will be ready early in March.

Captain J. C. Laskey, has in a considerable state of forwardness, a Set of Plates illustrating the Medals executed at the National Medal Mint at Paris, by and under the direction of Napoleon Buonaparte during his dynasty.

The Subscription to Mr. Valpy's Edition of the Delphin and Variorum Classics, will close on the publication of Part I. which will appear on the 6th of this month, price 18s. Each part will then be raised to 19s. each; on the 1st of April to 20s.; and on

the 1st June, 1819, to 2ls.; large paper double.

Specimens of Irish Eloquence, now first arranged and collected, with biographical notices, and a preface. By Charles Phillips, Esq. the Irish barrister.

A Series of Letters are preparing for publication, written by the Hon. Lady Spenser to her Niece, the late celebrated Duchess of Devonshire.

Sir Arthur Clarke has nearly ready for publication, an Essay on Warm, Cold, and Vapour Bathing.

Mr. Boileau will shortly publish the Art of French Conversation, exemplified on a new plan, with an introduction, &c.

The Recollections of Japan, by Captain Golownin, are expected to appear in the course of a few days.

Mr. Colburn is preparing for publication the Hermit in London.

Speedily will be published, a Series of Engravings, representing the Bones of the Human Skeleton, with the Skeletons of some of the Lower Animals. By Edward Mitchell, Engraver, Edinburgh. The Explanatory References by John Barclay, M.D. Lecturer on Anatomy, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Just published.

Principle and Passion, a Novel, in two Volumes.

Edward Wortley, and the Exile of Scotland, in three Volumes.

The Travellers, a Poem, in two cantos, by Thomas Anstey, Esq.

Sixty-five Sonnets with Prefatory Remarks

on the Accordance of the Sonnet, with the Powers of the English Language.

The Pilgrim's Fate and other Poems, by Ingram Cobbin, M.A. author of Philanthropy.

The Young Man of Honour's Vade Mecum, being a Salutary Treatise on Duelling, together with the Annals of Chivalry, the Ordeal Trial, and Judicial Combat, from the earliest times, by Abraham Basquett, Esq.

Durovernum, with other Poems, by Arthur Brooke, foolscap, 8vo. pp. 168.

Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer, a Novel. 12mo. in 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

Affection's Gift to a beloved Godchild, by M. H. foolscap, 8vo. 4s. 6d. pp. 127.

New View of Society, Tracts relative to this subject, with an account of the public proceedings connected with the subjects which took place in London, in July and August 1817, published by R. Owen, 8vo.

A Letter from a Physician in the Highlands to his Friend in London, on the subject of a Consumptive Habit, foolscap, 8vo. pp. 36, 1s.

The Alchemist, by the author of Ornaments Discovered, 18mo. pp. 206, 2s. 6d.

The Winter Scene, to amuse and instruct the rising generation. By M. H. 18mo. pp. 104.

Little Lessons for Little Folks, by Mary Belson, 18mo. pp. 216, 2s. 6d.

Profitable Amusements, or familiar Tales, combining useful instruction with pleasing entertainment, by the author of Learning better than House and Land, 16mo. pp. 139, 2s.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN JANUARY,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

ANTAR, a Beduern Romance, translated from the Arabic by Terrick Hamilton, Esq.

Hudibras, by Samuel Butler, Vol. I. 8vo. 9s. royal 8vo. 14s.

Theory and Practice of Drawing, by R. Degley, 4to. 10s. 6d.

Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819, 15s.

Colman's Poetical Vagaries, 3d edit. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Law's Memorials, 1638 to 1684, 4to. 1l. 16s.

Knight's Observations on a new Theory of the Earth, 8vo. 9s.

Jackson's Restoration of Shakspeare, 8vo. 14s.

Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Taylor's Antiquities Curiose, 2d edit. 5s.

Elphinstone's Account of Caubul, 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edit. 2l. 2s.

The Times, or View of Society, 8vo. 8s.

Occurrences of the Province of Calabria Ulteriore, in the Kingdom of Naples, by Lieut. P. J. Elmhirst, 8vo. 6s.

The Banquet, in Three Cantos, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Kelly's Book-Keeping, 8vo. 6th edit. 7s. bound.

Evans's Parliamentary Debates, Vol. II. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Buck's Anecdotes, Vol. III. 5s.

More's Works, 18 vols. 6l. 8s.

Sermons on Christian Responsibility, 7s.

The French Cook, by Louis Eustache Ude, 10 plates, 8vo. 11s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are extremely obliged to our Correspondent for his copious Addenda to the *Fragmenta*, which we shall commence in our next.

We should rather suspect *Ignoramus* was joking, since an application to "*Johnson's Dictionary*" or "*Murray's Grammar*" would have satisfied his doubts. If he will refer to either of the above-mentioned works, he will doubtless discover, that in the sentence he quotes, the verbs: "*please*" and "*dazzle*" are "*active*," and "*shins*" is "*neuter*."

We must decline inserting the communication of J. B. S.

The Editor informs his fair Correspondent, that he studiously avoids the introductions of religious controversy into his columns. At the same time he begs leave to call to her recollection, that however innocent and well disposed the congregation to which she alludes may be in themselves, the infamy of their teachers is upon record; and that to those persons alone do the lines appear to apply, of which she complains.

L. S. is referred to Hoyle's "Treatise on Whist," for the solution of her query respecting that game:—and any chemist will be able to give her satisfactory information on the nature of the "Cement" she speaks of.

Unless "*The Music of the Hills*" is far

more harmonious than the lines which attempt to celebrate it, we fear it must experience a similar fate to their's, and be neglected. — Scotland has produced too many excellent poets, and been the theme of too many others, for us to tarnish her fair fame by making public the poem alluded to.

The Editor begs to assure W. S. S. that his communication was never before received, but shall now receive the earliest attention.

T. K.—J. G. C.—and the author of "*Night*," have our best thanks for their kindness, of which we shall not fail to avail ourselves in a future Number.

The *Chronological Sketch of remarkable Events*—*Lector*—*Frederick*—and *A Constant Reader*, in our next.

G. S. as soon as possible.

M. P. A.—*An Old Subscriber*—W. D. A.—*A Constant Reader*—*Smot Effoc Esuoh*—C. A.—T. E.—R.—and H. Aeale, are received

Flonensis is unavoidably deferred till our next.

ERRATA in our last.—Page 504, col. 1, line 27, instead of "*wax*," read "*were*."—Line 46, instead of "*he was related*," read "*he was not related*."—Col. 2, line 35, instead of "*for the Board of Taxes*," read "*to the Board of Taxes*."

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1818, TO SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1819.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BOGEN, JOHN LOUIS, Shooter's-hill, Blackheath, merchant. Jan. 23.

OHREN, MAGNUS, the younger, of Broad-street, Ratcliffe, Middlesex, oilman. Jan. 12.

LAX, JOHN, Liverpool, soap-boiler. Dec. 26.

TUCK, WILLIAM, Elsing, Norfolk, miller. Dec. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, J. of Dalston, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 23, Grey Coat, Carlisle. [Pearson, Carlisle; and Birkett, Cloak-lane.] Jan. 12.

ATHERTON, THOMAS, Liverpool, tanner, Feb. 13, 16, March 8, George, Liverpool. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row; and Radcliffe, Liverpool.] Jan. 23.

BROADBELT, WM. Preston, Lancaster, corn-merchant, Feb. 6, at Mr. Blackhurst's, Preston. [Blackhurst, Preston; and Avison and Co. Castle-st. Holborn.] Dec. 26.

BEDELLS, WM. Knighton, Radnorshire, wool-stapler, Feb. 13. Angel, Ludlow. [Jenkins and Co. New Inn.] Jan. 2.

BRYANT, WM. Stockwell-st. Greenwich, coach-master, Feb. 16. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] Jan. 3.

BLOMERLY, WM. Bolton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 2, and 16, Bridge, Bolton. [Boardman and Co. Bolton; and Meadowcroft, Gray's-inn.] Jan. 3.

BLACKBORN, J. Witham, Essex, corn-factor, Feb. 23. [Carter, Staple-inn.] Jan. 12.

BRADSHAW, ROBERT, Manchester, check-manufacturer, March 2, Windmill, Manchester. [Shaw, Ely-pl.; and Smith, Manchester.] Jan. 19.

BRUNNER, JOSEPH, Birmingham, patten-manufacturer, March 2, Wool-pack, Moor-street,

- Birmingham. [Bousfield, Bouverie-st.; and Hicks, Birmingham.] Jan. 18.
- BOOTH, JOHN, Oxford-st. grocer, Feb. 9, March 6. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.] Jan. 27.
- BELL, JOSEPH, Church-st. Mptalsfields, bombazeen-manufacturer, Feb. 6, March 8. James, Bucklersbury.] Jan. 23.
- BROWN, JOHN, Leeds, straw-hat manufacturer, Feb. 9, March 4. [Ashley, Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange.] Jan. 23.
- CRIMES, THOMAS, Chester, coach proprietor, Feb. 6, Golden Lion, Chester. [Dicas, Chester; and Huxley, Temple.] Dec. 26.
- CURGENVEN, THOMAS, Truro, linen-draper, Feb. 9, Pearce's Hotel, Truro. [Bennallack, Truro.] Dec. 29.
- COLLINS, ROBERT, Maidstone, dealer in hops, Feb. 2. [Lindsay, St. Thomas's-st. Borough.] Dec. 29.
- CHAMBERS, ROBERT, Market-Raisin, Lincolnshire, currier, Feb. 13, King's Head, Louth. [Byre, Gray's-inn-sq.] Jan. 2.
- CATER, SAMUEL, and CO. Watling-st. Warehouseman, Feb. 13. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] Jan. 2.
- CHAPMAN, RICHARD, late of Hammer-smith, surgeon, Feb. 20. [Gatty and Hadden, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 9.
- CASELS, ROBERT, St. Swithin's-ls. merchant, Feb. 2 and 27. [Poole, Adam's-co. Old Broad-st.] Jan. 16.
- CHURCHILL, JOSEPH, Stanhope-st. Clare Market, common brewer, Feb. 2 and 27. [Brown, London Commercial Sale Rooms, Minching-la.] Jan. 16.
- COLLINS, FRANCIS, New Finsbury, Sussex, maltman, March 2. [Hume, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] Jan. 19.
- CARVER, JOHN, and CO. Basinghall-st. merchants, Feb. 6, March 6. [Jacomb and Co. Basinghall-st.] Jan. 27.
- COWLEY, THOS. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, warehouseman, Feb. 2, March 6. Commercial, Bolton-le-Moors, and Co. Bolton; and Milne and Co. Temple.] Jan. 23.
- DUN, WM. Threadneedle-st. wine merchant, Feb. 6. [Anderson, Jun. Broad-st-bu.] Dec. 26.
- DANIEL, WILLIAM, Jun. Bishop Stortford, Hert, malt-factor, Feb. 27. [Gee, Bishops Stortford; Makinson, Elm-co. Temple.] Jan. 16.
- DARCY, JOHN, Foulsham, Norfolk, ironmonger, Feb. 27, Fontaine Inn, Sheffield. [Wade, Sheffield; and Tilson and Preston, Coleman-st.] Jan. 16.
- DAVID, JOHN, Threadneedle-st. merchant, March 2. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] Jan. 19.
- DAVIS, NATHAN, Gloucester-terrace, New-road, Whitechapel, merchant, Feb. 6, March 6. [Blandford, Bruton-st. New Bond-st.] Jan. 23.
- DIETRIAM, JOSEPH, Lower Shrdwell-st. carcase-butcher, Feb. 2, 9, March 6. [Sull, Holles-st. Cavendish-sq.] Jan. 21.
- EVERETT, W. Cambridge, corn-merchant, Feb. 23, Red Lion, Cambridge. [Haggerston and Co. Cambridge; Croft, Chancery-la.] Jan. 13.
- FLINDERS, JOHN, Nottingham, hosier, Feb. 16. [Farren, Threadneedle-st.] Jan. 5.
- FLEET, D. Jun. Isleworth, barge-master, Feb. 23. [Floy and Co. Maudslayi-la.] Jan. 12.
- FRY, WILLIAM, Old Bailey, printer, Feb. 27. [Armory and Co. Louthby.] Jan. 16.
- FITZGERALD, THOMAS, St. Catharine-st. Tower, ship-owner, Feb. 2, March 6. [Pully, Crown-co. Broad-st.] Jan. 21.
- GILSON, RICHARD, Bawtry, York, victualler, Feb. 16. [Scrooby, Nottingham; Hill, Bawtry, and Co. New Inn.] Jan. 5.
- GARDNER, DANIEL, Chiswell-st. hatter, Feb. 27. [Clabon, Mark-la.]
- GARDNER, NATH. and CO. Gloucester, bakers, Feb. 4, 5, March 6. George Coffee house, Gloucester. [Brake, Denmarsh-st. Queen-sq.; and Gardner, Gloucester.] Jan. 23.
- HORT, ABRAHAM, Dean st. Finsbury-sq. merchant, Feb. 6. [Steel, Bucklersbury.] Dec. 26.
- HEWITT, PAUL, Hold, Lancashire, farmer, Feb. 6, George, Liverpool. [Rawlinson and Co. Warrington; and Chester, Staple-inn.] Dec. 26.
- HOGG, JOHN EDWARD, Broad-st. Warehouseman, Feb. 20. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] Jan. 9.
- HAYWARD, HENRY, Great Portland-st. paper-hanger, Feb. 2 and 27. [Archer, Southampton-st, Bloombury.] Jan. 16.
- HUDSON, WM. Upper Thames-st. earthenwareman, Feb. 6, March 6. [Jacomb and Co. Basinghall-st.] Jan. 23.
- HUGHES, SAMUEL, Liverpool, liquor-merchant, Feb. 15, 16, March 6, York, Liverpool. [Hughes, Castle st. Liverpool; and Dacie and Co. Falsgrave-pl. Temple-bar.] Jan. 27.
- HARDIE, ALEXANDER, Union-co. Broad-st. merchant, Feb. 6, March 6. [Nind and Co. Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 23.
- JENKINS, THOMAS, Whitchurch, Glamorgan-shire, timber-merchant, Feb. 9, Castle, Merthyr Tydvil. [Meyrick, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan-shire; and Jenkins and Co. New Inn.] Dec. 29.
- JACKSON, GEORGE, Mile Town, Isle of Sheppy, baker, Feb. 9. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Dec. 29.
- JENKINS, THOMAS, Whitchurch, Glamorgan-shire, timber-merchant, Feb. 13, Castle, Merthyr Tydvil. [Jenkins and Co. New Inn.] Jan. 2.
- JOHNSON, ROBERT, Plymouth, grocer, Feb. 16, King's Arms, Plymouth. [Kelly, Plymouth; and Bowden, Aldermanbury.] Jan. 5.
- INGRAM, L. Cheapside, hatter, Feb. 23. [Birkett, Cloak-la.] Jan. 12.
- JACOB, J. Gravel-ls. tobaccoist, Feb. 23. [Norton, Commercial Chambers, Mitre-st.] Jan. 12.
- KENDRICK, JOSEPH, Bellington Mills, Chaddeley Corbett, Worcester, miller, Feb. 1, 2, and 23. White Hart, Hartlebury, Worcester. [Liddington and Co. Secondaries Office, Temple; and Emery, Kidderminster, Worcester.] Jan. 12.
- KERNOT, JOSEPH, Castle-st. Leicester-fields, druggist, Feb. 6, March 6. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.] Jan. 27.
- KEATS, THOS. MAWER, Poultry, hat-manufacturer, Feb. 6, March 6. [Blandford, Bruton-st. Bond-st.] Jan. 23.
- LEVIN, SOLOMON, Kennington, Surrey, exchange broker, Feb. 6. [Poole, Adams-co. Old Broad-st.] Dec. 27.
- LONGSTAFF, CHRISTOPHER, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Feb. 6, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Sandwich, Hull; and Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-bu.] Dec. 26.
- LONGMAN, FRED. GEORGE, Norwich, maltster, Norfolk, Norwich. [Abbott, Roll's Yard, Chancery-la.] Jan. 2.
- LUMLEY, WM. Jermyn st. St. James's, wine-merchant, Feb. 27. [Osbaldiston, London-st. Fenchurch-st.] Jan. 16.
- LUSH, ELIZ. Sherburne, Dorset, linen-draper, Feb. 2, 9, and 27, Mermaid Inn, Yeovil. [Watts, Yeovil, Somerset; King and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] Jan. 16.
- LUCY, H. Tupsley, Hereford, builder, March 9, Coffee-house, Hereford. [Pewtina, Gray's-inn; and Ryans, Hereford.] Jan. 19.
- LUTEY, THEOPHILUS, Wapping, master-mariner, Feb. 9, March 6. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 27.
- MOXON, RICHARD WILLIAM, and CO. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, Feb. 6, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Frost, Hull; and Rosser and Co. Bartlett's bu.] Dec. 26.
- MORGAN, WILLIAM, Bristol, victualler, Feb. 1 and 27, White Hart, Broad-st. Bristol. [King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st.; and Franks, Bristol.] Jan. 16.
- MERCANT, JAMES, Shepton Mallet, Somerset-shire, innkeeper, Feb. 1, 2, March 6, George, Shepton Mallet. [Barford, Inner Temple; and Higgins, Shepton Mallet.] Jan. 27.
- OULET, JESSE, Charlotte st. Fitzroy-sq. jeweller, Feb. 13. [Poole, Adam's-co. Old Broad-st.] Jan. 2.
- OXENHAM, JOHN THOMAS, Oxford st. mangle-maker, Feb. 9, March 6. [Kearney and Co. Bishopgate-st. Within.] Jan. 23.
- PEET, WM. Basinghall-st. merchant, Feb. 6. [Jacomb and Co. Basinghall-st.] Dec. 26.
- PERRY, JOHN, Sen. Stockport, muslin-manufacturer, Feb. 13, Warren Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Wright and Co. Temple.] Jan. 2.
- PEYTON, WILLIAM, Lincoln's-inn-fields, wine and brandy merchants, Feb. 16. [Hartley, New Bridge-st.] Jan. 5.
- PHILLIPS, T. late of Bread st. Hill, merchant, Feb. 23. [Clarke, Bishopgate-st. without.] Jan. 12.
- PATTERSON, M. Halifax, Yorkshire, dyer, Feb. 23, Magistrate's Room, Ward's End, Halifax. [Morton and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.; and Norris, Halifax.] Jan. 12.

POWER, JOHN, and **CO.** Fishery-sq. merchants, Feb. 6 and 27. [Warne, Change Alley.] Jan. 16.
PEBKINS, JOHN, Tiverton, Devon, timber-merchant, Feb. 20. [Burkett, Cloak-la.] Jan. 19.
PIDDING, JAMES JEANES, High Holborn, stock-broker, Feb. 6 and 27. [Guy, Croydon, and Howard-st. Strand.] Jan. 16.
PARSONS, SAMUEL, Lancaster-st. Long Acre, coach-plater, Feb. 27. [Robins and Hill, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st.] Jan. 16.
RIDLEY, THOMAS, Seaton Sluice, Northumberland, brewer, Feb. 6, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and McGloughs and Co. Hatton Garden.] Dec. 26.
ROGERS, JOHN, Old Broad-st. and of Pall Mall, merchant, Feb. 20. [Cottle, Aldermanbury.] Jan. 12.
RICHMOND, THOMAS, Bell-yard, Carey-st. plumber, Feb. 20. [Fisher, Inner Temple-la.] Jan. 9.
ROBINSON, JOHN, Holywell, Flint, Feb. 30, Warren Bulkeley-arms, Stockport, Chester. [Chetham, Stockport; and Lowe and Bower, Southamptn bu. Chancery-la.] Jan. 9.
RITCHIE, THOMAS, Air-st. Piccadilly, merchant, March 2. [Evans and Bartram, St. Mildred's-co. Poultry.] Jan. 19.
RUSSELL, JOSEPH, Palace Wharf, Lambeth, timber-merchant, Feb. 2, 13, March 6. [Loxley and Co. Cheapside.] Jan. 23.
RICHARDS, HUGH, Beaconsfield, Buckingham, carpenter, Feb. 6, March 6. [Tucker, Bartlett's-bu. Holborn.] Jan. 21.
RICHARDS, DANIEL, Mann's-row, Bow-common, chemist, Feb. 4, March 6. [Venner, Upper Thornhaugh-st. Bedford-sq.] Jan. 22.
SCOLLS, CHARLES, Benington, Oxford, baker, Feb. 6, Lunn, Wallingford. [Hedges, Wallingford; and Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.] Dec. 20.
SALT, MATTHEW, Lane-end, Staffordshire, flour-dealer, Feb. 9, White Hart, Uttoxeter. [Flint, Uttoxeter; and Tnoke, Gray's-inn.] Dec. 29.
STANBURY, JOHN, Baristaple, Devonshire, grocer, Feb. 9. [Hall, Coleman-st.] Dec. 29.
SIMMONDS, WILLIAM, Lowestoffe, Suffolk, merchant, Feb. 9, Angel, Bury St. Edmund's. [Brumley, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] Dec. 29.
SYMMONS, THOMAS, Strand, brass-founder, Feb. 9. [Mount, Tokenhouse-yard.] Dec. 29.
SUMNER, THOMAS, Preston, corn-merchant, Feb. 13, Red Lion, Preston. [Blacklock, Serjeant's-inn.] Jan. 2.
SMITH, WILLIAM, Hounslow, Middlesex, and

Moffet-st. City-ro. corn-dealer, Feb. 16, Scrooby, Nottingham. [Hill, and Co. New-lan.] Jan. 5.
STIFF, WILLIAM, late of Rotherwick, Southampton, shopkeeper, George, Odham, Southampton. [Bridge, Angel-co.; and W. H. Frickett, Odham, Hants.] Jan. 9.
STILL, JOHN, South land pl. Bristol, merchant, Feb. 6, March 6. [Leachman, Basinghall-st.] Jan. 23.
SWAN, ROBERT, Gainborough, Lincoln, merchant, Feb. 2, 6, March 6. [Blicke and Co. Aldermanbury.] Jan. 23.
TIPPETT, ROBERT, Totness, Devon, baker, Feb. 6, Globe, Exeter. [Biliott, Fenchurch-st. Dec. 24.
TWYFORD, JOHN, Portwood-within-Brinnington, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, Feb. 9, Warren Hulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Walters, Stockport; and Wright and Co. Temple.] Dec. 29.
TULLY, FRANCIS, Bristol, baker, Feb. 13. [Rummer, Bristol; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn.] Jan. 2.
THOMAS, WILLIAM, Cheapside, tailor, Feb. 13. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] Jan. 2.
THOMSON, WM. H. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 29, George, Liverpool. [Ored and Co. Liverpool; and Lowe and Co. Southampton-bu. Chancery-la. Jan. 9.
UNWIN, ROBERT, Chapel en le Frith, Derbyshire, timber-merchant, Feb. 16, Tontine, Sheffield. [Wake, Sheffield; and Blagrove and Co. Symond's-inn.] Jan. 5.
VENUS, J. Lower Shindwell, vintner, Feb. 23. [Robinson and Co. Austin Friars.] Jan. 12.
VERTUE, STEPHEN, Mark la. corn merchant, Feb. 13, March 6. [Sadlow and Co. Monument-yard.] Jan. 23.
WHEELER, DANIEL, Croydon, maltster, Feb. 13. [Grimaldi and Co. Cophall Chambers.] Jan. 2.
WILSON, JOHN HORSETT, Jun. Upper Belgrave-pl. Pimlico, picture-dealer, Feb. 19. [Newcomb, Vine-st. Piccadilly.] Jan. 16.
WILLIAMS, HOPKINS, Duke st. Bloomsbury, wine-merchant, Feb. 2, March 6. [Younger, Welclose-sq.] Jan. 23.
WATSON, JOSIAH, Gravesend, coach-master, Feb. 2, 9, March 6. [Yatman, Arundel-st. Strand.] Jan. 24.
YOUNG, THOMAS, Paddington-st. St. Mary-le-bone, grocer, Feb. 27. [Shuter, Milbank st. Westminster.] Jan. 16.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1818, TO SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1819.

AREL, M. Bungay, Jan. 22
Asiby, W. Godmanchester, Feb. 2
Brown, G. Lime-st. Feb. 27
Bell, J. and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb. 21
Blankenlagen, C. T. Bishopsgate-st. Jan. 30
Bell, W. Brampton, Jan. 28
Bayfield, B. Mark-in. Jan. 2
Bell, J. Pocklington, Jan. 28
Burton, H. Burton-upon-Trent, Jan. 27
Bewley, J. Kingsland-road, Jan. 19
Bayley, J. Pitsea, Feb. 20
Brown, T. Strand, Feb. 18
Beauchamp, R. Coventry-st. Feb. 13
Bath, G. M. Great Spring st. Feb. 13
Bassett, W. Church-st. Feb. 6
Bailey, J. Reading, Jan. 28
Buchanan, W. Oxendon st. Feb. 6
Brigg, W. A. Rotherhithe-wall, Feb. 18
Bottrell, T. Ratcliffe-highway, Feb. 17
Bessell, C. Prospect-pl. Feb. 13
Bennett, J. Manchester, Feb. 17
Birch, W. Great Queen-st. Feb. 13
Hass, P. Ashborne, Feb. 19
Matt, E. and Co. Witney, Feb. 13
Cotting, J. Playford, Jan. 18
Coombes, J. and J. Shadwell, Jan. 23

Clark, W. Worley, Jan. 23
Clarke, T. West Fennard, Jan. 23
Cook, W. Chapel-st. Jan. 23
Clay, C. Aston, Jan. 27
Crossley, J. Halifax, Jan. 20
Capewell, T. Uttoxeter, Feb. 9
Catford, W. F. Upper Clapton, Jan. 28
Carnaby, J. Morneth, Feb. 4
Cauliffe, K. Stotley, Feb. 8
Cuthbush, H. and W. Maidstone, Feb. 13
Coltman, W. Long-acre, Feb. 9
Cady, T. Ipswich, Feb. 17
Carnie, H. Austin Friars, Feb. 13
Doxon, J. Manchester, Jan. 19
Danson, T. Liverpool, Jan. 16
Dalton, S. Coventry, Jan. 28
Davidson, J. East India Chambers, Jan. 19
Dean, T. Sunderland, Feb. 2
Doeg, A. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 11
De Rouse, J. P. and Co. Angel-co. Feb. 13
Derble, W. H. Bristol, March 2
Evans, E. Llansadwyn, Jan. 20
Fossett, T. Mincing-la. Jan. 23
Fletcher, B. Deptford, Jan. 19
Flower, T. Castle-st. Feb. 18
Farrington, P. Wood-st. Feb. 6
Forgy, W. York, March 2

Goodman, B. Romsey, Jan. 24
Grigg, T. Plymouth, Jan. 22
Ghasson, R. Graisbeck, Jan. 22
Gilling, F. Aldersgate st. Jan. 20
Grant, J. Hutton-garden, Jan. 23
Golding, F. Aldersgate-st. Jan. 20
Goudair, J. Queen-st. Jan. 20
Goudier, T. Market street, Feb. 13
Griffith, J. Carnarvon, Feb. 11
George, T. Leeds, Feb. 19
Gomm, J. Buckland Common, Feb. 13
Green, E. Dartford, Feb. 13
Hall, E. Newton, Jan. 18
Hamlyn, R. and Co. Bideford, Jan. 25
Halse, T. H. and Co. Meriton, Dec. 22
Horsby, T. Cornhill, Jan. 23
Houghbrooke, T. High Holborn, Feb. 6
Hill, T. Leeds, Feb. 24
Hooper, F. Bartholomew-pl. Jan. 16
Headlam, J. Skipton-st. Feb. 6
Hornby, T. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb. 26
Jump, J. and Co. Fore-st. Jan. 23
Jackson, J. jun. Greenlaw Walls, Feb. 1
Jacob, B. Bartholomew-cl. Mar. 6
Kershaw, J. W. Southwark, Jan. 23

Kendal, J. Exeter, Feb. 18	Polack, B. Sheffield, Feb. 5	Shepherd, J. Sutton, Feb. 28
Lomas, G. Dowgate hill, Jan. 16	Palmer, J. Piccadilly, Feb. 16	Smith, J. Manchester, Feb. 15
Lindars, W. Tetworth, Jan. 26	Rowlatt, J. Charterhouse sq. Jan. 1	Sanders, J. Chichester, Feb. 15
Lee, R. Great Winchester-st. Jan. 28	Rhodes, W. East Smithfield, Jan. 1	Smith, W. Oxford-st. Jan. 30
Ladbrook, J. Draycote, Jan. 28	Ricelle, W. Finsbury sq. Feb. 9	Sanders, S. Fleet st. Feb. 13
Lancaster, J. Michael's Grove, Jan. 25	R. bb, W. S. Blackfriars' 10. Jan. 30	Twenlowe, W. Manchester, Jan. 16
Lynnell, W. and Co. Chatham, Jan. 26	Hawkinson, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 9	Turner, J. Bury mill, Jan. 16
Miller, R. Tottenham, Jan. 16	Robertson, S. Liverpool, Jan. 30	Lucker, J. Long acre, Jan. 26
Morand, S. Dean st. Jan. 23	Rowlatt, J. Charterhouse sq. Jan. 25	Thomas, J. Broad-st.-bu. Jan. 30
Manners, J. and Co. Sheffield, Jan. 27	Havenshaw, I. Liverpool, Feb. 2	Vos, H. and Co. New-co Jan. 26
Mac Knight, J. Long acre, Jan. 27	Hawkinson, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb. 9	Watts, G. and Co. Bristol, Jan. 19
M'Kenzie, W. Demerara, Feb. 2	Ronalds, F. H. and Co. Foster-la. Feb. 20	Warren, G. T. and Co. Little Grosvenor st. Jan. 16
Marham, R. Sunderland, Feb. 16	Redmayne, J. Lancaster, Feb. 17	Warrington, M. High-st. Jan. 19
Marques, D. C. Queen st. Feb. 6	Smith, J. Milton, Jan. 23	Wernick, J. G. Plymouth, Jan. 19
Martindale, J. New Bond-st. Feb. 13	Smith, W. Bewick, Jan. 25	Whitehouse, J. Stratford-on-Avon, Jan. 20
Mortimer, A. Lloyd's Coffee-ho. Jan. 23	Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury, Jan. 30	Warren, G. T. and H. Little Grosvenor-st. Jan. 30
Northcote, H. J. Lime st. Jan. 16	Smith, K. Coventry, Jan. 28	Wicks, W. Frampton-upon-Severn, Jan. 26
Nunn, H. and Co. York-st. Feb. 27	Smith, W. Oxford st. Jan. 12	Wood, J. Manchester, Feb. 1
Neale, J. and Co. Milk st. Feb. 2	Standish, L. H. Bishopsgate st. Jan. 20	Wheeler, S. A. Birmingham, Jan. 21
Phillips, L. and Co. High Holborn, Jan. 19	Smith, T. P. Thomas-st. Feb. 2	Willats, T. Great Queen-st. Jan. 5
Piaw, H. R. Riches-co. Jan. 5	Shaw, S. Brunswick-sq. Feb. 6	Walker, J. Shoreditch, Feb. 6
Phillips, J. Exeter, Feb. 11	Snuggs, J. Henrietta-st. Jan. 16	Wale, T. Lutterworth, Jan. 28
Palmer, S. Gloucester, Feb. 6	Sheiwood, W. Liverpool, Jan. 30	Willats, T. Great Queen-st. Jan. 18
	Stabler, F. and Co. York, Jan. 21	Woodcock, W. Preston, Feb. 9

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1818, TO SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1819.

ADAMS, W. Midgham, Feb. 9	Atch, T. Highgate, Feb. 6	Oakley, T. P. Ealing, Jan. 16
Buck, C. Borough, Jan. 16	Bawcett, G. George 1. Feb. 9	Pullan, C. A. York, Feb. 6
Bovill, J. and Co. Mincing-la. Jan. 16	Godfrey, T. Salter's-hall-co. Jan. 16	Powell, W. Bruckbury, Feb. 9
Baker, F. Upper Thames st. Jan. 11	Graves, P. Macclesfield, Feb. 13	Prosser, W. Birmingham, Feb. 13
Bragg, J. Birmingham, Jan. 21	Harper, G. Grosford Mills, Jan. 19	Kratay, J. Finch la. Jan. 16
Bentley, J. Cornhill, Jan. 23	Haitton, W. Long-la. Jan. 23	Ransom, T. Chesapeake, Jan. 16
Butler, J. A. Blackheath, Jan. 23	Haidman, A. Bolton, Jan. 26	Rand, W. Tredington, Jan. 16
Bowden, J. Crooked la. Jan. 23	Horne, H. Leeds, Feb. 6	Randall, W. High Holborn, Feb. 9
Brown, S. Chesterfield, Jan. 26	Hime, M. Manchester, Feb. 9	Richards, G. Sherrard-st. Feb. 13
Barker, J. Sheffield, Jan. 26	Howard, J. Middleton st. Feb. 13	Scane, G. Margate, Jan. 16
Beil, W. Bampton, Feb. 2	Jackson, J. Easingwold, Jan. 19	Sokal, J. E. ever, Jan. 23
Bond, W. Dover, Feb. 9	Kewley, W. Manchester, Feb. 6	Stephenson, W. Preston, Jan. 23
Birkbushaw, N. Ontwoods, Feb. 6	Lancaster, J. Michael's Grove, Jan. 19	Sisrac, C. Wilmot-st. Jan. 23
Chivers, W. Commercial road, Feb. 9	Lord, S. Sutton, Jan. 19	Spurke, C. L. Southiersted, Jan. 30
Durand, J. N. Pentonville, Jan. 16	Langford, J. Ludgate st. Jan. 23	Stevens, J. Colbrook, Feb. 2
Doughty, J. Bristol, Jan. 16	Ladbrook, J. Draycote, Jan. 26	Smith, W. Leicester, Feb. 2
Hobson, J. Stapleton, Jan. 19	Lancaster, G. Liverpool, Jan. 30	Strube, F. Castle-la. Feb. 6
Jean, H. Poultry, Jan. 20	Leur, F. Strand, Feb. 6	Small, J. Bristol, Feb. 9
Dean, W. Broad-st. Ratcliffe, Jan. 30	Lancaster, T. J. Cateaton at Feb. 9	Torkington, W. Pondeion, Jan. 26
Davis, R. Low Foss, Feb. 9	Middlewood, J. W. Whitechapel, Jan. 26	Talbot, W. George-yard, Feb. 2
Dennett, J. Carlbrook, Feb. 13	Maraden, F. Wakefield, Feb. 2	Upton, J. Park-st. Jan. 30
Evans, E. Macclesfield, Feb. 9	Mackay, J. Golden-sq. Feb. 6	Wakefield, J. City road, Jan. 16
Farrender, J. Chichester, Jan. 16	Moses, J. Lime-st. Feb. 9	Wilson, J. Rathbone-pl. Jan. 26
Fowler, C. Scutcrates, Jan. 26	Mitchell, J. Maple Stockport, Feb. 13	Williams, S. Lilliput la. Jan. 26
Fowler, W. and J. Alden Mills, Feb. 2	Mac Alpine, J. Bristol, Feb. 13	Wileux, E. Aldersgate st. Feb. 2
	Nowill, J. Jewry-st. Jan. 30	Watson, E. Witham, Feb. 2
		Wilkinson, H. Lancaster, Feb. 6
		White, J. Portland-st. Feb. 6

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1818, TO SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1819.

ANDERSON, V. and F. Ludgate-st. milliners.	Bignell, R. and W. Little Tower-hill, wine-merchants.
Atkinson, R. and Lomas, G. Anisworth, Lancashire, manufacturers.	Bradbury, J. Megson, G. and Bradbury, T. Huddersfield, York, clothiers.
Addy, G. Brown, J. Thorpe, W. Turner. T. Rowley, W. and Overend, H. Shirefield, table-knife cutters.	Baxter, R. and Wooller, J. merchants.
Adams, G. and J. Foie st. Cripplegate, upholsters.	Bosworth, M. Ward, M. and Ward, C. Coventry, dress makers.
Arnold, J. and Arnold, S. Bank-side, Southwark, mast & d. oar makers.	Bolton, J. and Sutcliffe, W. Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, grocers.
Ainsworth, G. and Brown, J. Ratcliffe-cross, coal-merchants.	Radham, J. and Cherry, H. G. Clifton-place, Gloucester, cabinet makers.
Allgood, M. and W. Pont-y-pool, jappanners.	Bower, J. and Cole, J. St. Mildred's-co. and of Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturers.
Bidmead, U. and Joinston, G. Hampden, school-masters.	Barnes, G. and Tipping, J. Manchester, commission-agents in the cotton trade.
Barents, E. D. and Solomons, H. M. Mansell st. Goodman's-fields, merchants.	Buehall, J. H. Walford, W. and Green, C. Old Ford, dyers.
Boone, J. and W. Maryport-st. Bristol, dealers in earthenware.	

- Bunn, E. and Bunn, E. S. Broad-st.-bu. merchants.
 Bennington, S. Gravel la. Blackfriars-road, and
 Brunton, F. Charlotte-terrace, Lambeth-marsh,
 auctioneers.
 Byles, J. and J. Winneybank Woodale, Yorkshire,
 woollen-cloth-manufacturers.
 Birkinshaw, —, and Withlers, J. H. Howden, York-
 shire, curriers.
 Barlow, I. and J. and Hesketh, J. Hixton, Lanca-
 shire, calico manufacturers.
 Compton, J. Sunby, J. M. and Travis, J. Newman's-
 co. Cornhill, ship-brokers.
 Caplen, E. and Holman, H. Newport, Isle of Wight,
 linen-drappers.
 Cooke, G. and Driver, J. Preston, Lancaster,
 machine makers.
 Cooper, T. O. and Blauker, T. jun. Liverpool.
 Cleafe, J. and King, J. Lashorn, shipwrights.
 Crossfield, E. M. and Gardner, J. Liverpool.
 Cole, J. and Bower, J. Kidderminster, Carpet-manu-
 facturers.
 Cook, W. E. and H. and Leopard, J. James st.
 Adelphi, navy agents.
 Cockle, G. sen. and Cockle, G. jun. Bluntisham
 Huntingdonshire, surgeons.
 Cass, M. and Cooper, S. M. Gerard st. Soho, linen-
 drapers.
 Dault, J. and Daconer, R. Whittle, Northumber-
 land, farmers.
 De la Chauxette, L. A. Mifflin, A. A. Manhest,
 J. F. and De la Chauxette, L. J. Warrford-co.
 Throgmorton-st. Stock Exchange brokers.
 Dimock, J. and Hitch, J. Bridgend, Stouchouse,
 clothiers.
 Dwyer, S. and Brooman, E. Mining la. brokers.
 Davis J. and J. and Gann, J. Gracechurch-st.
 wholesale shoe-manufacturers.
 Davis, H. and R. and Thomson, J. Brewer-st.
 Golden-sq. working-goldsmiths.
 Elliott, J. and S. Friday-st. house painters.
 Eastwood, A. and Eastwood, R. Leeds, York, linen-
 drapers.
 Edner, R. J. and Jewell, R. J. Newport, Isle of
 Wight, porter merchants.
 Furnage, G. S. and Muir, J. London, merchan-
 ts.
 Flint, J. Tregeton, P. and Flint, E. J. Birmingham,
 paper-makers.
 Field, R. jun. and Field, H. Crawford-st. Mary-le-
 Bone, oilman.
 Farrer, W. Wilkinson, J. Wilkinson, J. and Over-
 ton, T. of Waring st. London and Glasgow.
 Foxton, T. and Stocks, B. Kingston-upon-Hull,
 merchants.
 Fox, J. and Jolland, B. M. Newark upon Trent,
 Nottingham, solicitors.
 Fisher, T. and J. and Howarth, J. Holbeck, York-
 shire, merchants.
 Fowkes, C. P. and N. Earsden, Northumberland,
 brewers.
 Farmer, J. and F. Oxford st. chemists.
 Fernald, J. and T. Manchester, coin dealers.
 Fox, E. L. and Mullin, S. A. Idol la. Tower-st.
 brokers.
 Frolick, J. H. and Drager, —, Suffolk-st. Hay-
 market, tailors.
 Green, J. Faith, G. and Baynes, J. Blackman-st.
 Gilcrest, B. and Bivant, J. London, chemists.
 Gladstone, J. Headlam, T. and Conway, J. Liver-
 pool, insurance brokers.
 Gould, A. H. and Walker, E. South Molton st.
 dress-makers.
 Gresham, J. H. Grant, E. and Gresham, R. Nicho-
 las-la. Lombard-st. cordwainers.
 Glover, G. and Selkirk, J. Fenchurch st. ship-
 brokers.
 Gould, R. and G. Wardleworth, Lancashire, wool-
 len manufacturers.
 Gough, W. L. A. and Cockburne, S. Wem, Shrop-
 shire, milliners.
 Hauscomb, J. Monkhouse, M. and Fothergill, R.
 Redwally, Monmouthshire, iron-manufacturers.
 Hayton, E. and S. Oxford-st. straw-hat-manufac-
 turers.
 Hobson, S. and Thrupp, H. J. Long-acre, coach-
 makers.
 Harding, A. and M. Wigan, Lancashire.
 Hutchinson, J. and Nicholson, T. Union-st. gro-
 cers.
 Hill, T. and Parker, J. Clapham, linen-drappers.
 Hulch, T. and Rycroft, W. Wandlill Ciagg Mills,
 York, scribbling-millers.
 Harvey, W. and Simmonds, B. Barnsley, York,
 linen-manufacturers.
 Hart, T. and Hart, J. Red-lion-sq.
 Holt, R. King, W. and Newcomb, F. Ogntham,
 Lancashire.
 Hutchinson, R. and Wilson, R. Clement's-la.
 Hull, R. and Johnson, R. Lawrence la. Manches-
 ter warehousemen.
 Henderson, J. and Forthgill, W. Thomas-st. Hor-
 shlydown, tailors, drapers, and potatoe mer-
 chants.
 Hudson, R. and Dodson, J. Commercial Sale-rooms,
 brokers.
 Holmes T. Stenson, J. and Holmes, W. Friday-st.
 manufacturers of hosiery.
 Hood, E. Woods, W. and Henderson, G. New-
 castle-upon-Tyne, timber merchants.
 Hogges, D. and Harris, D. Henrietta-st. Covent-
 garden, silk-mercers.
 Hutton, R. and Hatch, O. Angel co. Friday-st. silk-
 weavers.
 Huddy, J. and R. and Twells, J. Worcester, iron-
 founders.
 Ind, R. and Ind, R. W. Cambridge, wine-mer-
 chants.
 Jones, J. and W. Liverpool, builders.
 Jackson, J. and Atkinson, J. Clement's-la.
 Jones, J. and Bad, J. Coventry, millers.
 Kippen, D. and Jordan, T. New-road, St. Pancras,
 timber-merchants.
 King, J. and Hennings, J. Long-acre, linen-dra-
 per.
 Knapman, W. and Gullett, J. Hympton St. Mary,
 Devonshire, slate-merchants.
 Kenstt, F. and Page, W. F. Lad-la. Manchester
 warehousemen.
 Larkin, M. and Blunt, J. Blackwall, mast and
 block-makers.
 Lewis, G. and Dixon, T. Horne, Lancashire,
 joiners.
 Laughier, C. and J. Birmingham, factors.
 Ford, W. H. and Browne, W. H. London.
 Lampough, T. and Inching, G. Bridlington Quay,
 Yorkshire, ship and insurance brokers.
 Long, C. and Peary, M. Lime st. sq. merchants.
 May, W. and Head, J. London, oil-merchants.
 Magoni, J. and D. Martin's-la. Cannon-st. spice-
 dealers.
 Mann, J. and Pardo, T. Watham Abbey, brush-
 makers.
 Mitchell, S. Wreaks, J. Marsden, R. and Jessop, W.
 Sheffield, merchants.
 Moss, W. Daburn, T. and Clark, W. Liverpool,
 ironworkers.
 Mellor, J. Mellor, J. and Mellor, J. Rochdale, Lan-
 caster, woollen manufacturers.
 Milburn, W. Bins, T. and Rotherham, W. Liver-
 pool, insurance brokers.
 Murday, I. and T. jun. Gosport, bankers.
 Monte, J. and S. Knightsbridge, soap makers.
 Nicholas, J. and W. Beckett, J. New Bond-st.
 Noton, S. and Westbrook, R. Upper Thames-st.
 bottle merchants.
 Nichols, J. Nichols, B. and Bentley, S. Red-lion-
 passage, fleet-st. printers.
 Nicholson, T. Nicholson, S. Brown, W. W. Jan-
 son, J. and Leatham, F. Leeds, York, bankers.
 Nixon, J. H. and Smith, T. Manchester, tustian-
 manufacturers.
 Nunn, R. and Gainsborough, T. Friday-st. wholesale
 linen drapers.
 Owen, L. Rogers, T. and Williams, J. Holyhead,
 brewers.
 Phillips, J. Dixon, R. Austin, W. and Henderson,
 T. Sunderland, potteries.
 Protheroe, J. and J. Bristol, manufacturers.
 Pringle, W. and J. Sydenham, Kent, norerymen.
 Pistor, J. Wilkes, R. and Percival, C. R. Size-la.
 brokers.
 Fellatt, M. and Simson, G. Upper Thames st.
 Phillips, T. E. and Morgan, M. Newport. Mon-
 mouth, drapers.
 Parker, H. Shore, W. Shore, W. jun. and Blake-
 lock, R. Sheffield, bankers.
 Parsons, G. Orrell, J. and Chaloner, C. Liverpool,
 timber-merchants.
 Peard, G. W. and Symons, T. F. New-st. Covent-
 garden, haberdashers.
 Price, J. and Kiland, R. Islington, coach-masters.
 Parry, H. jun. and Williams, M. Change-alley,
 stock brokers.
 Powell, H. and J. Liverpool, boot and shoe manu-
 facturers.
 Rolfe, J. and Clement, T. W. Southampton, atten-
 nies-at-law.

Read, J. and Carpenter, W. Bowling-alley, White-cross st. cloth workers.
 Rose, J. and Barton, J. Guildford-st. Borough, iron-founders.
 Robinson, T. Osborn, S. Press, W. and Alexander, J. Norwich, bombazeen-manufacturers.
 Rawlinson, A. and Peel, W. Liverpool.
 Rigby, T. and J. Alfred-pl. Goswell st. Goswell st.-road, watch-movement-manufacturers.
 Stone, C. and Greening, W. White-lion-st. Spital-fields, dyers.
 Smith, R. and Brunton, F. Bride-la. Fleet-st. braid-manufacturers.
 Stephenson, J. and Rowland, J. Holmfirth, Yorkshire, merchants.
 Smith, T. and Batten, W. Newbury, Berkshire, coach-masters.
 Snook, J. and Snook, M. Portsea, merchants.
 Smith, A. and Taylor, H. Inverness, tin-smiths.
 Saker, J. Wilbraham, W. L. and Bramwell, J. Chester, cork cutters.
 Simpson, F. and J. Knarborough, Yorkshire, surgeons.
 Sevenoakes, E. and Thorn, S. S. Sandbridge, Kent, millers.
 Sothorn, G. and Sothorn, S. Norwich, chemists.
 Smith, B. and Johnson, J. Birmingham, steel-toy-makers.
 Turner, G. M. and G. R. Throgmorton-st. stock-brokers.
 Telfar, W. and Charters, W. Wigan, drapers.
 Turner, S. and Broadbent, M. child-bed-linen-makers.
 Taylor, J. and Fletcher, J. Rochdale, timber-merchants.

Tennant, C. Macintosh, C. Knox, J. Cowper, W. Grahame, R. and Dunlop, A. Glasgow.
 Torriano, L. and Sinclair, A. Edgewate-road, school-mistresses.
 Thackrey, M. Rawson, G. and Chadwick, C. Leeds, York, stuff-manufacturers.
 Tresidder, —, and Rowe, R. Penryn, Cornwall, oil-manufacturers.
 Turner, T. and Turner, H. N. New Bond-st. cabinet-makers.
 Wilson, G. and H. Brumpton, Yorkshire, linen-drappers.
 Ward, J. and Brown, J. Leeds, Yorkshire, wool-staplers.
 Witchell, M. and J. Leeds, Yorkshire, confectioners.
 Wellwood, T. and John on, J. Burslem, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware.
 Ward, W. Thomson, J. H. and Ward, W. B. London.
 Ward, W. and Needham, W. Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, brick-makers.
 Wilkinson, R. and Palmer, J. Shrewsbury, drapers.
 Williamson, J. and Schofield, B. Sheffield, York, auctioneers.
 Wollett, J. and Daws, W. Rye, Sussex, attorneys.
 Ward, R. and Scott, W. B. Coal Exchange, coal-factors.
 Winterbottom, J. and Kershaw, W. Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers.
 White, T. and Webb, J. Shorter st. Welleclose-sq. musical-instrument-manufacturers.
 Young, T. and Young, W. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, coin-dealers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from Vol. LXXIV. page 553.)

JEREMIAH SPENCER, of Great James-street, Bedford-row, Middlesex; for certain descriptions of fire-grates; by which improvement the combustion of smoke is more easily effected. Dated December 3, 1818.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SEYFERT, of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, Watch-maker; for an improvement on certain descriptions of watches and clocks. Dated December 3, 1818.

MARK ISAMBAUD BURNEL, of Chesea, Middlesex, Civil Engineer; for a new species of tin-foil, capable of being crystallised in large, varied, and beautiful crystallisation. Dated December 3, 1818.

JOHN WHITING, of Ipswich, Suffolk, Builder; for a window-shutter. Dated December 3, 1818.

HENRY PERSHOUSE, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Factor; for a method of stamping pans for seals. Dated December 10, 1818.

JAMES BARRON, of Well's-street, Middlesex, Brass-founder; for an improvement in the making of knobs; generally used on drawers, doors, and cabinet furniture, and known by the name of drawer and morrice furniture knobs, or handles. Dated December 10, 1818.

DENIS JOHNSON, of 75, Long-acre, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Watch maker; for a machine for the purpose of diminishing the labour and fatigue of persons in walking, and enabling them at the same time to use greater speed; which said machine he intends calling the Pedestrian Curicle. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad. Dated December 22, 1818.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1818	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1819	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Dec. 27	29.93	33	NW	Fair	Jan. 11	29.61	43	SW	Rain
28	30.40	34	NE	Ditto	12	30.07	45	SW	Fair
29	30.50	36	NE	Ditto	13	29.85	43	SW	Ditto
30	30.39	28	N	Ditto	14	29.81	48	SW	Rain
31	30.39	32	NW	Ditto	15	29.90	41	SW	Fair
1819					16	30.16	46	WNW	Ditto
Jan. 1	30.39	33	SW	Ditto	17	29.29	47	SW	Rain
2	30.31	35	N	Ditto	18	29.42	13	W	Show.
3	30.19	42	S	Ditto	19	29.74	36	W	Fair
4	30.14	34	S	Ditto	20	29.50	36	WNW	Ditto
5	30.10	30	S	Ditto	21	29.32	40	WNW	Ditto
6	30.10	35	S	Ditto	22	29.40	39	S	Ditto
7	29.70	40	S	Ditto	23	29.52	44	SW	Ditto
8	29.80	38	SW	Ditto	24	29.44	43	SE	Ditto
9	29.50	45	SW	Rain	25	29.34	41	S	Ditto
10	29.81	47	SW	Fair					

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM JANUARY 5, to JANUARY, 19, 1819.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE has been in lively demand since our last; two public sales on Wednesday went off with great briskness at advanced prices, say 3s. a 4c. on Dutch, and 2s. a 3s. on Jamaica: Purchases have since been made by private contract at about the same advance.

The stock of West India Coffee is now 4,450 tons, being 2,050 less than at this time last year, present prices 50s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS have been in limited demand, but holders will not submit to any reduction, and full prices have in consequence been obtained for the small quantity sold; viz. for dry brown Demerara 74s. ordinary brown Jamaica 73s. a 76s. good brown 77s. a. 78s. strong qualities for refining 79s. a 82s. fine 90s. middling St. Kitt's and Vincent's 80s. a 82s. fine Barbadoes 94s.

The stock of B. P. Sugars is now 6,700 casks less than last year's at this time; the present prices rate 6d. per cwt. higher, per Gazette average.

RUM.—Sales have been extremely limited, and prices remain steady.

The present stock of Rum is 18,767 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

Stock last year same date 20,297 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. 2d. per gallon.

DYEWOODS unaltered.

PIMENTO has experienced more inquiry, and 9d. per lb. is asked for best quality.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO — Prices entirely nominal, owing to the want of demand. The present stock at this port, is of Virginia about 12,200 hhds. and about 1,800 hhds. of Maryland.

CAROLINA RICE is dull of demand, but without alteration in prices.

ROUGH TURPENTINE, from the large importations at this port and at Liverpool, is declining.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been more inquiry for Cotton since our last, though the transactions were but limited; Bengals have been chiefly in demand, and would be freely taken by speculators at the late low prices, but are now more firmly held at an advance; there is also some inquiry for export. The East India Company's sale on the 14th instant, will be increased to about 30,000 bales, the addition to our last report being about 4,500 Bengals, 1,250 Surats, and 400 Bourbonnais. The sales of the week are, duly paid, 100 Pernambuco, good, 23½d.; 64 Mina, ordinary to middling, 17d. a 17½d.;

in bond, 1,000 Bengal, ordinary to middling, 6½d. a 7d.; fine 8½d. a 9d.: Total 1,164 bags. The imports are 50 United States, 61 Demerara and Berbice, 8 West Indies, 4,198 Surat, 1,151 Bengal: Total, 5,468 bags.

MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCE.

FRUIT has been in steady demand, with little alteration in the prices.

BANILLA has been very heavy of sale, can now be bought at lower prices.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

HEMP has been in considerable demand, and 45l. 10s. has been paid for St. Petersburg in quantity. TAR and Pitch heavy of sale at lower prices. Archangel Mats may be bought at 4l. 5s. per 100.

TALLOW.—Sales have been made at reduced prices, and the article is now dull of sale.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

IN REFINED SUGARS there has been little business done, but prices remain nearly the same: large lumps have been in limited demand for crushing at 100s. Single powder and Hambro' loaves are in partial demand at steady prices; crushed have been in fair demand for shipment to the Mediterranean at 61s. a 69s. for good and fine qualities. MOLASSES steady.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE have been sold at reduced prices; some lots in puncheons are now in the river from Liverpool for sale, which, with the small demand, render the market very dull.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—The public sales brought forward since our last have gone off at very irregular rates. On Wednesday there was a brisk demand, and 2s. per cwt. advance was obtained at the public sales on the best qualities; but at Thursday's sales the prices declined 3s. a 4s. per cwt. from the previous day; nearly the whole was sold.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 4,500 tons, being 2,150 less than at this time last year: present prices 50s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS have been dull of demand since Tuesday last, but holders continue to ask full prices, particularly for good Sugars.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 6,700 casks less than last year at this time, the present prices rate 6d. per cwt. higher, per Gazette average.

IN Foreign Sugars there has been very little business done.

COCOA —No sales have been made this week, prices nominal.

RUMS have been in dull demand at the reduction noted in our last.

The present stock of Rum is 16,750 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon. Stock last year same date was 20,227 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. 1d. per gallon.

DYEWOODS steady.

PIMENTO is dull of sale.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO is without alteration this week.

Carolina Rice has brought 46s. per cwt. duty free, in small parcels.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON continues steady in prices with a moderate demand for export and home trade. The sales of the week are, duty paid, viz. 100 Pernambuco fair 23d.; 92 Mina good 19d.; in bond, 1200 Bengal middling 6½d. fair to good 7½d. a 8d. fine 8½d.; 20 Madras good 12d.; total 1,412 bags. The imports are 21 United States, 63 Berbice, 3,693 Bengal, 10 Oporto: total 3,787 bags.

FOREIGN FRUIT has not been in brisk demand, and prices are rather lower.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

Y. C. TALLOW has been depressed to 71s. but an improved demand advanced it to 74s. and that price has been realised in sales of the day.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS have been in limited demand, and a decline has been submitted to in some instances, a few parcels of large lumps have been bought at 99. Loaves are without alteration.

OILS.—Whale Oil is dull of sale at a small reduction in price. Seed Oils have been in limited demand. A cargo of Cape Oil is just arrived, but no price has yet been named by the proprietors.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—The only business of importance since our last was a public sale on Thursday; it consisted principally of middling and good middling Berbice, which sold at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; the few parcels of Jamaica obtained last week's prices.

FOREIGN COFFEE.—280 bags of Brazil were put up at the sale on Thursday, but no offer was made. St. Domingo remains unaltered, and dull of demand.

The Stock of W. I. Coffee is now 4,530 tons, being 2,350 less than at this time last year, present prices 49s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS have been dull of sale during the last week.

In FOREIGN SUGARS nothing done.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 5,600 casks less than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 6d. per cwt. higher per Gazette average.

Rums have been in better demand, and 1d per gallon advance is required for Leeward Island.

The present stock of Rum is 16,410 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

The stock last year same date is 19,802 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

In DYEWOODS there has been little business done.

PIMENTO is more readily saleable than last week.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO.—The suspension of business is so general as to render prices entirely nominal, still however holders do not force sales.

Carolina Rice has fallen, and does not command a ready sale.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The East India Company's Sale took place on Thursday and Friday last, consisting of 32,000 bales in the whole, of which about half were sold at, or immediately after the sale, the Bengals went off with great steadiness throughout, at prices fully supporting recent private transactions; of the Surats little more than a fourth part were taken, at fair prices; the Madras sold under the general valuations, and nearly all of 700 Bourbons were bought in, being mostly of an inferior quality; the Bengals were bought by the trade and on speculation, with about 1,000 for export. The sales of the week are (duty paid) 400 Pernambuco, fair to good 23d., fine 23½d. a 23½d.; 30 Surinam and Cayenne, fair to good, 21½d. a 21½d.; 100 Demerara and Berbice, ordinary to middling, 17d. a 19d. fair to good, 21½d. a 22½d. fine 23d. a 23½d.; 50 Common West India, ordinary to middling, 15½d. a 16½d. fair to good, 17d. a 18½d.; 35 Lagaira, fair 15d.; 210 Smyrna, middling 11½d. fair 12½d.;—In bond (per public sale), 150 Bourbon, ordinary to middling, 20d. a 23d., fair to good, 2s. a 2s. 2d., fine, 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d.; 3,000 Surat, ordinary to middling, 8d. a 9½d.; fair to good, 10½d. a 12d.; fine, 13½d.; 14,000 Bengal, ordinary to middling, 6½d. a 7d., fair to good, 7½d. a 8d., fine, 8½d. a 8½d.; 940 Madras, fair to good, 9d. a 9½d.; total, 18,915 bags sold. The imports are 9,450 bags; viz. 579 Pernambuco, 45 Demerara and Berbice, 7,770 Bengal, 1,056 Madras. total 9,450 bags.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg, 18th December, 1818:—Y. C. Tallow 180 rubs. Soap 175, Clean Hemp 85 a 87. Exchange 12 1-16 a 3 32.

FRUIT.—There were two public sales of New Turkey Figs last week; the greatest part were bought in.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS have not been in good demand, and sales of brown lumps have been made 1s. n. 2s. per cwt. lower, single loaves have been sold at 104s. Molasses steady.

NEW IRISH PROVISIONS have been in good demand, at higher prices; old Provisions are in steady demand, but without alteration.

FROM THE 21st OF DECEMBER, 1818, TO THE 25th OF JANUARY, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Dec. 21 to 28.	Dec. 28 to Jan. 4.	Jan. 4 to 11.	Jan. 11 to 18.	Jan. 18 to 25.
BREAD, per quarter.....	0 11½	0 11½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	60 0 a 65 0	65 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
" Seconds.....	56 0 a 60 0	56 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	55 0 a 60 0
" Scotch.....	58 0 a 58 0	58 0 a 58 0	47 0 a 50 0	47 0 a 50 0	50 0 a 55 0
Malt.....	64 0 a 74 0	64 0 a 74 0	66 0 a 80 0	66 0 a 80 0	66 0 a 80 0
Pollard.....	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0
Barley.....	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	16 0 a 23 0	16 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 23 0
" White.....	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 20 0	41 0 a 18 0	18 0 a 23 0	14 0 a 18 0
Tares.....	19 0 a 15 0	16 0 a 20 0	14 0 a 17 0	18 0 a 15 0	14 0 a 15 0
Turnips, Round.....	16 0 a 20 0	14 0 a 17 0	14 0 a 17 0	14 0 a 17 0	14 0 a 17 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	56 0 a 65 0	54 0 a 63 0	51 0 a 63 0	54 0 a 63 0	51 0 a 63 0
Cinque Foil.....	50 0 a 72 0	56 0 a 73 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	70 0 a 110 0	70 0 a 110 0	72 0 a 110 0	75 0 a 120 0	75 0 a 120 0
" White.....	70 0 a 126 0	75 0 a 122 0	75 0 a 105 0	75 0 a 105 0	75 0 a 105 0
Trefoil.....	15 0 a 63 0	15 0 a 54 0	15 0 a 56 0	15 0 a 56 0	15 0 a 56 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	44 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 44 0	44 0 a 49 0	44 0 a 49 0	42 0 a 45 0
Lined Cakes, per 1000.....	17 10 a 0 0	17 0 a 0 0	17 0 a 0 0	17 0 a 0 0	18 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	4 0 a 0 0	8 0 a 0 0	8 0 a 0 0	5 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 10 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	7 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 0	0 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 0
" Champions.....	5 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0	0 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 8 0	4 0 a 7 0
Beef.....	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0	3 6 a 4 6	3 6 a 4 6
Mutton.....	4 2 a 5 2	4 2 a 5 2	3 8 a 4 8	3 10 a 4 10	4 2 a 5 2
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal.....	3 8 a 5 8	3 0 a 7 0	4 8 a 6 8	5 4 a 7 4	5 8 a 7 8
Pork.....	4 4 a 6 4	4 0 a 6 4	4 4 a 6 4	4 8 a 6 8	5 4 a 7 4
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	110 0 a 110 0	110 0 a 110 0	104 0 a 106 0	112 0 a 105 0	100 0 a 105 0
" Carlow.....	116 0 a 124 0	116 0 a 124 0	112 0 a 116 0	110 0 a 120 0	110 0 a 120 0
" Dutch.....	138 0 a 0 0	138 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
" York, per firkin.....	66 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0
" Cambridge.....	66 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0
" Dorset.....	66 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
" Ditto, New.....	94 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 80 0	81 0 a 88 0	80 0 a 90 0
" Gloucester, doubled.....	60 0 a 90 0	60 0 a 80 0	76 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
" Ditto, single.....	74 0 a 84 0	74 0 a 80 0	71 0 a 80 0	74 0 a 78 0	74 0 a 80 0
" Dutch.....	66 0 a 70 0	66 0 a 70 0	66 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 66 0	64 0 a 68 0
Hams.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
" Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
" York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	6 6 a 0 0	6 6 a 0 0	7 4 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0	6 6 a 0 0
" Irish.....	6 6 a 0 0	6 6 a 0 0	6 6 a 0 0	6 6 a 0 0	6 6 a 0 0
" York, per cwt.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	106 0 a 0 0	106 0 a 0 0	105 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.....	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 19 0	3 19 0	3 17 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	14 0	14 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
" Ditto, Moulds.....	15 6	15 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
" Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	100 0
" Ditto, Mottled.....	116 0	116 0	116 0	116 0	112 0
" Ditto, Cuided.....	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	116 0
Starch.....	4 10 a 0 0	4 10 a 0 0	4 10 a 0 0	4 10 a 0 0	5 10 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	37 6 a 46 3	37 6 a 46 3	32 6 a 43 6	33 0 a 44 3	32 6 a 44 3
" Ditto, Sunderland.....	39 0 a 46 3	39 0 a 46 3	33 0 a 34 0	34 0 a 43 3	32 6 a 42 0
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15
" Sussex.....	5 5 a 6 0	5 5 a 6 0	5 5 a 6 0	5 5 a 6 0	5 5 a 6 0
Hay.....	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 16 0	7 11 0	7 9 0
Clover.....	7 18 0	7 18 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	2 17 0	2 17 0	3 0 6	3 0 0	2 19 0
Hay.....	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 3 6
Clover.....	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 2 0	7 10 0
Straw.....	2 11 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 15 0
Hay.....	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 7 0	7 0 0	7 4 0
Clover.....	8 5 0	8 5 0	8 2 6	8 3 0	8 5 0
Straw.....	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	2 9 0	2 8 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Peck of 140 lbs. Avoidupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Dec. 19.	Ending Dec. 26.	Ending Jan. 2.	Ending Jan. 9.	Ending Jan. 16.
WHEAT.....	s. d. 80 5	s. d. 79 5	s. d. 78 10	s. d. 79 3	s. d. 70 6
RYE.....	59 11	60 8	57 9	58 11	59 0
BARLEY.....	64 2	61 3	61 6	61 10	61 11
OATS.....	36 0	35 5	34 1	35 0	35 9
BEANS.....	74 4	73 11	72 3	72 4	70 9
PEAS.....	73 7	73 5	70 9	70 5	72 1
OATMEAL.....	37 8	28 17	38 6	37 11	37 5

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Jan. 9, 1819, is, Wheat, 82s. 6d. | Rye, 59s. 2d. | Barley, 64s. 1d. | Oats, 34s. 9d. | Beans, 72s. 10d. | Peas, 72s. 10d. | Oatmeal, 36s. 1d.

AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Peck, of 140 lbs. Scotch Trow, or 140 lbs. Avoidupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Dec. 1818, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Dec. 26, is, Wheat, 74s. 1d. | Rye, 61s. 5d. | Barley, 49s. 7d. | Oats, 30s. 6d. | Beans, 58s. 6d. | Peas, 52s. 5d. | Oatmeal, 35s. 6d. | Butter of 45s. 7d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Dec. 25, is 50s. 9½d. per cwt. | Dec. 20, is 50s. 0d. per cwt. | Jan. 6, 1819, is 49s. 3d. per cwt. | Jan. 15, Jan. 19, is 50s. 9½d. per cwt. | Jan. 20, is 50s. 9½d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament, THOMAS NETTLESHIP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company

PRICE OF SHARES IN CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATERWORKS, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 21st January, 1819.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share.		Div. per Ann.	Per Share.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	3l.	81	Ditto Annuities of 8l.		35 10
Birmingham	40l.	1000	Ditto Annuities of 7l.		35
Chelmer and Blackwater	5l.	70	Vauxhall		30
Coventry	44l.	970	Ditto Promissory Notes	5l.	10
Crinan		2	Archway and Kentish-Town Road ..		10 10
Cromford	14l.	940	Barking		33
Croydon		5	Commercial	5l.	123
Dudley	2l.	30	Ditto East India Branch	5l.	123
Ellensmere and Chesterfield	2l.	66	Great Dorset Street	1l. 10s.	31 10
Gloucester and Berkeley, Old Share ..	3l.	65	Hugbue Archway		4
Gloucester and Berkeley, Optional Loan		73	Seven and Wyke		30
Grand Junction	2l.	253	Ea. London Water-Works	3l. 10s.	42
Grand Surrey		53	Grand Junction		42
Ditto Loan Notes	5l.	96	Kent	2l.	40
Grand Union		40	Manchester and Salford		37 0
Do. Loan	5l.	96	Poole and Marlborough		10 10
Grand Western		4	Ditto New	3l.	30
Grantham	7l.	146	Vest Middlesex		42
Huddersfield		13 10	London Bridge	2l. 10s.	60
Kennet and Avon	17s. 6d.	35	South London		19
Lancaster		186	Public Buildings		22 10
Leeds and Liverpool	10l.	540	Albion Fire and Life Insurance	2l. 10s.	44
Leicester	12l.	273	Atlas		6s. 4
Leicester and Nottingham Union	4l.	91	British	3l.	30
Monkland	3l. 19s.	90	County		25
Monmouthshire	2l.	110	Eagle	4s.	9 10
Melton Mowbray	8l. 10s.	155	Horse	6l.	130
Nutbrook	6l. 2s.	105	Hope	5s. 3d.	4
Oakham	2l.	35	Imperial	4l. 10s.	92
Oxford	31l.	631	Royal Exchange	10l.	236
Peak Forest	3l.	60	Rock	2s.	4 2
Regent's		38	Union	1l. 4s.	28
Rochdale	2l.	48	London Fire	1l. 4s.	27
Shrewsbury	5l.	115	London Ship	1l.	24
Shropshire	9l.	140	Kent		52 10
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	30l.	625	London Institution		48
Stratford on Avon		18	Russell		10
Taunton		90	Surrey	1l. 5s.	22
Thames and Medway	31 10	1600	Junction Mart	2l. 10s.	47 10
Trent and Mersey, of Grand Union ..	7 1.	225	British Copper Company		100
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	225	City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid ..	4l.	72
Warwick and Napton	10l.	215	Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Comp.) ..		52
Wills and Beck		12 10	Ditto New Shares, 31l. paid	2l.	25
Worcester and Birmingham	3l.	62	London Commercial Sale Rooms		11
Commercial Dock	10l.	180	Rath Gas, 6l. paid		6 5
East India	3l.	61	Brenton Gas, 6l. paid	2l. 4s.	16
London	10l.	186	Gold Lane Brewery, 80l. Shares	1l. 10s.	13
West India		59	Oporto		16
Southwark Bridge	51 10	10	Heralds Mine, 49l. paid		25
Ditto New		10	Great Heas, 23l. 10s. paid		5
Waterloo		10	Cliff Down, 5l. paid		

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 78 and under 79.

A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	5	0	average rate 100l. money	6	19	9
40	5	12	0	7	3	8
45	0	0	0	7	13	10
50	0	11	0	8	6	10
55	7	5	0	9	4	8
60	8	2	0	10	0	4
65	9	7	0	11	18	3
70	11	6	0	14	7	11
75 and upwards	14	7	0	18	5	7

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Jan. 1, to Jan. 19, 1819, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, c. f.	11—6	Seville	38½
Ditto at sight	11—3	Gibraltar	24
Rotterdam, c. f. & U	11—7	Leghorn	51½ a 51½
Antwerp, ex money	11—0	Genoa	47 a 47½
Hamburg & U	33—8 a 33—9	Venice Italian Liv.	25—20 a 24—40
Altona & U	33—9 a 33—10	Malta	30
Paris, 3 day's sight	23—50 a 24—00	Naples	43 a 42½
Ditto, 2 Usance	23—80	Palermo per oz.	130d.
Bombay, ditto	23—60	Lisbon	58
Frankfort on the Main, ex money ..	13½ a 141	Oporto	58
Madrid, effective	39½ a 40½	Sao Janeiro	65
Cadiz, effective	40½ a 40½	Dublin	54 a 10
Bilbon, effective	39	Cork	51 a 10
Barcelona	38½		

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 3s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 5s. 5½ a 0l. 5s. 8½
Foreign Gold in Bars	4l. 3s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard ..	0l. 5s. 5½ a 0l. 0s. 0d.
New Doubleloons	4l. 1s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WEDGWOOD.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM DECEMBER 25, 1818, TO JANUARY 23, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. (Reduc)	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Omnium	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	Sw. So. Old So.	Ind. Bon.	2 per Da. Ex. Bills.	Cons.
Dec. 25	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
26	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
27	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
28	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
29	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
30	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
31	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1 Jan.	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
2	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
3	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
4	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
5	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
6	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
7	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
8	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
9	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
10	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
11	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
12	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
13	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
14	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
15	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
16	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
17	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
18	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
19	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
20	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
21	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
22	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
23	267	77 1/2	87 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2

ALL EXCHANGE BILLS dated prior to the Month of February 1819 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.
 N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1718,
 and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by
 JAMES WETEN HALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR FEBRUARY, 1819.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the Right Hon. JOHN ATKINS, Lord Mayor of London.]

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London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,
AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. Feb. 1819.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

17th February, 1819.

Ship's Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Paras.	To be Afloat.	To be in the Downs.	When sailed.
Regent	916	China.	James Haig	Philip Ringley	Jas. Hamilton	Wm. P. Bagwell	Hen. Edmonds	John Simpson	R. Alexander	Chas. H. Sim	1818.	1818.	1818.
And. Timbrell	717		And. Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	Wm. P. Bagwell	Mod. Edmonds	John Simpson	Geo. Walton	Chas. Fearon	1818.	1818.	1818.
Marquis Camden	1900		Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Perkins	James Sexton	Tim. Curtis	John Fenn	Rob. Groome	C.E. Newbury	Chas. Harrison	1818.	1818.	1818.
Charles Grant	1900		Wm. Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. E. Bat	Henry Lee	Geo. Denby	Joseph Coates	Rob. Strang	Mich. Connel	1818.	1818.	1818.
John Wordsworth	1900	Bomb. & China.	Rich. Wordsworth	Thos. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J.F. Workworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glas	1818.	1818.	1818.
Lowther Castle	1900		Rich. Wordsworth	Thos. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J.F. Workworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glas	1818.	1818.	1818.
Rich. Wordsworth	1900		Rich. Wordsworth	Thos. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J.F. Workworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glas	1818.	1818.	1818.
Henry Bonham	1900		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edw. Moul	Geo. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	Rob. Treherne	Rich. Hog	Jos. Cragg	1818.	1818.	1818.
Henry Bonham	1900		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edw. Moul	Geo. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	Rob. Treherne	Rich. Hog	Jos. Cragg	1818.	1818.	1818.
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Henry Bonham	1900		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edw. Moul	Geo. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	Rob. Treherne	Rich. Hog	Jos. Cragg	1818.	1818.	1818.
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Henry Bonham	1900		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edw. Moul	Geo. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	Rob. Treherne	Rich. Hog	Jos. Cragg	1818.	1818.	1818.
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Henry Bonham	1900		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edw. Moul	Geo. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	Rob. Treherne	Rich. Hog	Jos. Cragg	1818.	1818.	1818.
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Henry Bonham	1900		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet									



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The Right Honourable,
JOHN ATKINS,
Serjt. Mayor of London 1819

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1819.

MEMOIR ^{OF}
THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ATKINS,

LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON 1819.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY THOMSON, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY
S. DRUMMOND. A.R.A.]

DIGNIFIED and elevated stations in society have been ever deemed to be, not only legitimate, but praise-worthy objects of ambition. Such stations at once serve as a stimulus to laudable emulation, persevering activity of mind and body, and the practice of honourable and upright conduct; at the same time, they supply a reward to those who have in any remarkable degree practised these virtues.

We know of no situation of dignity so well calculated to stimulate, or to reward, talent, industry, and upright conduct, in this free and great commercial Country, as the important and elevated one of Chief Magistrate of its Metropolis. To his care and vigilance are committed the preservation of its ancient immunities, rights, and privileges; and to the unwearied application of his time, and of the best faculties of his mind, the impartial administration of justice. To him, also, is entrusted the preservation of the peace of the Metropolis, and of the dignity, and ancient, and splendid hospitality of this office.

With these feelings, as to the great importance of the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of London, we proceed, with pleasure, to give a short Narrative of the Life of the Individual, who has now the honour to occupy that high station:—

THE Subject of the present Memoir was born in Warwickshire, and is descended from an ancient family in Gloucestershire, to which the learned Judge Atkins was nearly allied. His father and grandfather having only a small patrimonial fortune, he received a private

education, and very early in life embarked in the Navy. Whilst serving in the North Seas, in the year 1778, he was cast away, with some of his brother-officers, in an open boat; from the effects of which disaster his recovery was very slow, and for a long time doubtful. This induced a determination to quit the Navy, and turn his mind to commercial pursuits; in which, from his talents, and habits of indefatigable personal industry, he is generally admitted to have been eminently successful. When in the Navy, he served under, and with, Sir Samuel (late Lord) Hood, and was with that gallant officer (when the *Barfleur*, of 90 guns, bore his flag) in the action with the *Count de Grasse*; and Lord Hood's personal friendship and esteem were invariably manifested towards him to the hour of that gallant officer's death.

He married, early in life, Miss Adams, the daughter of a Hampshire Gentleman, of small independent fortune, by whom he had ten children. She dying in the year 1802, he married, in 1804, his present Lady, the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, of Bragrove Hall, in Leicestershire, Archdeacon of Leicester, and Vicar of the Parish of Greenwich for nearly forty years—a Divine, in whom were conspicuous all those qualities which add weight and dignity to the clerical character—true Christian charity, and humility, and the most active benevolence. By this Lady he has had eight children.

In the year 1802, he was elected and served during the remainder of that Parliament, as representative of the Borough of Arundel, in Sussex; dur-

ing which period he made an evident impression upon the House of Commons, of the extensiveness of his knowledge of the trade and commerce of the Country.

His commercial establishment is in Walbrook, of which ward he was elected Alderman in the year 1808.

In the year 1809, he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in conjunction with Mr. Alderman Wood. Whilst in that arduous and responsible situation, an address was voted by the Common Hall of the City of London to Sir Francis Burdett, then a prisoner in the Tower of London; and here it may be remarked, that his colleague thought fit to pay adoration to Sir Francis, by going in his state-carriage to the Tower to deliver to him this address, whilst the subject of this Memoir firmly resisted paying to any individual, and more particularly to one so situated, a mark of respect which, in his official situation, he felt was solely due to his Sovereign. He as uniformly resisted on all occasions, by firm opposition, every violent proceeding in the City; and although clamoured against by an unthinking few, still with unshaken fortitude he has continued to dedicate his best exertions to uphold and support true order and good government. His principles of loyalty and true patriotism were fully manifested during the above period of tumult; for he evinced a steady, uniform, and persevering line of opposition to violence in all its stages; and whilst he frequently stood up alone in the Common Hall of the City against inflammatory harangues, tending only to elude and mislead the lower orders of the people, he was at the same time most carefully attentive to watch over and preserve their true and real interests. Such was the opinion of the citizens of London in the year 1812 of this gentleman, that he was elected, by a considerable majority, to represent the City in Parliament, although most strenuously opposed by Mr. Alderman Wood and Mr. Waithman.

Of his practical knowledge as a merchant of London, as well as of his great intelligence in all commercial affairs, and of his constant attendance upon his Parliamentary duties, the enlightened citizens of London have but one opinion; for it is universally admitted, that the commercial interests of this great city were never better represented, or more assiduously watched over, or

protected, than by this gentleman, when he was their representative in Parliament; but such, nevertheless, is the effect, at certain periods, of political feeling, that with all these qualifications, he was, at the last election, when opposed by Mr. Wood and Mr. Waithman, left in a minority; and on the 5th day of the election, from a respect to the wishes of the Livery, he bowed and retired from the contest. The same violent feeling was attempted to be pursued when it became his turn, by rotation, to fill the civic chair; but possessing too much firmness and energy of mind to yield to any party faction, he resisted this encroachment upon his rights; and although the city had so changed their political feelings with respect to him, even those who most opposed him on that head, felt that his conduct as an active and upright magistrate, entitled him to their respect; and many of his former political opponents actually came forward on this occasion and gave him their support. This we cannot forbear noticing, as being, in our opinion, creditable to the Magistrate; and, we think, equally so to those political characters to whom he has been uniformly opposed.

It was well observed by the present learned Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in his address preparatory to the swearing in the present Lord Mayor to his office, at Westminster Hall, on the 9th of November last, that a man's character was always best known and appreciated by those with whom he was most nearly associated, and that he could not better convey the anticipation of himself and of his brethren upon the bench as to the manner in which the duties of this high office would be fulfilled by the person he was then addressing, than by reading a part of the Vote of a Court of Assistants of one of the most ancient, loyal, and respectable Corporations in the City of London, the Merchant Tailors Company; and the Lord Chief Baron then proceeded to read as follows:—

“ At a Court of Assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company, it was unanimously resolved, that the Master and Wardens be requested to wait upon Mr. Alderman Atkins, to congratulate him in the name of this Company, and of themselves, upon his election to the dignified and important office of Lord Mayor of the

"City of London, which situation from his acknowledged talents, his punctuality of personal attendance upon all matters of business, his extensive and accurate knowledge of, and great attention to the mercantile interests of the City and Port of London; his respect for the chartered rights and privileges of his fellow citizens, and his humanity to the poor and the distressed, this Court feel assured the worthy Alderman will fill in a manner that will reflect equal honour upon himself, upon the great City over which he is about to preside, and upon that fraternity which has now the happiness to make him this address of congratulation."

Although as yet young in his office, the Lord Mayor has already gone a long way to justify the opinion thus forcibly expressed of him, by his brethren of the Merchant Tailors' Company; for it is the universal remark, that he attends with the most rigorous punctuality to all the various duties of his office; that he is most impartial in his conduct, and that in all the examinations which have taken place before him, he is so far the friend of the unprotected prisoner, that he never allows a committal to take place without it is authorised by the clearest and most unequivocal testimony of guilt; and it is a very peculiar faculty of his discriminating mind, that he is able to repel all that is irrelevant, and to bear at once upon those points which can alone lead to a right and satisfactory result; by which means much valuable time is saved to himself and the public.

If we might hazard an opinion, it would be, that the City of London will deeply feel the loss of this Gentleman's services, whenever its interests as to trade or commerce shall become the subject of discussion in Parliament; for the present Lord Mayor always evinced, as its Representative, not only an alacrity, but the ability to protect the trade and commerce of London from the least undue encroachment.

able to comprehend or to distinguish the characters there represented, I have taken the liberty of sending the enclosed; and, if worthy of a place in your popular and valuable Miscellany, it is at your service.

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK.

Lincoln's-inn-fields, 6th Nov. 1818.

EXPLANATION OF THE BASSO RELIEVO
OVER THE GRAND PEDIMENT OF THE
MANSION-HOUSE.

THE principal figure represents the genius of the City of London in the dress of the goddess *Cybele*, clothed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the *Capital* of this *Kingdom*, with a crown of turrets on her head, in her right hand holding a prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the City Arms: she is placed between two pillars, or columns, to express the stability of her condition; and on her right side stands a naked boy, with the *Fasces* and *Axe* in one arm, and the *Sword* with the *Cap of Liberty* upon it in his other hand, to shew that *authority* and *justice* are the *true supports of Liberty*. At her feet is *Faction*, as it were, in agony, with snakes twining round his head, intimating, that the exact government of this City not only preserves itself, but retorts *just punishment* on such as *envy her happy condition*. In the group farther to the right, the chief figure represents an ancient *River God*, his head crowned with *Flags* and *Rushes*, his beard long, a *Hudder* in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an *Urn*, which pours forth a copious stream; the *Swan* at his feet shews this to be the *Thames*; the *Ship* behind him, and the *Anchor* and *Cable* below him, express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of the River to this City, to which it belongs. On the left hand appears the figure of a beautiful *Woman* in an humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a *Cornucopia*, or *Horn of Plenty*, with the other, signifying that *Abundance* which flows from the *Union of Domestic Industry and Foreign Trade*. Behind her we see a *Stork*, to signify that *Piety*, *Brotherly Love*, and *Mutual Affection*, produce and secure that *Stock of Wealth*, of various kinds, which appears near them in *Bales*, *Bags*, and *Hogsheds*.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*,

SIR,

OBSERVING, a short time since, two or three persons attentively viewing the figures over the pediment of the Mansion House, without being

SILVA.
No. I.

VISCOUNT DE TURENNE.

WHEN this officer was a young man, and at the siege of a fortified town, he had no less than twelve challenges sent him, all of which he put into his pocket. Being soon after commanded upon a desperate attack of some part of the fortifications, he sent a billet to each of the challengers, acquainting them that he had received their favours, which he had deferred answering till a proper occasion offered both for them and himself to exert their courage for the King's service; that being ordered to assault the enemy's works the next day, he desired their company, when they would have an opportunity of showing their own bravery, and of being witnesses of his.

JOHN SELDEN.

This learned man, some days before his death, sent for Archbishop Usher and Dr. Langbaine, and, among other matters, told them that he had surveyed most of the learning of this world, that his study was filled with books and manuscripts on various subjects, yet he could not recollect any passage, out of infinite volumes and papers, that he could think on with half the satisfaction which attended his contemplation of the Sacred Scriptures. He pointed out one particular text, that most of all comforted and refreshed his spirits. "The grace of God, which bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the Great God and our Saviour, Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." *Tit. ii. 11—14.*

I know not the author of the following lines. They contain most excellent advice.

*Fide Deo, diffide tibi, fac propria, castas
Funde preces, parvis utere, magna fuge.
Multa audi, die pauca, tace abdita, disc
minori*

*Parcere, majori cedere, ferre parem.**

* We shall be obliged to the reader, who will favour us with a translation.

ANNE DE MONTMORENCY, CONSTABLE OF
FRANCE.

This great man died when he was very old, of a wound which he had received in battle. He had served many years in places of the highest trust in the army, and, being mortally hurt, was exhorted, by those who stood around him, to *die* like a good Christian, and with the same courage which he had shewn in his life-time. To this he replied in the following manner: "Gentlemen, and fellow-soldiers. I thank you all very kindly for your anxious care and concern about me: but the man who has endeavoured to *live well*, for fourscore years past, can never be to seek now, how to *die well*, for a quarter of an hour."

ARCHDEACON PALEY.

In a stage-coach, in which Paley was travelling from the North, was a petty tradesman from a town near the Archdeacon's residence, who gave himself airs, and expressed dissatisfaction at the accommodations on the road. On the arrival of the coach at a capital inn, the passengers were shewn into a large, well furnished room, where every thing seemed too good for the most fastidious person to find the least fault.—"This is tolerably comfortable," said the pompous passenger, "but, after all, it is not like home."—"Very unlike home, indeed, Sir," said Paley.

THE REPOSITORY.
No. LIII.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up the ideas."—LOCKE.

BIBLIOMANIA.

THE following curious specimen of prices of a few of the Books at the recent sale of the Library of the late James Bindley, Esq. F.S.A. will perhaps amuse some of our readers: it will at least shew how much the lapse of time increases the value of books, which, perhaps, have little intrinsically to recommend them:—

Confession of Lord Maguire the Irish Rebel, 1644. Good News from Sligo, 1646; and collection of Various Curious Tracts relating to Ireland, in the

time of the Civil War—bought by Heber, for 15*l.* 13*s.*

Chansons Francoises, Manuscript, very legibly written on vellum, with Portraits of Ladies drawn with pen and ink, Figures of Clowns, Buffoons, &c. on vellum, in russia—bought by Triphook, for 17*l.*

Carve, *Lyra Hibernica*, rare—Sulzb. 1666—bought by Hibbert, for 12*l.* 12*s.*

Darcie's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, fine copy, with portrait of the Queen, and frontispiece. At the end of the book is a leaf containing Verses addressed to the Reader, and on the reverse, a portrait of Darcie by Delaram, this leaf seldom occurs—bought by Triphook, for 31*l.* 10*s.*

J. Heath's Two Centuries of Epigrammes, rare, 1610—bought by Evans, for 9*l.* 9*s.*

Hubert's Egypt's Favourite, or the Historie of Joseph, a Poem in four parts, rare, 1631—bought by Hunter, for 7*l.* 7*s.*

*Herbert's Dick and Robin, with Songs, 1641, and other old Tracts—bought by Heber, for 10*l.* 5*s.*

Harmony of the Muses, a collection of Poems, very scarce, 1654—bought by Evans, for 10*l.*

†Patrick Hannay's Nightingale, Sheretie's Happy Husband, and other Poems, frontispiece, including the rare portrait of the Author, and a portrait of Anne of Denmark, by Crispin de Pass, inserted, extremely rare, 1692—bought by Evans, for 35*l.* 14*s.*

Dialogues of Creatures Moralised, applyably and edificatly to every mery and jocund matter, black letter, wood cuts—very rare, first edition. They be to sell upon Powlys Church Yarde—bought by Sturt, for 21*l.*

Dolarnys Primerose, or the Passionate Hermit, wherein is expressed the lively Passions of Zeal and love, a Poem, extremely rare, 1606—sold for 26*l.* 10*s.*

Hume Triumphs of Love, Chastitie, and Death, in verse—Edinb. 1644—bought by Hunter, for 7*l.*

Davies (of Hereford's) Holy Roode, or Christ's Crosse described in Spenking Picture, rare, only six leaves, 1609—bought by Evans, for 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Epistola Exhortatoria ad Paccin Missa a Protectore Angliæ (Duce de Somerset) ad Scotos, rare, red morocco

—Lond. ap. Wolfium, 1548—bought by Triphook, for 9*l.* 9*s.*

Gamage's Linsi-woolsie, or two Centuries of Epigrammes, 1613—bought by Evans, for 13*l.*

Jordan's Jewels of Ingenuity set in a Coronet of Poetry—bought by Constable, for 10*l.* 15*s.*

JOE MILLER'S Jests, Second Edition, interleaved with numerous Manuscript Additions, 1739—bought by Longman, for 11*l.* 5*s.*

Robert Fletcher's Nine English Worthies, or the Famous and Worthby Princes of England, being all of one name; beginning with Henrie the First, and concluding with Prince Henry, with Poetical Epitaphs, Portraits. A Book of excessive rarity, fine copy, 1606—bought by Triphook, for 37*l.* 16*s.*

Joseph Fletcher's Historie of the Perfect-Cursed Blessed Man, a Poem, plates, 1629—bought by Hill, for 23*l.* 2*s.*

Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon on Henry the VII. wood-cut, empyrnt by Wynkyn de Worde, 1509. Bishop Fisher's Mornyng Remembraunce had at the moneth mynde of the Noble Prynce the Countess of Rychmonde moder unto King Henry, 7, wood cut; Wynkyn de Worde—bought by the Rev. Mr. Dibdin, for 15*l.* 15*s.*

Forrest of Fancy, interspersed with Poetry, 1579. Arte of Flatterie, interspersed with Poetrie. Imprinted by Jones, rare—bought by Heber, for 38*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Johnsoni Schediasmata Poetica, scarce. This volume contains Epigrams on Ganaliet Ratsey (mentioned by Ben Jonson) on Jane Shore, &c.—Lond. 1615—bought by Perry, for 10*l.*

Knight's Life of Erasmus, large paper, russia, 1726—bought by Triphook, for 10*l.* 10*s.*

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, one leaf in the middle MSS. very scarce, 1577—bought by Heber, for 10*l.*

Letter whearin part of the entertainment untoo the Queen's Majesty at Killingworth Castle in this Soomer's Progress, rare, 1575—bought by Heber, for 9*l.* 15*s.*

Pleasant Historie of Lazarillo de Tormes, rare. Stevens's copy, who has written it that he never saw another, 1586—bought by Triphook, for .. 14*l.*

‡ The True Effigies of our most il-

* Mr. B. gave 2*s.* for this little volume.

† Cost Mr. Bindley 6*s.*

‡ Mr. Bindley gave 6*d.* for this volume about twenty years since.

Intrious Sovereign King Charles, Queene Mary, and therest of the Royall Progenie with their genealogies expressed in prose and verse. Portraits by Hollar, Vaughan, &c. A volume of extraordinary rarity, 1641—bought by Rodd, for 30*l.* 9*s.*

English Hermite, or Wonder of this Age, the Life of Roger Crab who can live with three farthings a week. Portrait, very rare, 1655—(This tract was only five leaves)—bought by Sturt, for 5*l.* 10*s.*

Lovelaces Lucasca, frontispiece by Faithorne, 1649—4*l.* 5*s.* ; Another Copy, with the scarce portrait of the author and the plate, 1660, 11*l.* 11*s.*—both bought by Mr. G. Hibbert.

Lewicke's most wonderful and pleasant History of Titus and Gisippus, a Poem, extremely rare. Imprinted by Hacket, 1562—(This was a very small volume indeed, and only contained 10 pages)—bought by Hill, for 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

THE GREAT EATER OF GRAYES-INNE, or Life of Mr. Marriott, the Cormorant, with many pleasant stories of his Travels, with the frontispiece, rare, 1652—bought by Triphook, for 14*l.* 14*s.

*The five following Articles were purchased by Mr. Bindley, for 7*s.* 6*d.* :*

Robert Greene's Alcida Greene's Metamorphosis, 1617—bought by Hill, for 6*l.* 10*s.*

Robert Greene's Cicero's Amor, Tullies Love, 1609—bought by Knell, for 5*l.*

Robert Greene's Farewell to Folly, 1617—bought by Tulley, for .. 6*l.* 6*s.*

Robert Greene's Menareon, Camillas alarum to slumbering Euphues, 1589—bought by Hill, for 18*l.* 18*s.*

*** Robert Greene's Never too Late, both parts, 1621—bought by Knell, for 5*l.***

Robert Greene's Groat's-worth of Wit bought with a million of Repentance, 1621—bought by Knell, for 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Greene's Ghost haunting Cony-Catchers, 1626—bought by Hill, for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE HIVE.

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. XLVII.

ANECDOTE OF DR. ARNE.

IT is related of the celebrated Dr. Arne, by a friend who accompanied him to Cannons, the seat of the late Duke

• He always eat 12*lbs.* of meat daily.

of Chandos, to assist at the performance of an Oratorio, in the Chapel of Whitechurch, when, from the throng of company, as no provisions were to be procured at the Duke's house, they were compelled to adjourn to the Chandos arms, in the town of Edgeware. There, on making their way into the kitchen, they found only a solitary leg of mutton on the spit. This the waiter informed them was bespoke by a party of gentlemen. The Doctor (rubbing his elbow—his usual manner) said to his friend, 'I'll have that mutton,—“give me a fiddle-string.” He took the fiddle-string, cut it in pieces, and privately sprinkling it over the mutton, walked out of the kitchen. Then waiting very patiently till the waiter had served it up, he heard one of the gentlemen exclaim, waiter! this meat is full of maggots, take it away. This was what the Doctor expected, who was on the watch. “Here, give it to me.”—“O sir,” says the waiter, “you can't eat it—'tis full of maggots.”—“O never mind,” cries the Doctor, “*fiddlers have strong stomachs,*” so bearing it away, and scraping off the fiddle-strings, they made a hearty dinner, on the apparently maggoty mutton.

A gentleman took a servant into his house, who was much distressed by a liver complaint; but his new master having some skill in physic, soon cured him. Some time after, he desired this servant to assist the men in his farmyard, as they wanted hands to complete a laborious piece of work before night-fall. The answer was, “That is rather out of my line, Sir.”—“Very well, John (rejoined his master) but do you remember that when you came into my service you were very ill, and that I cured you?”—“Yes, Sir, I own you did,” replied the man. “Well then, John (returned his worthy master), that was rather out of *my* line.”—The fellow made no more ado, but hastened to the farm yard, and was never known to complain again of things being out of his line.

A Pennsylvania farmer states, that “the water in which potatoes are boiled, sprinkled over grain or plants, completely destroys all insects in every stage of existence, from the egg to the fly.”

RELICS OF POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from page 14.)

ST. MARK'S EVE IN YORKSHIRE.

AMONG the antiquities of Craven is a castle said to have been built by Robert de Romeville, in the days of the Norman Conqueror, and very picturesquely situated on an ascent, from whence it overlooks the little town it once protected. The inhabitants of this town have not yet forgotten their former sexton, Old Ozias, a man whose anatomy might have been so correctly traced through its scanty covering, that he seemed created to instruct the physicians whose work he finished. A lean blind dog, a coarse coat of dark stone grey, as if intended to resemble the ancient building to which he belonged, and a strong staff, were this man's usual accompaniments; but he thought the first unnecessary when he celebrated the vigil of St. Mark's eve. At the eleventh hour of that mysterious vigil, Ozias ascended the long winding walk of a church-yard paved with monumental stones, and took his seat alone in the porch, having qualified himself by a long fast, or abstinence from solids at least, to claim the revelations allotted to St. Mark's eve, during which all who are destined to die before the next anniversary are seen entering the church in a shadowy and silent procession. Those to whom only a dangerous sickness is fated, are supposed to advance no farther than the gate. Such processions could not fail to be very interesting to the parish sexton, who never neglected this vigil, and was known to have predicted the deaths of several hypochondriac gentlemen and aged ladies with surprising exactness, though some suspected his prophecies hastened, and probably caused, their own confirmation. Therefore Ozias sat in the church-porch with more hope than fear; but neither the fumes of his last cup, nor his anxious fancy, created any spectres; and he looked down the long street which ascends to the church without seeing a single door open to send forth a visitor. The clock had begun to strike twelve, and the sexton was rising with a sigh of despair, when three male figures in dark cloaks, and one in female attire, appeared at the gate of the castle which flanked the church, and slowly descended towards the walk of the dead. Notwithstanding

Ozias's familiarity with St. Mark's spectres, and the benefit they promised him, he could not see this distinct and solemn procession without trembling; and when the church-yard gate opened, he shrunk into the darkest corner of the porch. But the persons whom these shadows represented were not destined to die within twelve months, for they paused there, and returned to the castle in the same slow and silent manner. The last stroke of the clock had sounded, and Ozias, knowing the prophetic hour was past, left his seat in the porch, and crept home with more terror and surprise than he dared confess. The inhabitants of the castle were at that period only the steward and his wife, two daughters, as many maid servants, and one man. How, then, could a procession of three males and one female be supposed to represent this family?—Ozias canvassed this question in his own mind; and not willing to lose the possible benefit of a prediction, he whispered to his wife, that he had seen certain apparitions boding ill to the noble owner of the castle. The whisper circulated as usual, for the sexton's lady had a head too full of chinks to hold any thing, and her prophetic hints on such occasions were marvellously useful to her husband. The Stewardess of De Romeville's castle had unfortunately a stupendous petticoat of homespun cloth to quilt about this time, and collected, according to ancient custom, all the good wives of the town to assist in the work, and enjoy some exquisite hyson in cups rather larger than a modern tea-spoon. While the household damsels enlivened their supper by ducking for apples* and hunting the ring in a bowl of plum posset, the terrible tale of St. Mark's eve was related at the upper table. Walter Lambert, the senechal or steward of the domain, heard it with a shrewd smile of contempt, but, unlike other hearers, he considered that a mere invention of old Ozias would have had more likelihood and shew of truth. Taking its improbability as a proof of some real fact concealed beneath it, and having perhaps a few secret reasons, he resolved to watch the castle-gate himself that night. His family

* Shakspeare alludes to this custom, when his Puck, or Robin Goodfellow, says,

"And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab."

went to bed at the customary hour of nine, and Lambert, wrapped in a very long and dark roquelaure, concealed himself near the portcullis. This castle, well deserving the motto "Desormais," inscribed over its gate, was still remarkable for the extent and strength of its walls, which enclosed a square court open to the moon beams. As if to avoid them, he perceived a female walking on the north side of this court; but when or how she entered, his eyes could not inform him. Presently three other figures, such as Ozias had described, followed her slowly one by one till they disappeared. Walter was a brave and sagacious man, but he lived in the middle of the eighteenth century. He was affected by the dimness and solitude of the hour, by the soundless and solemn tread of these figures, and especially by the resemblance of the female one to a person long since dead. Yet he remembered that earthly forms might have found a passage through the north side of the court to a terrace which bordered it. He made haste through that passage, and saw these strange spectres gliding down a descent almost beyond human tread, among elms that have grown for ages on the shelves of the steep, towards the river that washes their roots. Lambert grew dizzy as he looked into the tremendous chasm, and asked himself if he only dreamed. The crash of one of these old elms' branches, convinced him that more than shadows were endeavouring to descend; and, a sudden thought taught him another mode of acting. The narrow river which found its way, almost invisibly, under the steep terrace, had a communication with a canal lately dug; and any boat which attempted to pass might be stopped at the first lock. Walter ran with the speed of an alarmed father by another road to the banks of the canal, considering himself certain that the groupe he had seen, if they were fugitives, would be compelled to pass that way. He waited at the first lock till his impatience grew to agony; he walked on the narrow pathway, among rocks and weeds, till he reached the hollow under the castle-terrace where he had seen them descending. Not a trace of boat or passengers could be found. Not a branch had been broken from the magnificent elms that almost overtop the castle, nor was there the print of a single footstep on the

declivity or the moist bank. The dead leaves lay thick and undisturbed, and some lilies which grew at the water's edge hung in clusters too full and extensive to have permitted swimmers or a boat. He returned to the castle-court in extreme agitation. He placed a ladder against the window of his daughters' bed chamber, where a watch-light always burned; and looking in, perceived both his children asleep in their respective beds. This spectacle completed his confusion, though it calmed his worst fears, and he went to his own room almost converted to superstition.

Those who have resided in the North know that sales of cattle were managed there about the year 1752 in a mode very different from the present. At that period deputies were chosen by the farmers of certain townships or districts, and these deputies chose from among themselves a commissioner of sufficient skill and probity, to purchase in the Highlands, or elsewhere, the required number of cattle. When it was collected, and divided into proportionable lots, the deputies assembled on the place where their cattle stood, and each gave a piece of copper coin to one of the drovers, who tossed them in his bonnet, and threw each piece towards a lot of cattle. The farmers abided by this chance, and received the lot to which their deputy's piece of money had been thrown. Walter Lambert, having been selected to attend this animal lottery as a representative of the wealthiest salesmen in his district, was compelled to leave home a few hours after his midnight adventure; and as the allotment of so many hundreds necessarily took place on a very extensive moor, his imagination shaped some fearful presentiments of personal danger. But he forbore to alarm his good dame's superstition, and contented himself with strictly charging her to lock the castle gates with her own hands, and deposit the keys under her pillow. No commands could be received with more intention to obey; but as the nights were cold, and the court-yard gloomy, Dame Lambert entrusted the office to her deputy in many important matters, a faithful servant who had held her trust forty years; not in the fashion of a modern domestic, but like an ancient Yorkshire handmaiden, making oatmeal pottage at five o'clock in the morning, knitting hose for all

the family, and spinning fine wool or thread for future gowns, by her good mistress's side, on the kitchen *long-settle*, or wooden settle, without any relaxation, except a quarterly dance at a feast in silver-buckled shoes and an everlasting chintz, or a lover's visit on the morning appropriated to the three joint labours of washing, baking, and brewing. Therefore it is not surprising that Susan Pate was the repository of village superstitions, and the oracle of the young castle-damselfs in all matters of legend and tradition. Nor did she affect much displeasure when her master's eldest daughter whispered in her ear, "Nurse Susan, my father will return to-morrow night, and I have not yet found an ash leaf with two points, or pulled an ivy-leaf with the ditty you taught me * If you will wear my night-dress and sleep in my place to-night, my little sister will not miss me while I go in search of them." Nobody understood the importance of these ceremonies better than ancient Susan, or had assisted oftener in compounding the mysterious cake on St. Agnes's eve, though with very little success for herself. Proud of any share in matters which flatter the human heart's self-love so gracefully, by connecting its wishes with the powers of unseen spirits, Susan obeyed her foster-child's injunctions of secrecy, and crept unsuspected into the chamber appropriated to Edith and Margaret Lambert. She lay couched in some fear of detection, and without daring to speak to the other occupant, whose sleep was profound. But in the most dreaded and witching hour of night, the door opened gently, and a female form approached the impostor's bed. The rustling of long yellow silk garments, a pompoon of diamonds prodigiously elevated on a battalion of white curls, and an apron of stiff point-lace, announced Lady Ann Pembroke, whose spirit has never ceased to molest her favourite castle since the days of Dr. Donne. Even the apparition of a brocade negligée has the privilege of rustling, and poor Susan, trembling under the massy velvet counterpane, never doubted that Lady Ann came to rebuke her for profaning a bed once

consecrated to her family. But the spectre, after waving her fan thrice, bent her head to the pillow—"It is time!—come instantly, and in silence!"—Not even the courage of an old practitioner in charms and mysteries could have resisted this summons, if Susan had not remembered certain legends concerning a coffer of gold supposed to have lain under these walls since the death of Charles the Second; and some hopes of being an agent in revealing it, mingled with great fears of awaking the innocent and unconscious sleeper in the adjoining bed, induced an attempt to rise. Lady Ann's menacing gestures rebuked her delay; and covering herself in the velvet counterpane, she made another effort, which the vigorous spirit aided by snatching her up, muffling her head completely in the heavy velvet, and carrying her out of the room. Probably two or three other goblins of Lady Ann's acquaintance were in readiness, for the unfortunate damsel was carried through innumerable galleries and windings till the fresh air was permitted to reach her face. Then by a dim star-light she perceived herself on the verge of that tremendous precipice shrouded by interwoven elms behind the castle. Remembering that a poor miller was supposed to have perished there, either in desperate love of her or of too much ale, she apprehended that these spectres came to execute retributive justice by hurling her down. Her shrieks and protestations of regret for Robin's fate were stifled by Lady Pembroke and her companions till they had reached the river's edge, and placed her in a boat. But her cries and struggles could be controlled no longer, and at the instant that Lady Ann's representative tore off his fantastic attire, and seized an oar, a pistol-ball from the shore entered his forehead, and he fell lifeless into the water. Susan was not so completely stupified by this scene as to be incapable of perceiving that his assistants fled among the trees; but her dismay was greater when she heard the voice of her master. She made but one leap from the boat to the bank, scrambled up the knottiest elm, and remained concealed by the friendly help of her dark green velvet mantle till the terrible voice was heard no more.

Walter Lambert, haunted by vague and dismal forebodings, had returned from Bussmoor a night sooner than

* "Ivy leaf, ivy-leaf, I pluck thee!

I love one, and one loves me;

To night may I see, and to morrow ken
Him from among all mortal men."

he had promised, to renew his watch under the castle-terrace. He saw the boat, the struggle, and the female figures; and had three times summoned the boatmen unregarded before he discharged his pistol. Then all the groupe seemed to vanish as if by magic: he plunged among the elms, calling on his daughter; and failing in his efforts to obtain a reply, or to discover any one, he returned to the disastrous bank. The boat had disappeared, the body of the fallen man was no where visible—he searched the shallow water with his staff, unmindful of his own danger, till another and more urgent curiosity seized him. He entered by a private postern and a master-key into his daughter's apartment, and again found both in perfect repose. Not a stain of night-dew or of blood was on the night-dress of either; yet the female he had seen wore Edith's garments, and he was very certain that she could not have preceded him into the castle. At day-break he caused the water to be dragged; but the whole transaction was rather a dream, or had left no trace behind.

Whatever might be the truth, Lambert understood human nature too well to imagine he should gain any thing by enquiries. If his daughter Edith had concern in it, secret shame and regret would be her punishment; and his forbearance, added to the tenderness he meant to shew her, might give a sacred claim on her filial duty. He had too little confidence in his wife's strength of intellect to trust her with a secret which could only involve her in fears on his account, and anguish on her child's: and especially he feared to sully the mind and disturb the peace of his favourite daughter by a suspicion of her sister's guilt. Margaret, or, as he was more accustomed to call her, his Pearl, was indeed a creature of such delicacy as seemed fit only to repose like a jewel among down. The appellation she here was suited to her exterior no less than to her character, for her complexion had that pearly paleness and transparency so admired in Guido's beauties, and so expressively adapted to the soft tint of her eyes and the lucid serenity of her temper. She was only in her fifteenth year, little more than half the age of her sister, whose shrewish and adventurous disposition rendered the tenderness of this gentle child more balmy to the father.

He had secluded her from the common society of a prattling village, partly from jealous fear of losing the last comfort of his age, and partly from a more generous dread of seeing the exquisite innocence of her youth degraded. Perhaps this seclusion now began to grow painful, or it had disposed her mind to seek society among the wild creations of ancient romance; for though the simplicity and openness of her conversation were undiminished, it became more inquisitive, and tinged sometimes with superstition. Lambert had begun to congratulate himself on the caution he had observed respecting the adventure of St. Mark's eve, and the entire oblivion in which it appeared to rest, when old Ozias came to claim an audience. The anniversary of that eve had arrived again, and he had seen his own spectre sitting in the church-porch, with his lean dog, his grey coat, and his staff! Lambert heard the story with derision, and almost execrations.—“Sir,” the Sexton added, “if I am not to be believed when I see my own ghost, you will believe, may-hap, when you see the letters it has carved on your family tomb-stone.”—The father grew pale, though he disdained to admit the possibility of letters carved on stone by a chisel of air; but he visited the church, and saw the blank left on his family's monumental tablet filled up with his beloved daughter's name. He was struck with horror at this trace of the visionary sexton's visit, and determined to remove his Margaret to the healthy and pleasant valley of Dent, beyond the reach of those hateful rumours which this occurrence might create. He proposed the journey, but either the visions of old Ozias or the force of destiny had reached her. She lost even the faint bloom that had mingled with the pearl colour of her cheeks, and the spirit and strength of her frame departed. She told beautiful dreams; and seemed to have peopled every place in her imagination with lovely and benevolent spirits. But the most remarkable particular was, that many of these affecting dreams were realized. She would sometimes pause in the woods, as if to listen, and assure her mother or her sister that some fairy gift awaited her. Often a few hours after, a basket of flowers or a knot of silver tissue would be found in her apartment; but when her sister took either into her possession, the

basket was always said to be filled with yervain, or St. John's wort, and the silver gauze twined round an adder-stone. These accidents were carefully concealed from the incredulous father; but the mother, the sister, and the household servants, found ample subject for conjecture in occurrences so nearly resembling fairy legends. And the learned neighbours compared her to Alice Pearson and Anne Jefferies, celebrated in 1586 and 1626 for visiting the "little green people" when they seemed quietly in bed. Many tried to disenchant her by the touch of gilliflowers, whose power against sorcery is famous, or of those holy evergreens which protect us from evil spirits at Christmas. Nurse Susan, who had returned unsuspected to her post in the family, almost believed the flowers were fresher and the wild birds more familiar in Margaret's walks; and often hid her silver ring under the lovely dreamer's pillow, as if to borrow some part of the mysterious sanctity which seemed to attend her.

On the third anniversary of St. Mark's eve, when Lambert began, as usual, his solitary journey to Bassmoor, his favorite daughter's moodiness changed to melancholy. She sent for her mother to her bed-side, and solemnly enjoining secrecy, begged that when her death occurred, she might be buried in the stone coffin of Sir John Wardell of Wharfedale, which lay in the vaults of De Romeville. Being urged to explain the motive of this wish, she replied, with a singular light in her pale blue eyes, that she knew by the spirit of divination, lately granted to her, how her fate was linked with the family of the castle. "I also know," she added, "the moment of my death is not far distant, and I am desirous to commune with their chaplain."—Her mother, whose imagination was alive to all supernatural things, listened with awe and astonishment to this intimation, but did not forget to ask why her daughter preferred a clergyman wholly unknown to her. She repeated her former words, only enforcing them with these—"In two hours it may be too late."—Human nature, always aspiring to something greater than itself, finds a kind of loveliness in mystery. Dame Lambert was touched and elevated rather than alarmed. She despatched her only manservant for the chaplain of Earl Romeville, whose more modern residence was

not distant, and they returned together before midnight. Margaret received the clergyman alone in her chamber, where they held a long and secret conference; after which he obeyed her mother's request for an interview. He looked pale, evidently agitated, and, after several attempts to evade the anxious enquiries addressed to him, replied, in a very grave tone—"I am not certain, madam, whether I ought to discredit all the extraordinary things I have heard to-night, or impute them to that heat of fancy which is either the cause or effect of pretended divinations. Your daughter has confessed to me the particulars of a certain ceremony, by which, on St. Mark's eve, the ignorant women of this district hope to acquire information from ash-leaves of a peculiar shape, or the ivy-leaf plucked with a strange carol. She has been shewn, it seems, the ancient picture of Rosamond de Clifford in this castle, and told the prophecy which hints, that when as much beauty is found in any living inhabitant, another mistress will appear in it. It cannot be denied that Margaret Lambert most nearly resembles the charming countenance of fair Rosamond, and with such inferences and expectations she probably fell asleep. Her dream was strikingly circumstantial. She imagined herself led by the celebrated phantom of Lady Ann Pembroke, my patron's noble ancestor, into the gallery of pictures, where she saw herself in the ancient garments of fair Rosamond, and afterwards laid in the stone coffin of Sir John Wardell, whose loyalty and courage in the cause of Charles the Martyr lost him his estates. Pardon me if I think the rest of your daughter's narrative only a continuation of her dream. She tells me that her curiosity, excited by this mysterious representation of her fate, induced her to procure a dog, a coat, and a staff, not unlike old Ozias's, and to keep herself the vigil of St. Mark. She obtained the keys of the church from his wife, seated herself near the porch, and saw three men enter with a sack, which they carried towards the chancel, and raising the entrance-stone of De Romeville's vault, descended with it. She had, or dreamed that she had, courage enough to wait their departure, after which one of the keys lent to her by the sexton's wife admitted her into the cemetery. There the lan-

tern which she had concealed under her cloak discovered traces of men's feet about the stone coffin inscribed with the name of our unfortunate Royalist. She saw through a crevice in the wall behind, a kind of cavern crowded with beings of *no human shape*, but of what description I can by no means persuade her to confess, and it seems as if she dared not devise a name for them. The coffin-lid was imperfectly placed, and she discerned beneath it a sack whose shape indicated that it contained a human body. She had courage enough to look farther, and saw a large crevice in another receptacle of the dead which seemed to have been disturbed. It was filled with plate, jewels, and old coin, from which she only ventured to select one small gold ring, as a token of the reality of her adventure. She has shewn it to me. It is a marriage-ring, but certainly bears the initials of the Romeville family, and a very ancient motto. It is possible, however, to have obtained such a ring by an occurrence which I forbear to name, though I think myself justified in suspecting it. Any thing, in short, is more possible or probable than a scene so romantic; and I recommend the most profound secrecy respecting what appears to me only the creation of a mind distracted by its own fervour."—Whatever might be the wisdom of this advice, it was accepted, and Margaret saw her communication unnoticed. She sunk into more eccentric musings, often absented herself for an hour, an evening, or a whole day; and though it was certain that she never quitted her apartment, she told strange and circumstantial tales of the rich scenes and beautiful beings she had visited. By degrees she accustomed herself to hoard food and tapers in a cabinet or oratory, in which she lived secluded so often, that her absence ceased to alarm. On the fourth anniversary of St. Mark's vigil, Walter's anxiety determined him to break open the door of his daughter's mysterious retreat, but he found it empty. Twenty-four hours had elapsed since he had seen her, and his terror became inexpressible. It was increased by a summons requiring him to come instantly to his patron's residence. He went almost maddened with agony for his daughter's fate, and his surprise cannot be expressed in words when he found Earl Romeville seated in his saloon with Margaret at his right

hand. The first thought that glanced across the father's mind, was a vague hope that the beautiful semblance of Rosamond de Clifford had been elevated to the rank obscurely prophesied. He was confirmed in this pleasant expectation when his daughter threw herself at his feet, and entreated pardon for her dissimulation; and he stood doubtful whether to feel ennobled or humbled, till his patron said, "I owe much, Lambert, to your long fidelity, and more to your daughter's courage. Your own obligation to her is still greater, but I hope to repay both. Notwithstanding your zealous care, a desperate knot of adventurers have established their rendezvous for stolen cattle under my castle. Their leader, recommended himself to your eldest daughter's favour, but her courage failed her three times when the plan of their elopement was contrived. Even your Pearl appears to have had some blemish of superstitious credulity, since she concealed herself in the sexton's chair on St. Mark's eve to know her fate. It was sufficiently punished. The persons whose midnight visit she detected, discovered her in the church, and bound her secrecy by a frightful oath, and a threat of exposing the murder committed by her father. The body of her sister's lover lay in the cemetery; and this extraordinary girl, equally reluctant to hazard the life of her parent or the fair fame of her sister by violating her oath, devised a tale to awaken my chaplain's curiosity. It failed; and after contriving to delude the spies that watched her, by affected seclusion, she came hither alone, on foot and at midnight, to confess the whole to me, and beseech my protection for you both. I have sent trusty messengers to search the vault, and they have found, as she asserted, a dead robber in one of my ancestor's coffins; and another filled with the plate and jewels which were stolen from me some years ago. These, or at least their amount, I design for her dowry; and if old Ozias renews his vigil on this eve of St. Mark, he will probably see the spectres of all the robbers on their way to the gallows."

"Truly," said the Provost, laughing, when the Lady of Dent had finished her tale, "the gallant Lord of Romeville did well to set his pearl in gold; but I expected to have seen his ancestor's nuptial ring employed to a better purpose. As usual, sister, all

the mischief in your story resulted from women; and I have always thought the influence of superstition, and of Eve's daughters very much alike. Fools deny it openly, but wise men hardly escape from it. Let us talk of other countries, and see whether their follies have the merit of variety." The kirk-minister shook his head, and courteously took the privilege of his age and station to offer his narrative first.

V.

(To be continued.)

THE SECOND NIGHT

OF

"LE NOTTI ROMANE."

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

DIALOGUE I.

Marius relates the Circumstances of his disastrous Flight.

EXTRAORDINARY events so strongly possess the mind, that they usurp in it a prepotent dominion. After the appearance of the ghosts, of which I was the sole witness, my heart remained agitated, and my mind contemplative in the abstract meditation of past ages. The present scene of things appeared a dream, and the ordinary conversation and company of those around me seemed tedious and mean, compared with what I had recently seen and heard, the impression of which was still vivid on my senses. And as the thirst of him who drinks of the marine wave is increased by the draught, so was my desire of seeing again the spirits of the ancient dead. A desire long prevalent in my mind, but repressed by the consideration of its vanity, until the recent and surprising gratification of it had rendered it insatiable. But an apprehension that the first night's enjoyment would prove the last troubled me, and in this suspense I watched the course of the sun through its luminous passage to the west, and thought his progress slow. At length he sunk, the shades of night arose, and to the tombs I with anxious haste returned, in the expectation of new wonders. I stood with my eyes downcast, and with a trepidation like his who awaits the sentence of his death. Long I stood in darkness, and alone; at last, deprived of hope, I staggering began to retrace my steps through the gloomy avenues, when suddenly the phosphoric light again

burst out, and the ghosts assembled with a numerous addition to those I had seen before. I soon recognized Tully, who advancing toward me, said, "Hail intrepid stranger, whose interest and concern for us and our past actions are manifested by thy noble confidence, which first led thee hither, and hither hath induced thy return. From thy breast seems now removed that childish weakness by which the living fear the dead. Thou seest we are incorporeal, not qualified by disposition or by nature to hurt thy material frame—that frame which, after the short dream called life, shall be dissolved to dust; and thou, like us, remain pure element. How puerile then is the dread of us, who are but the quintessence of the human compost. Thy real substance is not that frail body which is the prey of death, but that faculty by which thou feelest, reasonest, art rendered sad and cheerful, and aspirest to a happiness exalted and eternal."

He ceased, and I submissively replied, "Oh admirable consul, and still more admirable orator, thy aspect and thy voice, instead of fear, inspire me with pleasure and exquisite gratification; nor am I alone charmed and instructed by thy conversation; under thy direction I became acquainted with those illustrious souls, and with their high conceptions. Now tell me, who is that large and robust ghost, who with menacing front and scowling eye, advances, formidable, although silent and unarmed?" "Thou seest," said Tully, "a great but cruel spirit, in whom I know not whether I should most commend the valour, or reproach the wickedness. It is Caius Marius, the conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri, whose fame I should not think mute even among ye." I then with eager eyes turned round to contemplate the image of so brave and base a Roman, nor was it long ere he himself afforded me an opportunity of viewing him to full advantage; for with a disdainful and authoritative air he, stretching forth his right hand to the vulgar shades demanding attention, exposed his ample breast, his noble and athletic form. The voices of the spectre crowd, like the murmurs of the rippling brook, sunk into silence; and Marius, with stern look and lofty voice, began.

"Where is this Julius Cæsar, who so lately hath disturbed the peaceful si-

lence of the dead, in reprehension of the acts by which I satisfied my just revenge? I knew him only as a boy, and the boldness with which he insults my glory grieves me, who, living, was called the second founder of Rome."

Cæsar, with haughty step, came forward, and presenting himself to Marius, said, "Here I am, and thou art heard." Marius, with stern look, eyed him; and seeming with difficulty to restrain his angry voice, said:—"A country like this, guilty of blood, can alone with blood be expiated. Sylla entered it as into a city vanquished; and I, basely abandoned by ye, was constrained to fly. My son-in-law, Geranius, was my sole companion, with whom I reached Ostia, where, with a favourable wind, I embarked. But the elements, emulating my unstable fortune, suddenly changed their tranquil state to storm. The inexorable winds drove the vessel on the shores of Italy, as desirous of consigning me a prey to Syllanian murderers, who, as hounds chasing the savage beast, o'erran them in pursuit of me. I, renowned for deeds of difficulty and of danger, the terror of barbarians, the defender of Italy, in a country where the fame of my achievements should have collected admiring multitudes in my defence, was reduced to fly as a persecuted criminal, and seek my safety in a crazy skiff. But cruel fortune compelled the pilots to approach the shore of Circeus. There I remained the wretched butt of adverse destiny. The angry sea stunned me with its roar—the land was treacherous—and the heavens frowned. Languishing with hunger, staggering on the desert sand, I now feared, and now desired, to encounter man, whom to see was danger—not to see, inevitable destruction. Thus slowly pacing the unfriendly shore, I at length was met by some returning ploughmen, whose generous pity, although they knew me, induced them to warn me of my pursuers, who in numbers, seeking my life, o'erran the coast. And although the blood which remained in my veins, after having shed the greater part for the glory of Rome, was by her offered, with a high premium, to any who should take it, I experienced at the hands of these men, who by my death might have converted their poor condition to a state of cheerful competency, the most humane forbearance, expressing their sorrow that they had not the

power to afford refreshment to my languid body. Warned of my danger, I penetrated into the thickest part of a forest which o'erspread the shore, as one driven from the state of civilized, to savage life. The shades of night came on, and the sky was hidden from my sight, excepting what appeared through the narrow interstices of the leaves. My eyes, inflamed with anger, although heavy with watching, would not close in sleep. The stormy wind shook the forest, and in impetuous hurricanes tore up the lofty trees, which, threatening destruction, fell around me. I heard the wolves howl, urged either by hunger or fear, and the dry leaves rustle with the snakes that hissed upon them. But think not I wish to excite your pity by relating my perilous sufferings—to a warrior, victory is always dearer than life. Think only of the anguish of mind, the anger of heart, and the vain upbraidings of my fortune and of your ingratitude, at once uttered and lost in the tempestuous air.

At the dawn of day I quitted the forest, resolved to contend with my fate. Nourished solely by the spirit of revenge, I walked along the shore toward Minturno, and was soon discovered by my indefatigable persecutors. I threw myself into the waves, and swimming towards two vessels not far distant, endeavoured to seek refuge in them. My limbs, aged, large, and heavy, scarcely did their office, so that I was nigh sinking. In the meanwhile, I heard from the shore the voices of my pursuers in horrid imprecations on Nereus and Neptune for receiving me into their abyss, and invoking to my destruction the voracious monsters of the sea, and with brutal mockery insulting my wretched condition, offering rewards to the masters of the vessels if they would refuse me entrance, and threatening punishment if they received me. But the humanity of these men prevailed, and I was rescued from the waves. The barbarians on the shore, however, still urged them to throw me again into the sea, so that I was reduced to the most degrading humility—the conqueror of so many nations in a broken skiff was constrained to implore the meanest plebeians; to make known at once my illustrious name, and my ignominious fortune.

The reverence attached to my name saved me from a compliance with this

inhuman request, and they hoisted sail, directing their course to Liri, where having arrived, I got out of the vessel to refresh myself a little on the grassy, tranquil bank. But my comfort was of short duration; for turning round, I to my great surprise, saw the vessel afar off, in full sail, without me. I stood mute with astonishment at this act of perfidy. To feel any pity for me was a crime so great, that the masters of those vessels, having repented of their commiseration, had abandoned me as a pest.

"Although oppressed, my spirit was not subdued by this addition to my misfortunes; I journeyed on through dikes and ditches, and through weedy pools, until I came to the hut of an old husbandman, who recognising my countenance, often seen in triumphs, although now haggard and altered by the storms of adverse fortune, was moved by my unmerited fate, and concealed me in a pit, covering me with weeds and rushes. Thus sheltered remained Marius from whose presence the proudest nations, trembling, fled. But to what degrading situations cannot adverse fortune reduce the greatest of mankind! In the meanwhile, my unrelenting pursuers, indefatigable in their search, arrived, and I heard them in discourse with my compassionate host, whom they reproached and threatened, to induce him to reveal to them the place where he had concealed the enemy of the Romans. Oh how was my mind irritated and my heart wrung, by the insulting and ungrateful language of these miscreants, which, buried in that vile hole, I heard; the desire of life for the chance of vengeance, prevented my death by the excess of my indignation. The better, as I thought, to elude my pursuers, I removed to an adjoining pool, where, naked, I immersed myself, leaving only my head above the water, covered by the weeds and rushes that abounded there. But the attempt was vain; I was soon discovered, and like a beast of prey led in triumph by the hunters, was dragged naked to Minturno, and there delivered to the Prætor. Never did any thing excite in me so much surprise and irritation, as, when there, to learn, that by a decree of the Senate, any one was warranted in dragging me to a prison; and any judge at liberty to sentence me to death. While, therefore, the Prætor in his seat delivered the iniquitous sentence, I, shut up in a dark cell, had only to

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await this ignominious end to a life replete with glory—a glory which still shone so pure and bright, that no one in Minturno could be found base enough to become my executioner. At length, a Cimbrian slave, the blood of whose kindred I had shed, desirous of vengeance, presented himself to the task. He entered my narrow cell, in the gloom of which, I perceived the glistening of his naked sword; and although unarmed, and lying on the ground in chains, with that voice once formidable in the field, I exclaimed, 'Have wretch, darest thou to opposethyself to Caius Marius?' The sound of my voice struck terror to his soul, and throwing down the sword, he, trembling and murmuring, fled—then returning to his infamous employers, he, with barbarous superstition, related, that on entering my cell, my eyes shone in the dark like sparks of fire, and in my voice was something supernatural; and by this absurd representation that pity was awakened, which seemed in every breast extinguished, by a state of abject servility. This tale of wonder, related by an idiot slave, availed in my favor more than all my triumphs, and so astonished the judge, that fearing the vengeance of the gods if he offended a man so favored by them, he again set me free, and resigned me to their future pleasure. I was then placed in a vessel, with necessary provisions, and orders given to convey me wherever I should desire to go. In the meanwhile, the citizens assembled on the shore, implored pardon of the gods for having expelled me, constrained by imperative necessity not to harbour so dangerous a guest.

I ordered the pilot to steer the vessel to the opposite coast of Lybia, but the tyrant Fortune drove me direct to Sicily, where scarcely had I set my foot on shore, than I was again recognized and persecuted. I put to sea once more, and was driven by the wind to Carthage, where the fame of my achievements should have resounded to my honour; instead of which, no sooner had I landed, than I received an intimation from Sestilius the prætor, forbidding me to remain there. The sport of adverse fortune, chased from every shore, to me every land was become inhospitable, every sea tempestuous; and I stood contemplating the fate of Carthage in her ruins, as the mirror of my own. I afterwards proceeded slowly on, oppressed with heat reflected from the sandy shore, when

suddenly I met my son, who but a little while before, having been fraudulently detained by the king of the Numidiæ, had effected his escape, and was then with affectionate solicitude in search of me. There is a charm in natural affection, by which even the savage heart is soothed; still greater is its power in the extremities of adversity. Our meeting was beyond all hope or expectation, and our joy immense; but, alas, it was but a momentary transport—a sensation of pleasure to be soon embittered by the mutual consideration of our real wretchedness. He beheld a father whose life had till then been honorable and illustrious, a wanderer, a beggar, deprived of country, without shelter living, and if dead without a tomb!—my death, indeed, did now seem night; and I had with me one, in return for whose vain grief I had only to bequeath the sad inheritance of my misfortunes, and the obdurate hatred of conscript tyrants. We both expected every moment to fall into the hands of my cruel persecutors, to be put to an ignominious death, and to be mutual spectators of each other's sufferings. But as when under the terrors of impending shipwreck the master mariner stands pale, in helpless expectation of his fate, he is suddenly relieved by a propitious change of wind, so was I relieved from my overwhelming fears by an unexpected message, that Rome, inconstant Rome, felt pity for my sufferings—summoned me to new, but glorious perils; of which I, at all times ambitious, and in my present state of abjection much more so, with avidity again resigned myself to the flatteries of Fortune. I arrived in Italy, and found ye not only hospitable, but vindictive in my cause. I in a short time collected an army, presented myself before the walls of Rome, and with just rigour, punished the ingratitude of my enemies.

(To be continued.)

RECOLLECTIONS

OF A

METROPOLITAN CURATE.

(Continued from page 38.)

Chapter VI.

He gives to prayer
The *Adagio* and *Andante* it demands.

COWPER.

"I HAVE often thought," observed my Reverend Host; "that at your Universities it would not be at all derogatory to the dignity of the system of education pursued in them, if it were to comprehend a series of lectures upon elocution, in order that those students

who are designed for the clerical profession, might be enabled to distinguish between good reading and bad, and might be improved in the one by being corrected in the other.—Nor would it be a less expedient part of such instruction, were they taught how to read the Common Prayer, which they are destined to deliver as the constant exercise of their ministration. What induces me to make this observation, is the very inadequate manner and powers of enunciation with which nine out of ten among the ministers of the established church are found to acquit themselves of this important part of their duty."

A suggestion so self important as this, from a man who had found his way into the Church through a by-path, excited my irritable feelings, and I met his side-blow reproach by the following reply:—

"I should presume, Sir, that most, if not the whole, of those young men, who are brought up for the church, are capable of judging very correctly of their duty, and of understanding so fully both the design and application of our excellent liturgy, as not to require precise rules and artificial regulations of voice and gesture for the accurate and appropriate delivery of that admirable composition; I call it admirable, because in my conscience I believe it to be so perfectly formed in all its several combinations, as to require only a just conception of its purpose and a fervent desire to carry this purpose into complete effect, to render every earnest minister of our church sufficiently qualified for the undertaking; and I honestly declare to you, that I would much rather, see our reverend brethren possessed of these qualifications for this department of their sacred calling, than drilled into that pedantic precision of utterance which must necessarily be the result of such tuition, if these essentials he wanted. I feel, indeed, that the Apostle's resolve suggests quite sufficient instruction for a correct application of this very interesting duty. 'I will pray with the spirit and with the understanding also,' and where these are not found, I know not of any adventitious talent or extrinsic acquirement that can make the performance of this duty more acceptable to pious and judicious congregations, who assemble in public worship with the solemn anxiety of seeking God in prayer, and praising him for his infinite mercy and goodness, with humble mindedness and grateful acknowledgment."

"Then you put all oratory out of

the question, I presume, Mr. —, I on the contrary consider it to be a *sine quâ non* of a good reader—and I do not allow your position that only to feel and understand what he reads is sufficient to render his efforts complete. There must be a grace, an energy, a sort of a commanding force, both in his manner and utterance, to produce a due impression upon those who hear him. For my own part, I would as soon listen for an hour to the dustman's bell as to a reader who keeps my ear in painful durance, by the continuous vibration of one monotonous drawl."

"As far as your remark applies to recitation in general, it may be just; if, however, you mean to extend it to the delivery of the Common Prayer from the desk, you will excuse me if I venture to pronounce it altogether inapplicable, and in some degree unfair. Inapplicable, because I would infer, that whatever puts on the character of studied recitation, is quite out of place in the devotional exercise of prayer; it gives an air of parade to the work, totally incompatible with that humility which we naturally suppose ought to fill the heart of the minister as well as that of every one of the congregation, for he is engaged in making an offering not only for their sins, but also for his own; besides, oratorical supplication savours more of himself than of his subject, and good readings is not so much to be desired as fervent praying; for I take upon me to insist upon it, that the prayers of our church are not so much to be read as to be prayed, and he who does not feel more of the prayers than he does of himself, as the reader of them, is but a sorry minister, be he the finest orator that ever spoke in desk or pulpit. And as to effort, I know of none more likely to recommend him both to God and his flock, than that of bringing the vanity of self-reference into subjection to the importance of the duty which he is engaged in. He who labours to acquire the popular applause of men as being a complete reader, rather than to obtain the pardoning favour of God as a self-condemned sinner, is not, I think, likely to go down to his house justified either in his design or the execution of it. Grace, energy, and commanding force of manner and utterance, are very fine terms, and doubtless are very recommendatory adjuncts to a public speaker; but this is not the character which I choose to attach to a minister occupied in the public worship of our form of prayer; for grace I would read spiritual

mindfulness; for energy, fervor; and for commanding force, humility; and as far as manner and utterance are concerned, I will be bound for it, neither can be supplied with so much impressiveness as my substitutes will produce. What you denominate a monotonous drawl, can never be the consequence of their application, for when the heart speaks and the soul prays, the voice becomes the instrument of both; and although artificial cadences and inflated emphases, and graduated pauses, and varied intonations, and all the measured train of pompous accessories to what is called good reading, should happen to be absent, the pious emotions of a heart and soul absorbed in supplicatory earnestness, will render both manner and utterance sufficiently acceptable to the hearers, if they be not content with hearing only and do not forget to pray likewise."

"Nay, my good Sir," exclaimed the Reverend Gentleman, "you are reducing our national worship into downright puritanism."

"Would to God," I cried, "that there was more purity of principle and less puritanical pretext in the worshippers themselves, and then, perhaps, there would be more of that grace and energy which piety warrants, and less of that affectation in manner and utterance which it forbids, among those of our brethren who seek popularity at the expense of spiritual sincerity."

"Pray, Mr. —, let me ask you one question before we go any farther into our present argument:—what do you consider good reading, as it relates to the subject before us?"

"That which the impulse of the heart produces, and certainly not that which the factitious modulation of the voice conveys: and where there are no organic defects in articulation, and the voice is capable of exertion without any restraint of corporeal debility, this is quite enough of itself to make a good reader, so far as the delivery of the prayers is concerned."

"Then, I suppose, you put all rules of elocution quite out of the question; Sheridan and Walker are mere non entities in your estimation."

"Certainly not, Sir," I replied, "in every branch of science rules must necessarily accompany instruction and precede attainment, but I think that in elocution an undeviating precision of regulated enunciation, if adhered to without regard to the infinite varieties of inflection which the emotions of the mind and the feelings of the heart

require, would make the speaker a mere 'pipe to be played upon,' as Hamlet says, and would supersede the more genuine instruction of the great preceptress nature, who never fails to teach us to speak in the accent as well as the language of our feelings; and that we ought to read as naturally as we speak, I suppose no one will deny. But when you ask me whether I would exclude Sheridan and Walker from all claim to attention, as far as they may be thought useful in teaching a young divine how to read the church service, I would be understood as giving you my answer with a degree of qualification which I think I am justified in using, when I consider the great pains which both those authors have taken in devising a standard of artificial construction for the benefit of those who have ears to hear, but none to assist them in speaking and reading. I would therefore say, as far as such a standard could be established, they have succeeded, but it is my opinion, that no standard can be definitively insisted upon and applied; and that elocution, if understood as comprehending the art of reading, is much better taught by a *riid voce* exemplification, than by any fixed rules. I would take Sheridan and Walker as my helps, but I would submit myself to nature as my guide."

"Well, Sir," observed the Rev. Prior, "I cannot avow myself so implicit a follower of Nature as you profess to be: as I said just now, every one can speak naturally if they can speak at all; and when a Minister speaks, he ought to prove himself superior in the talent, and shew that he knows better how to use it than those whom he instructs,—and thence, I think, he ought both to read and speak with a precision of accent and emphasis, that raises him above the common faculty of the vulgar. I have always framed my pronunciation upon the scale which Walker lays down, and I flatter myself that I have not a little improved upon Sheridan; I believe, also, I have the general assent of my people in favour of the propriety of my reading: you, I perceived, followed your natural system last Sunday—but I think I can point out to you, by and by, when we come to particulars, many errors which escaped your own observation."

"Believe, me, Sir," I replied, "you will meet with a very ready listener and a docile pupil, as it may be that certain words have been changed by Metropolitan usage, in quantity and articulation, which not being aware of, I may have pronounced according to

my earlier ideas of natural propriety. But it has always been my feeling, that every appearance of pedantic singularity ought to be avoided in reading a Liturgy, characterized by so much simplicity of composition and plainness of language, as is that of our Establishment: and I have been in the habit of deciding for myself, that no rules can correct a bad ear, although they may amend an imperfect judgment. It is fair, however, to conclude, that instances of the latter defect seldom occur among men of education; and that the former is rather aggravated than remedied, by rules which the individual has not the physical capability of applying. It strikes me, therefore, as being a much more probable means of keeping within the compass of propriety, for the reading of our admirable Liturgy, to allow the duty and its subject to take full possession of the heart, and then to blend scholastic intelligence with the influence which the natural feelings will necessarily assume. By this means, I should think, a reader of our Liturgy will not only preserve the dignity of superior acquirement, to which you allude, but will also meet at once the devout convictions of his fellow-worshippers."

"This may be true in the main, Sir, but I expect that you will be inclined to change your opinion when I shall have pointed out to you what I must beg your excuse for calling very glaring defects, both in your style of delivery and mode of applying the prayers. Let us then, if you please, turn to our Prayer Book and proceed to discuss the question by example; for I must again remind you, that I am anxious to give a popular character to every thing that is done in my Chapel: and be assured your natural system will be found to be but a very feeble co-operation with those efforts which are indispensable to distinguish you among the numerous Candidates for popular favour, who have, in the present age, started up in the Church. As you are just come from the Country, you cannot be supposed to understand the taste of our Metropolitan congregations. You have yet to learn, therefore, that the appetite for hearing popular preachers has in a great measure done away with the anxiety to fulfil the duties of prayer; and it is no uncommon thing for the followers of a favourite preacher to reconcile to themselves this omission, by the consolatory reflection that 'they shall be time enough for the Sermon,' and unless they are afraid of not getting

a seat in consequence of the general anxiety to hear him, you will seldom see the pews filled before half the service is finished. So that if you would recommend yourself to their ears as a reader, you must lay hold of them by some extraordinary qualification in your style and mode of reading, that may lift you into notoriety."

I shall not be accused, I trust, of over-strained delicacy of sentiment, when I confess that such an account startled me, and deprived me of that self-possession which I had persuaded myself I could command, in the discussion with which I was threatened.

"Good God, Sir!" I exclaimed, "is it possible that any Minister of the altar can so far degrade himself and the sacred cause which he is so solemnly pledged to support, as to descend so low, so meanly beneath his own character and the obligation of his ministry, as to sacrifice both these to the caprice and ignorance of the many, that he may gain the applause of man in direct opposition to his own judgment, and in a total surrender of his sincerity? If such a conduct is expected from me for the unworthy purpose of the *ad captandum vulgus*, I must content myself with the quiet obscurity of some city curacy, in which a few sober parishioners may be found, who have piety enough to pray with their pastor as well as docility enough to prefer unaffected sincerity to facititious pretence."

"Softly, good Sir," exclaimed this popular Divine, "you forget that you have no prospect of obtaining such an employ, and it may be as well for you to reflect, that the one which I have offered you may, at all events, enable you to secure what you so anxiously promise yourself—and even then, you may possibly find, that the parish churches as well as the proprietary chapels are filled by the self same efforts—for if the duty of both were confined to the prayers alone, there would be but little chance of a congregation in either. Go into any church in this metropolis that is opened in the week-days for prayers, and you will hear the Minister reading to the walls—here and there, perhaps, a few of the blind and halt and lame tenants of the poor-house may be scattered in the aisles, but as for the parishioners, they have something else to do, and content themselves with going to church one day in the week; and once on that one day is as much as they usually can spare, unless, indeed, during the winter, there be an evening lecture established; and even this will

not be fully attended unless the curate be a popular preacher—So, Mr.—, do not suppose, that your natural system will stand you in very great stead, any more in the City Churches than in any chapel of ease.—But come, Sir, take another glass of wine, and let us begin our discussion."—I bowed a refusal, and rousing myself from the mortifying reflections which rushed upon my mind, I coolly requested him to proceed.—

"Well then, Sir, we will begin with the prefatory sentences if you please:—There your manner is too cold, and your voice too much suppressed—By the by, I must here mention to you a very excellent little book upon reading the Common Prayer, published, and I believe, written by that useful and industrious friend to the clergy, Dr Trusler—I assure you I prefer it to Sheridan who merely regulates the emphasis; but Dr. Trusler takes the whole exercise of the voice under his management, and most ingeniously reduces it to a scale of tones and a measure of time, which keep it within due bounds, and really makes the whole service quite a musical exercise. I know several young men reckoned very capital readers, who owe all their repute to the Doctor."

"Pray is this he whom Cowper describes so well in his Task, as 'Grand Caterer and Dry Nurse to the Church,' who 'sells accent, tone, and emphasis in score?'"

"The very same, Sir, but Cowper was a melancholy Cynic; and Trusler is better known to the Clergy than Cowper, and certainly more approved of—Have you ever seen his Book?"

"No, indeed, it has never fallen in my way, nor do I feel any anxiety to see it, as I have always been convinced that such aids are quite superfluous to any one who reads as he prays, and prays while he reads."

"Really, Mr.—, you seem to set all aids at such a distance, that I doubt you will consider the pains I am now taking as a labour of supererogation; however, if I should fail of convincing you of the mistakes in your reading; I shall, at all events, justify my own. I have taken the liberty of saying, that your manner was too cold, and your tone of voice too much subdued in your utterance of the prefatory sentences. That useful multifarious assistant of young Divines, makes a very judicious observation upon the opening of the service—this, says he, ought to have all its due weight with the Minister, he

should stand silently but impressively looking around him for some moments, as if contemplating with affectionate solicitude his assembled flock, and as if he were about to apply himself to the most intimate convictions of their hearts. Then, suddenly, with a loud voice, as expressly prescribed by the Rubric, he should proceed to address to them the most interesting of the sentences—the words of the Rubric are ‘one or more’ so that you are left at liberty to use them all, which, for my own part, I always do. What do you think of this, Sir?”

“Why, I think, that the introductory contemplation, and its significant silence, savours a little too much of the Dramatic by-play of a stage performer, and ought to have no place in the Desk of a Church, or in the department of the Minister who fills it. I cannot help thinking, that it comes a little too near to the eloquent silence of Raleigh in ‘the Critic,’ not to be perfectly ludicrous in a clergyman. The ‘loud voice’ also, which is enjoined, can only be meant to recommend an audible exertion on the part of the Reader, and not as urging him to alarm the ears of his auditory, with the sudden burst of the whole thunder of his lungs. Besides, the sentences are penitentiary quotations from Scripture—and, as it is a part of good elocution to read quotations in an under tone, I think, if effect is to be the main object, this will be better produced by such an utterance than by that loudness which you deem necessary.”

“Example,” observed my instructor, “will perhaps give you a better idea of the propriety of what I have said than the precept itself—You must go and hear Mr. H—, and then you will, I am sure, admit it at once. His commanding figure, his complacent countenance, his sonorous voice, call up all the attention of his congregation, and fill them with a reverential awe—this is exactly the impression that ought to be made.”

“But, Sir,” interrupted I, is it absolutely necessary, that the officiating minister should have all these extensive advantages of figure, countenance, and voice, to produce this sensation in his auditor? Ought not their consciousness of sin, of the infinite distance at which they are placed from a Holy and all wise God—and their conviction that they have no hope of pardon from him, but through the mediation of a Saviour, who endured the extreme agonies of the most cruel death for their sakes—ought not

these reflections to do more than the manner of the man, or the man himself, towards filling them with reverential awe—or do you mean to infer that this mannerist is the object of it, and his personal qualifications the exciting cause?”

“There is more in the man, Mr—, than you are perhaps aware of—A good person, Sir, is a very great essential towards making him a popular character.”

“Then, I presume, in all such cases, there is more in the man than in the Minister. I have heard this is the case with the Rev. Mr. H—, whom you have named, and who, I believe, from what I have been told, has given rise to more discreditable anecdote of the incongruous union of the man and the minister, than any on record. I have heard, also, of a Mr. S. reader at St. J—, who has been highly praised for his elegant attitudes at the altar, and stands excellently well with the female part of his auditory, as the handsome young parson. A Dr. B. also has been reported to me as possessing a wondrous influence over the tender regards of his ‘*Sisters in the Faith*’ as he calls them, and, that in order to preserve it, he cultivates a goodly growth of whiskers upon his divine cheek. But while I am indulging myself in the enumeration of the superlative qualifications of these ‘*sweet men*’ as their enraptured devotees delight to denominate them, I am utterly unmindful of my own glaring defects; pray, Sir, proceed, to point them out, that if I should unhappily find I cannot read, I may yet learn to be lowly-minded.”

“Well, Sir, having finished the sentences in that subdued tone which I object to, you begin the exhortation in an open volume of voice with an exhortatory accent, which I pronounce to be in very bad taste.—You should recollect, that the first words of it are, ‘Dearly beloved Brethren.’ What have these to do with what I presume you will term a manly address? Sir, they have nothing to do with such an application of them; they at once admit the inference of a pastoral and affectionate earnestness, and should be slowly and gently articulated, while the eye should take a tender circuit over the whole extent of your flock; and being uttered, they should be followed with a kind of swell of the voice, rising in gradation with that detail which the exhortation gives of the important purposes for which they are assembled. If you had ever heard Mr. B—, of G— Chapel; or Mr. P—, of the M—; or Mr. V—, of St. P—’s; who,

when he does not chaunt it, delivers this prelude of the Service with all the touching *suaviter in modo* which I always feel it to demand, you would submit to my correction. Then, Sir, your pauses are out of all time; you mark the declaratory points of this exhortation with a precision as grave, as if the congregation had nothing else to do but to attend to you. And when you come to the deduction—'Wherefore I pray and beseech you, as many as are here present,' you give no discrimination to the words, whether you have a large or a small congregation; and you lose all the opportunity here given of conveying an oblique rebuke to your flock, should they be rather backward in coming to their Parish Church.—This is never thrown away upon a reverend friend of mine, Dr. H—, of B—, who, possessing the advantage of a northern dialect, gives to the word 'many' a most emphatic breadth, which marks his satisfaction at seeing a large congregation, with so distinct an emphasis, as at once puts them in good humour with themselves; and, on the other hand, should the number be scanty, he lengthens, by the same happy concurrence of dialect, the words 'here present,' so as to place the neglect, with all its consequent slenderness of attendance, in a very striking point of view—These, Sir, are niceties not to be despised. There is also, in your manner of reading them, a manifest violation of the meaning of those words, 'saying after me:' you place the emphasis upon 'me,' as if the congregation were bound to follow you; whereas it ought to be upon the word 'saying,' as they are commanded by the Rubric to make 'a general Confession.' How you could fall into this error, is to me surprising. Dr. R—, of the T—, who is a very profound scholar, always lays upon this word a powerful stress, and I think very justly so. I have indeed observed, that the D— of C— makes the word 'after' most emphatic, as implying that the people are not to confess their sins without a leader; yet I cannot see altogether the necessity for the precaution, as people in general are but slow in such a performance of their Christian duty. You then drop your voice, and proceed throughout the whole Confession, as if you were confessing your own sins in your closet; which certainly carries the air of presumptuous self-reference, as if your share in the confession was of more interest to yourself than that of your flock. It is true you have the examples of Mr. D—,

and Mr. G—, for your justification; but these gentlemen generally read the Prayers as if they were private prayers, and not a public Service requiring a certain energy far above all individual feeling. Next, Sir, in the Absolution, you raise your voice into a sort of expostulatory tone, which I must tell you is totally out of time and place. The form tells the congregation what God himself will do if they be penitent, and beseeches them to do that which will ensure pardon of the sins they have committed; but the Minister, as conveying this information, ought to do it with an authoritative power of dictate, which leaves them to infer that you are the intermediate instrument of bringing them to a just sense of their duty; and that, although you beseech them in the words of that form, you insist upon their doing as you bid them. It is just in this way that Mr. Y— reads; and he, in my opinion, gives it all its proper effect. I observed, also, that you made a pause after the words, 'and that the rest of our life,' and then joined the word 'hereafter' with those that follow, 'may be pure and holy.' This is a manifest deviation from the sense of the passage; for what can be meant by the 'rest of our life,' if it is not that which is to come hereafter? And why you should disjoin these by a pause between I cannot divine: it may be, you conceive that 'the rest of our life hereafter' would savour of tautology; but this appears to me to be so absurd a conclusion, that I cannot think you so ill-informed as to deliberately assume it. Then, again, you make another pause after the words, 'so that at the last we may come unto his eternal joy,' and conclude the whole in a depressed tone, as if the mediatory influence of the Redeemer had nothing at all to do with the preceding part of the Absolution, but as if it were to be thrown into the form of a detached supplication. I acknowledge I have heard our worthy diocesan, Dr. P— do this; but I confess also I do not see the propriety of it. I cannot accuse you of imitation, because I suppose you have never heard him, and therefore I must conclude that it is a fortuitous concurrence in error. I now come to your method of reading the Lord's Prayer, which I decide against with the most unqualified disapprobation. You repeat it with an exaltation of voice, as if it were to be peculiarly marked in pre-eminence over all that preceded. This I cannot understand in any degree, unless indeed

you think it ought to be read as giving effect to the solemnity of the Absolution. You also read it as slowly, as if you thought it requisite that the congregation should deliberate upon every sentence which it contains, and as if every such sentence were in itself a prayer. Now, Sir, all this I pronounce to be wrong, palpably wrong; for instance." - - - - -

Here I thought it high time to interrupt him; for I found the Gentleman had wound himself up for this lecture, and the only chance of my patiently waiting for his running down, would have been my falling asleep. I made an attempt, therefore, to stop him by observing, that he would give himself a great deal of trouble if he designed to point out all the errors I must have committed throughout the Service according to his conception of it; for if he had been able to detect so many in the short space which he had gone over, there was too much reason to fear that the rest must be numerous, beyond his present opportunity to discuss, unless we should sit up all night."

"O," replied he, "never fear, I shall feel that I am rendering you an essential service upon your first settling out in your Metropolitan career."

I must honestly declare, that I had too much self conceit to perceive the probability of this service; but as he was persuaded of it himself, I was compelled to submit, and remembering the words of my old friend Horace in a similar condition of unwilling durance, I presume to apply them to my own case—

*Demitto auriculos, ut iniquæ mentis Assellus
Quum gravius dorso subit onus; —*

Like vicious ass, that fretting bears
Th' oppressive load, I hang my ears.

He then went on with his remarks, which, as they all of them took the same ingenious turn as those which I have described, of perverting the original design and confounding the correct sense of the Liturgy by the same ignorant and injudicious comments, I can very well spare my readers the recital of them—most fortunately for me, just as he had commenced his strictures upon my mode of reading the Communion Service, the servant came in with the supper, and by her bustle in laying the cloth and arranging the plates with the knives and forks and glasses, fairly drove my critic and his 'Magnus Apollo,' the renowned Dr. Trusler, out of the field. The Reverend Host apologised for not recommending to order tea,

it up. You'll stop and eat your bread and cheese with me, and after supper we'll finish our subject." As I was already heartily tired of the good gentleman's strictures, I of course excused myself from, and gladly seized the opportunity of making good my retreat, and assuring him that I would not fail to get the precious book from which he had deduced such a treasure of wisdom, joyfully made my escape; and if he enjoyed his supper as much as I did my freedom, he made an excellent repast.

On the following day I met at an exhibition of pictures, in Pall-mall, an old fellow collegian, who I found by his account of himself, had been settled some time as a Reader at Spring Gardens chapel. I, in my turn, told him what was my present engagement, and my general object in coming up to town. I accepted his invitation to accompany him to his lodgings in Park-street, where I recounted to him the blundering criticisms of my employer. This led us to the same subject, and as I think my readers will readily accept this gentleman's remarks with more satisfaction than they will my reverend employer's, I shall give them at large in the next chapter. My friend, had, it seems, an intention of publishing them, as he read them to me from a MS. which he had prepared for the press, but on his bookseller telling him that the thing would not take, as the clergy did not relish the idea of being taught to read, he gave up all thoughts of publication, by which he secured to himself the comfort of avoiding much fruitless expense, and perhaps that of saving his reputation from the buzz of the drones and the sting of the wasps among his reverend brethren. He kindly gave me permission to make a copy of his MS. A few years after he was numbered among the dead. An unremitting recurrence of professional labours, requited by very inadequate compensation, overwhelmed the health of his body and the elasticity of his mind; and soon laid him in the grave; whence, if sincerity of heart, piety of soul, and the spiritual confidence of an unfeigned faith may warrant the hope, he will arise to that bright and exalted preferment among the blest above, in comparison with which, the patronage of the great, the favor of the proud, and the *congé d'etire* of earthly monarchs, are but dust in the balance. My friend lived a Christian; and without a living in the church militant on earth, died, and inherited eternal life in the church triumphant in Heaven!

FRAGMENTA.

BEING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

No. XXVIII.

ADDENDA.

ART.

WHEN the celebrated historian of the Low Country Wars* relates the death of Don Carlos, Prince of Spain, he says, with uncommon address, "I know this relation will not please some, that greedily swallow down the foulest surmises without any distinction, or respect, to truth or falsehood. For whose palates if I were minded to dresse my discourse, I might instance the rebellion of the Moors, at this very time," &c.

He then proceeds, in this charitable and negative way, to lay five or six most bitter charges against Don Carlos, and adds the following chronogram, from Ovid,† which, he says, was commonly applied to that Prince, in the Low Countries:

"FILIV ante DicM patris Inq VIRIt In anno's."‡

The Marquis de Bonnavet, a Flemish nobleman, was endeavouring to contrive an escape from the citadel of Amiens, by feigning himself sick, and being carried out as a dead body; Concini, who was governor of the place, and who suspected his design, checked the whole project by saying to him, "How sorry I should be, were you to die under my care; since knowing the ill character which we Italians have gained, as prisoners, I should think it my indispensable duty to convince the world of my innocence, by having your body publicly opened."

When Roan, after a long siege, fell to Henry the Vth of England, on entering the town, many authors assert that the tail of a fox was carried before the triumphant Prince, on the point of a spear, to show that artifice had a share in the subjection of the place. The Governor, Le Bouteiller, is suspected of having

betrayed the place; but such an avowal of his treachery is not consonant with our modern ideas of military honour.

How completely would the skill of Moliere's favourite actor, Baron, have baffled the most expert physiognomist, if it be true, as is reported of him, that he possessed so exquisite a command, not only of features, but of complexion, that in repeating the following couplet—

"Soudain vous eussiez vu, par un effet contraire
Leur fronts palir de honte, et rougir de colere,"

his cheek would redden at "rougir," and at "palir" his colour would forsake him.

AUTHORS.

The inventor of that grotesque species of poetry, called "Macaronic," was "Theophilus Folengo," better known by the name of "Merlino Caccio." He formed a kind of language from the Latin and Italian, and scrupled not to introduce words of other tongues when convenient. The following verses, which are given as a specimen of his diction, are, perhaps, among the least *outrés* of his compositions:

"Sum felix,—Quisquam, pro me vult ponere vitam.

Sum pauper—Nemo pro me vult ponere ro-
bem,

Non maneant homines, me consiliare, scientes,
At maneant homines, Heu! me ajutare volentes."

Again:

"Quis tam Sanctus homo, quem non quandoque paltescat

Esse caro, pressusque ruat sub pondere carnis?

Ast peccare, hominis, N'unquam emendare, diabli est."

The following truly barbaric lines are also attributed to Folengo. They describe the heat of battle.

"Piff, Poff, Puff, Poff! Vah! La bombardarda resonat

Guarda las gambas, ne tibi blessas eas."

Petrus Bacherius, a Dominican, who was professor of Theology at Louvain, in the sixteenth century, wrote an extraordinary treatise, entitled, "Jurgium conjugale, contra reformatorum genus." 1585.

* Strada de Bello Belg. L. 7.

† Ov. Met. Lib. i.

‡ The numeral capital letters form 1568, the year of Don Carlos's death. The verse describes the anxiety of a son for his father's decease.

About the year 1670, there started up in Holland, an incognito of wonderful talents and science. Some thought him a Jesuit, but (like the "*sot-disant*" Formosan Psalmanazar) his origin was never discovered. He lived by sweeping chimnies, and whetting knives; went by the name of "Berenicius," and died half smothered in a bog, and half choaked by excess in drinking. He is said to have been an incomparable linguist, and to have versified with that degree of ease, that he would translate, while standing on one leg, *Dutch Gazettes* into elegant *Greek* or *Latin verse*! a task which seems more than Herculean. He could repeat, by heart, the whole works of most of the classic authors, in both tongues, and would specify the book and the page of each writer whom he quoted. A work entitled, "*Georgarchoniomachia*," has been attributed to this inconsistent prodigy of learning.

There was something remarkable and touching in the few words inscribed on the tomb stone of *that* Junius who spent his days in England, under the protection of the literary Earl of Arundel, and who left his manuscript to the University of Oxford.

"*Sine querela, aut injuria, Musis, tantúm, at sibi vacavit.*"

La Fontaine, though celebrated for the genuine wit of his tales, was in appearance so stupid, that a lady who protected him used to say, that, "whatever reforms she might make in her household, she would never part with her three favourite brutes—her dog, her cat, and her poet."

Once he had been launching out against the absurdity of admitting *aside*-speeches in plays. As soon as he had finished his argument, he fell into his usual reverie; and Boileau, who was present, convinced the company, that a speech *aside* might be properly allowed, by abusing and ridiculing the fabulist during a quarter of an hour, without his attending to it, or even knowing what was said.

One day, La Fontaine (who was, from mere indolence, utterly unacquainted with every thing religious) lighted on a New Testament. He read it, with pleasure and surprise, and ran directly to an ecclesiastical friend, to tell him his sentiments. "The book," said he, "is an excellent book; upon

my life and soul it is a very clever book! But it *must* be wrong as to the eternity of hell-torments, *that* never can be so. I like the rest of it very well indeed!" He became from that time devout, and died in what our neighbours call "the odor of sanctity." His descendants are said to have been exempted from all taxes whatever. A very singular compliment to the merit of our fabulist. "His name and his works," says a modern writer, "have contributed sufficiently to his country's welfare."

D'Ablancourt, to whom the public owes many elegant translations, had been harassed with a painful disease. He could bear the torture no longer, and determined to end his miseries by starving himself. His friends surrounded him, and convinced him of the criminality and folly of his conduct, but in vain, for he had gone already too far, in point of fasting, to recover. It was he who was used to say, with excellent sense, that "Princes ought to study Greek and Latin classics, since the writers of Greece and Rome would tell them what their preceptors dared not to intimate."

The ingenious Abbé de Prevost fell by a fate as extraordinary as that of any of the most unfortunate heroes of his own romances. He was attacked, while wandering alone in the forest of Chantilly, by a fit of the apoplectic kind, which rendered his body, to appearance, dead. Some peasants carried him to the next village, where a rural court of justice, summoned in haste, decreed that he ought to be instantly opened, that it might be known whether or not he died fairly. The surgeon of the hamlet, in a moment, began the operation. In vain did the reviving Abbé shriek aloud. It was too late. He only opened his eyes to see the horrid apparatus around him, and then closed them to endless night. Those who have wept over the fate of Cleveland and Des Grieux, who have been entertained by the Fair Greek, or been improved by the life of Sethos, will feel a painful sensation at hearing that their amusing friend ended his life in a manner so strangely tragical.

There is reason to believe that Bojardo, in his "*Orlando Innamorato*," found means to immortalize the pea-

sants on his own estate, by naming the heroes of his epic after those honest folks. It is even affirmed, that there are still remaining Scandiano, of which he was Lord, many Gradassos, Sacripantes, and Agramantes, and that the country about Scandiano may be traced easily in the picturesque scenes recorded in his beautiful poem.

The great Montesquieu was exceedingly teized in his last moments, by the Jesuits, to deliver up his manuscripts to their custody. The Duchesse d'Aiguillon, who with anxious friendship attended his couch, found, one day, his door locked, and the dying philosopher in a warm dispute with Father Ruth, one of the Society, who was insisting on his giving up the key of his manuscripts. When she reproached the priest for the intruding impertinence of his conduct, he answered, "that he must obey the directions of his superiors," and retired. The Duchesse afterwards took care that the President should end his days without farther interruption.

To the strictures on the ignorance and brutality of Guy Patin, in the former part of this work, the following may be added. Menage affirms, that he paid no regard to truth in what he wrote, that his letters are full of falsities, and that he (Menage) had been led by a calculation of Patin (before he was aware how little dependence ought to be placed on his assertions) into a most disgraceful blunder. He was also so envious of the success that attended the experiments of Joseph du Chesne, a celebrated and ingenious chemist, that he involved the whole district of Armagnac (the native place of his adversary) in the abuse which he liberally poured on that philosopher, and styled it, "*un maudit pays*," a cursed country. Yet experience has shewn that Du Chesne was greatly superior to Patin in chemical knowledge, and particularly so in his dissertations on antimony and its uses.

The Sieur Galland, editor of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, had disgusted the literary people of his residence, by publishing his two first volumes half filled with insipid questions and answers of the sisters Scheherazade and Dinarzade. Fretted with this tiresome folly, some young men came in the middle of a frosty night, and contrived all kinds of alarming noises to rouse the author. After they had kept

him for some time in suspense, with his head and shoulders exposed to the cold air, one of them said to him, "Dear sister, if you be not asleep, I would pray you until break of day, which is near at hand, to go on with that agreeable story which you began." Poor Galland, finding his own words so unmercifully turned against him, shut his window, and, consulting his pillow, published the tales in his succeeding volumes without any more such ridiculous introductions.

William Oldys, Norroy King at Arms, was a writer of a singular cast and character. He was said to have been the natural son of a Dr. Oldys, in the Commons, who appears to have managed his amours at a very cheap rate; as, whenever he dined at taverns, he was observed to beg a little of the remnants of fish, fowl, &c. to send home for his cat; which cat was afterwards discovered to be the mother of the gentleman in question.

Mr. Oldys had but a slender portion of classical learning, and knew little of the sciences; but for index-reading, title-pages, and the knowledge of scarce (English) books and editions, he had no equal.

He had great good-nature, honour, and integrity, particularly as an historian, for he has been known to have refused a large sum to permit his name to be affixed to another person's work. But a violent attachment to drinking, and to low company, tended to obscure his good qualities.

His life of Sir Walter Raleigh gained him great credit, and even influenced the Duke of Norfolk so far in his favour, that he procured for Oldys a comfortable appointment in the Herald's Office. In that station he was sometimes much disgraced by his passion for liquor, particularly at the funeral of the Princess Caroline, when the crown on a cushion, entrusted to his care, is reported to have made many unseemly staggers.

His method of composing lives was singular. He had a number of parchment bags, inscribed with the name of him he meant to write of, and into them he put every anecdote he could collect. From these stores he drew up each respective history.

By his excesses he was kept so poor, that in 1761, when he died, he left little more than what was sufficient to bury him. He was then seventy-two years of age.

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND
RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH
CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 50.)

THE weather was now almost one continued storm, and we were to snatch some happy intermission to be conveyed to Mull, the third island of the Hebrides, lying about a degree south of Sky, whence we might easily find our way to Loch Kenneth, and afterwards to Iona. For this purpose the most convenient station we could take was Arnydel. In our way to Arnydel was Coriatachan, where we had already been, and to which, therefore, we were very willing to return, where we came, and found ourselves welcomed as before. From thence we went to Ostig, then removed to Arnydel, where we finished our observations on the Island of Sky.

The habitations of men in the Hebrides may be distinguished into huts and houses. By a house, I mean a building with one story over another; by a hut, a dwelling with only one floor. The laird who formerly lived in a castle, now lives in a house; sometimes sufficiently neat, but seldom very spacious or splendid. The tacksmen and the ministers have commonly houses. Wherever there is a house, the stranger finds a welcome. Of the houses little can be said. They are small, and by the necessity of accumulating stores, where there are so few opportunities of purchase, the rooms are very heterogeneously filled. With want of cleanliness it were ingratitude to reproach them. The servants having been bred on the naked hearth, think every floor clean; and the quick succession of guests, perhaps not always over elegant, does not allow much time for adjusting the apartments.

Huts are many gradations; from murky dens to commodious dwellings. The walls of a common hut are always built without mortar, by a skilful adaptation of loose stones. Sometimes, perhaps, a double wall of stone is raised, and the intermediate space filled with earth. The air is thus completely excluded. Some walls are formed of turfs, held together by a wattle, or texture of twigs. Of the meanest huts, the first room is lighted by the entrance, and the second by the smoke hole. The

fire is usually made in the middle. But there are huts, or dwellings, of only one story, inhabited by gentlemen, which have walls cemented with mortar, glass windows, and boarded floors. Of these all have chimnies, and some chimnies have grates.

The house and the furniture are not always nicely suited. We were driven once, by missing a passage, to the hut of a gentleman, where after a very liberal supper, when I was conducted to my chamber, I found an elegant bed of Indian cotton, spread with fine sheets. The accommodation was flattering; I undressed myself, and felt my feet in the mire. The bed stood upon the bare earth, which a long course of rain had softened to a puddle.

In pastoral countries, the condition of the lowest rank of people is sufficiently wretched. Among manufacturers, men that have no property may have art and industry, which make them necessary, and therefore valuable. But where flocks and corn are the only wealth, there are always more hands than work, and of that work there is little in which skill and dexterity can be distinguished. He therefore who is born poor, can never be rich. The son merely occupies the place of his father, and life knows nothing of progression or advancement.

The petty tenants, and labouring peasants, live in miserable cabins, which afford them little more than shelter from the storms. The poor of Norway is said to make all his own utensils. In the Hebrides, whatever might be their ingenuity, the want of wood leaves them no materials. They are probably content with such accommodations as stones of different forms and size can afford them.

Their food is not better than their lodging. They seldom taste the flesh of land animals, for here are no markets. What each man eats is from his own stock. The great effect of money is to break property into small parts. In towns, he that has a shilling can have meat; but where there is no commerce, no man can eat mutton but by killing a sheep. Fish, in fair weather, they need not want; but, I believe, man never lives long on fish but by constraint; he will rather feed on roots and berries.

The only fuel of the islands is peat. Their wood is all consumed, and coal is not found. Peat is dug out of

marshes, from the depth of one foot to six. That is accounted the best that is nearest the surface. It appears to be a mass of black earth held together by vegetable fibres. I know not whether the earth be bituminous, or whether the fibres be not the only combustible part; which by heating the interposed earth red hot, make a burning mass. The heat is not very strong nor lasting. The ashes are yellowish, and in large quantity. When they dig peat, they cut it into square pieces, and pile it to dry beside the houses. In some places it has an offensive smell. It is like wood charred for the smith. The common method of making peat fires, is by heaping it on the hearth; but it burns well in grates, and in the best houses is so used.

There are water-mills in Sky and Raasay; but where they are too far distant, the housewives grind their oats with a quern or hand-mill, which consists of two stones about a foot and a half in diameter; the lower is a little convex, to which the concavity of the other must be fitted. In the middle of the upper stone is a round hole, and on one side is a long handle. The grinder sheds the corn gradually into the hole with one hand, and works the handle round with the other. The corn slides down the convexity of the lower stone, and by the motion of the upper is ground in its passage.

The islands afford few pleasures, except to the hardy sportsman, who can tread the moor and climb the mountain. The distance of one family from another, in a country where travelling has so much difficulty, makes frequent intercourse impracticable. Visits last several days, and are commonly paid by water. The solace which the bagpipe can give they have long enjoyed; but among other changes which the last revolution introduced, the use of the bagpipe begins to be forgotten. Some of the chief families still entertain a piper, whose office was anciently hereditary.

Having waited some days at Armydel, we were flattered at last with a wind that promised to convey us to Mull. We went on board a boat that was taking in kelp, and left the Isle of Sky behind us. We were doomed to experience, like others, the danger of trusting to the wind, which blew against us, in a short time, with such violence, that we being no seasoned

sailors, were willing to call it a tempest. Weathering the gale during the night, in the morning we found ourselves under the

ISLE OF COL.

Col is computed to be thirteen miles in length, and three in breadth. Both the ends are the property of the Duke of Argyle, but the middle belongs to Maclean, who is called Col, as the only laird. Col is not properly rocky; it is rather one continued rock, of a surface much diversified with protuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and discovers the stone. Such a soil is not for plants that strike deep roots. Col has many lochs, some of which have trouts and eels, and others have never yet been stocked; another proof of the negligence of the islanders, who might take fish in the inland waters when they cannot go to sea. Their quadrupeds are horses, cows, sheep, and goats. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin besides rats, which have been brought thither by sea, as to other places; and are free from serpents, frogs, and toads.

The harvest in Col, and in Lewis, is ripe sooner than in Sky, and the winter is never cold, but very tempestuous. For natural curiosities, I was shewn only two great masses of stone, which lie loose upon the ground; one on the top of a hill, and the other at a small distance from the bottom. They certainly were never put in their present situation by human strength or skill; and though an earthquake might have broken off the lower stone, and rolled it into the valley, no account can be given of the other, which lies on the hill, unless, which I forgot to examine, there be still nearer some higher rock, from which it might be torn. All nations have a tradition, that their earliest ancestors were giants, and these stones are said to have been thrown up and down by a giant and his mistress. There are so many more important things, of which human knowledge can give no account, that it may be forgiven us, if we speculate no longer on two stones in Col.

The island is very populous. The minister told us, that some years ago the inhabitants were eight hundred, between the ages of seven and seventy. Round numbers are seldom exact. But in this case the authority is good, and the error is likely to be little. If to

the eight hundred be added what the laws of computation require, they will be increased to at least a thousand; and if the dimensions of the country have been accurately related, every mile maintains more than twenty-five.

Here, as in Sky and other islands, are the laird, the tacksmen, and the under-tenants. Maclean, the laird, has very extensive possessions, being proprietor not only of the greatest part of Col, but of the extensive Island of Rum, and a very considerable territory in Mull.

RUM

is one of the larger islands, almost square, and therefore of great capacity in proportion to its sides. By the usual method of estimating computed extent, it may contain more than a hundred and twenty square miles. Its owner represents it as mountainous, rugged, and barren. In the hills, are red deer. The horses are very small, but of a breed eminent for beauty. There are said to be in Barra a race of horses yet smaller, of which the highest is not above thirty-six inches. Near to Col is another island, called Tyrie.

TYRIE

is eminent for its fertility: one half of the land is arable. It is so populous, that there have appeared, not long ago, nine hundred and fourteen at a funeral. Several green hills, and twenty-four lochs, diversify the surface. There are here many duns, or small castles, and many other remains of antiquity.

In Col, life is, in some respects, improved beyond the condition of some other islands. In Sky, what is wanted can only be bought, as the arrival of some wandering pedlar may afford an opportunity; but in Col there is a standing shop, and in Mull there are two. A shop in the islands, as in other places of little frequentation, is a repository of every thing requisite for common use. Several arts which make trades, and demand apprenticeships, in great cities, are here the practices of daily economy. In every house candles are made, both moulded and dipped. Their wicks are small shreds of lichen cloth. They all know how to extract oil from the cuddy, for their lamps. They all tan skins, and make brogues.

As we travelled through Sky, we saw many cottages, but they very frequently stood single on the naked ground. In

Col, where the hills opened a place convenient for habitation, we found a pretty village, of which every hut had a little garden adjoining; thus they made an appearance of social commerce and mutual offices, and of some attention to convenience and future supply. Very near the house of Maclean stands the castle of Col, which was the mansion of the laird, till the house was built. It is built upon a rock, that it might not be mined.

After having listened for some days to the tempest, and wandered about the island till our curiosity was satisfied, we began to think about our departure. To leave Col in October was not very easy. We, however, found a sloop which lay on the coast to carry kelp; and for a price which we thought levied upon our necessities, the master agreed to carry us to Mull, whence we might readily pass back to Scotland.

As we were to catch the first favourable breath, we spent the night not very elegantly or pleasantly in the vessel, and were landed next day at Tobor Morar, a port in

MULL,

which appears to an unexperienced eye formed for the security of ships; for its mouth is closed by a small island, which admits them through narrow channels into a basin sufficiently capacious. They are indeed safe from the sea, but there is a hollow between the mountains, through which the wind issues from the land with very mischievous violence. There was no danger while we were there, and we found several other vessels at anchor; so that the port had a very commercial appearance.

The Isle of Mull is, perhaps, the third in extent of the Hebrides. It is not broken by waters, nor shot into promontories, but is a solid compact mass, of breadth nearly equal to its length. Of the dimensions of the larger islands, there is no knowledge approaching to exactness. I am willing to estimate it as containing about three hundred square miles.

Mull had suffered like Sky by the black winter of seventy-one, in which, contrary to all experience, a continued frost detained the snow on the ground eight weeks. Against a calamity never known, no provision had been made, and the people could only pine in helpless misery. One tenant was mentioned, whose cattle perished to the value of

three hundred pounds; a loss which, probably, more than the life of man is necessary to repair. In countries like these, the description of famine becomes intelligible. The consequence of a bad season here is not scarcity, but emptiness; and they whose plenty was barely a supply of natural and present need, when that slender stock fails, must perish with hunger.

All travel has its advantages. If the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to improve his own; and if fortune carries him to worse, he may learn to enjoy it.

We wished to survey Icolmkill; and that we might perform this expedition, it was necessary to traverse a great part of Mull. We travelled many hours through a tract, black and barren; in which, however, there were the relics of humanity, for we found a ruined chapel in our way.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IN one of his papers in the Spectator, Mr. Addison seems to give a great latitude to poets, in their imitations of the grand original—NATURE:—intimating that poetic license will warrant even the confusion of the seasons; inasmuch that they would really incur no censure even in scattering the flowers of spring amidst the snows of winter. And certain it is, that from the earliest bards to the days of our liberal critic, nothing like precision is observable in the English poets, where they introduce the scenery of still life, or by the exhibition of living animals, throw an interest over their meadows, lawns, or woodlands. *Pictures*, indeed, their landscapes cannot be called: for neither the poets of the age of Addison, nor their predecessors, have attempted any accurate delineation. Among the old poets (except Shakspeare), it is a rare thing to find the *portrait* of an animal. And even in Gay's Fables, where human attributes are given to animals, it is seldom that we see them marked by their own proper character. Look through the pages of Dryden and Pope, and you will discover no *minute* description—no *discriminating* features of the natural objects that are presented to our view. We have there little or no *portrait-painting*.

The praise of describing Nature, with

all the vigour and fervour of a poet, and all the truth of a naturalist, was reserved for Thomson. His are pictures upon a broad canvas: and they are not less beautiful than extensive.

The two Wartons are the next in my recollection, who (particularly Tom Warton) exhibit Nature with an address, a delicacy, and a nicety, which shew their familiar acquaintance with their subject.

Among our living writers, Walter Scott and Polwhele seem to have delighted most in the delineation of Animated Nature. A few specimens from these two poets will not be unamusing to your readers.

I shall first notice what may be termed their "fleeting pictures;" in which we are sure to catch, *en passant*, a genuine feature—a striking trait of the subject; which propriety or inclination prevents the poet from stopping to describe at leisure. There is nothing vague or uncharacteristic in any of these rapid strokes.

In Scott, I shall confine myself to "The Lady of the Lake" and "Rokeby."

"At morn the black cock trims his jetty wing,
'Tis morning prompts the linnet's blithest lay."
Lady of the Lake.

"At her whistle, on her hand,
The falcon took his favourite stand,
Closed his dark wing, relax'd his eye,
Nor, tho' unhooded, sought to fly."
Ibid.

"The *dos* awake, and to the lawn,
Begemm'd with dew-drops, led her fawn."
Ibid.

"Beneath the broad and ample bone,
That buckler'd heart to fear unknown,
A feeble and a timorous guest,
The *feldfare* fram'd her lowly nest."
Ibid.

"There is no breeze upon the fern,
No ripple on the lake,
Upon her eyrie nods the *arne*,
The deer has sought the brake."
Ibid.

"Like a *steed*, in frantic fit
That flings the froth from curb and bit."
Rokeby.

"As that crouching *tiger*, cow'd
By brandish'd steel and shouting crowd,
Retreats beneath the jungle's shroud,
—He suspends his purpose stern,
And couches in the brake and fern,
Hiding his face, lest foemen spy
The sparkle of his swarthy eye."
Ibid.

"Hoarse into middle air arose
The vespers of the roosting crows,"
Rokeby.

We now turn to Polwhele's poems ;
where

—————"Odorous breezes curl
The stream besprent with many a silver
lote,
Whilst on the smooth canal light ships unfurl
Their sportive sails, and shadowy as they float,
Flutter the *billing doves*, and croud the
neighbouring cote."
Local Attachment.

"Seeks his white mosses, and with frugal
care
Bids his poor *antler-friends* the simple banquet share."
Ibid.

"O'er deserts the swart Arab bends his
course,
And cheers, tho' pillar'd sands obscure
each star,
His camel-troop, his antelopes, his horse"—
With snorting rapture his companions smell
(E'en now they shake their throats) the patriarchal well."
Ibid.

"Where Montezuma's offspring bled
Beneath the ruffian blade,
Blakening over Andes' height,
The condor wheels its monster flight,
And bids the enormous plume its ice-clad
mountain shade."
Poems, 1806.

"And mountain streams are mute, and
grottoes weep,
Where howls the famish'd wolf, and shakes
the shaggy sheep."
Ibid.

"I saw Cuthullin's car, the flame of death
As Swaran darken'd, like a roaring
flood

I saw his high-man'd coursers spurn the
heath,
Snort o'er the slain, and bathe their
hoofs in blood."
Poems.

Of portraits drawn more deliberately
and minutely, the following are exam-
ples, which, Mr. Editor, will do no dis-
credit to your pages.

In the *Chase* of "*The Lady of the
Lake*:"

"The deep-mouth'd bloodhound's heavy
bay
Resounded up the rocky way:
The antler'd monarch of the waste
Sprung from his heathery crouch in haste,
But, ere his fleet career he took,
The dew-drops from his flanks he shook!
Yelled on the view the opening pack;
Rock, glen, and cavern, paid them back.
Far from the tumult fled the roe;
Close in her covert cower'd the doe;

The falcon, from her cairn on high,
Cast on the rout a wondering eye;
The owlets started from their dream;
The eagles answer'd with their scream."

"He passes now the ivy-bush;
The owl has seen him, and is hush:
He passes now the dodder'd oak—
Ye heard the startled raven croak.
Lower and lower he descends,
Rustle the leaves, the brush-wood bends:
The otter hears him tread the shore,
And dives, and is beheld no more."

Rokeby.

"The wandering dove, amidst cold wintery
skies,
Far off, remembers her accustomed nest,
And down the gloom o'er many a long vale
flies,
Till there, with weary wing, she sinks to
rest:
The dog, exulting, scours wide woods, in
quest
Of his bemoaned home, with broken chain:
The warrior horse, by foreign toil op-
prest,
Quickens his eager pace, as once again
He views the old deep road that bounds his
pasture-plain.

Nor, as revisiting the palmy grove
That waves, where Ganges rolls his yel-
low tide,
Does the sage elephant at random rove,
But, winding up the gem-fraught moun-
tain's side,
On the known valley glances looks of
pride,
Where he had once, fierce victor! with the
blood
Of his mailed enemy the foliage dyed:
Then o'er the feats of youth he seems to
brood,
Rears his proboscis high, and greets the
conscious wood."

Local Attachment.

"'Twas there the blackbird built his early
nest,
Neat artist! plastering its pale moss
with clay;
And 'midst the yet unblossom'd hawthorn
blest,
Swell'd to the morning light his sprightly
lay,
And there, whilst fleecy clouds sunk west
away,
Thy own melodious Robin pour'd his
throat,
Nor ceas'd, tho' all around were dusky
gray!
E'en now, the melancholy warblings float—
I see thee charmed, as erst, by every pen-
sive note."
Ibid.

"E'en the wild hare, half-pleased and
half-afraid,
At little distance cropp'd the springing
blade.

Yet, where the sportsman came, prick'd up
her ears,
And sought her seat, obedient to her fears.
And tho' the hoop, too conscious of her
crime,
Where bursting buds announced the joyous
prime,
To other orchards from his presence fled,
Ere long to forfeit her felonious head;
Yet would the finch, with gold-streakt pi-
nions gay,
With short shrill jerk salute him on his
way,
Sleek, on the sprays above, her brightening
plume,
And with arch eye that confidence resume,
Which erst, amid the laurels glossy-leaved,
Her beauteous nest, beneath his window,
weav'd."

Poems.

"The old roan-horse, that o'er his acres
free,
Stray'd or by sunny hill, or shady tree,
With pleasure own'd, each faithful service
past,
A generous master's kindness, to the last.
The shaggy maue, the hoofs with tufts o'er-
grown,
The toothless jaws, each rib a staring bone,
Sunk in its socket the dimm'd eye of glass,
And knees that scarce sustained the totter-
ing mass—
Say, could the skeleton breathe vital air?
Yes! memory, gratitude, still linger'd
there!

If, in the mead or park, he miss'd his
Roan,
The knight, with fears confest by love alone,
Would pierce the skirting thicket, or of
thorn
Or birch, tho' cover'd by the drops of
morn:
Then chiding, as affection oft has chid,
Hail his poor friend by holly-leaves half-
hid;
While Roany hasten'd thro' the rustling
shade,
And to his prattling master fondly neigh'd."

Ibid.

"Or, dost thou wander in the hoary field,
Where, overhead, I view the cautious hare
Nibbling, while stillness reigns,
The barley's tender blade?
Or, dost thou hover o'er the hawthorn-
bloom,
Where, in his nest of clay, the blackbird
opes
His golden lids, and tunes
A soft prelude strain?"

Ibid.

"Whilst not a wing of insect-being flouts,
And not a murmur moves the frozen
air,
Yon ice-clad sedge, with tremulous wave,
denotes,
Amid the leafless copse, that life is
there.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. Feb. 1819.

And lo, half-seen, the bird of russet breast
And duskier pinlon, that had cleft the
skies
Of wild inhospitable climes, in quest
Of the warm spring, his plashy labour
plies.
Feed on, poor bird! beneath the sheltering
copse,
And near thee may no wanton spaniel
stray!
Or rising, when dim Eve her curtain drops,
Ah! may no net arrest thy darkling
way!
But long, unpent by frost, o'erflow the
rill,
And many an insect meet thy delving bill!"

Poems.

"Yet, 'midst the light leaves of yon purple
birch,
I see that finch her pert pursuer fly;
Now, flirtish, on a trembling osier perch,
Now hop away, or petulant or shy,
As if she were averse from vernal joy!
But soon shall she relent, and hail him
blest!
Soon, tho' she flatter a coquet so coy,
Steal the soft moss to weave her genial
nest,
And (twitter love for love, and pant to be
cares!"

The Minstrel.

See Poetical Register, Vol. XII.

"Whilst others heeded not the linnet's
loves,
'Twas mine, thro' all the warbling wood-
land maze,
To trace the growing passion of the groves;
Or, thro' some hollow of a glen, to gaze
Where the dire eagle, prompt her prey to
seize,
Ugsheath'd her claws, and plied her bloody
beak;
Then view her mount into the solar
blaze,
And, north away, on rapid pinion break,
Where her vast cyrie hung across Bena-
ruon's peak."

Ibid.

"Oft thro' the openings of the steepy
wood,
Ere at his heels their horns the huntsmen
wound,
The stag peep'd forth, and quak'd; then
listening stood,
As if he lov'd the music of the hound.
And then each murmur, sinking all
around,
Died fast away, then rose in one full
swell—
The whole troop tramping over nearer
ground,
While down the impending crags they
reach'd the dell,
Where, fronting the proud dome, the vil-
lage shadow fell.

Now shouts redoubled! All in wide array,
Steeds smooked, hounds struggled thro'
the brook below;

The stag turn'd round infuriate; and at bay
To many a beagle dealt a deadly blow;
And, at his throat as hung the deep-
mouth'd foe,

Sprang desperate thro' the gateway at one
dash—

Down fell the prong'd portcullis! Then,
I trow,

A hern-plumed horseman, 'midst the horrid
clash

Was torn asunder, quick as forked light-
nings flash." *The Minstrel.*

In a future letter, I will furnish you,
if you please, from the same authors,
with some fine specimens of still-life
painting.

Your's,
ETONENSIS.

Windsor, Dec. 8, 1818.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING had a number of *dis-*
advantages lately on account of
the foggy days, I beg leave to send you
the advantages attending one, which
you will greatly oblige me by inserting
in your valuable Magazine.

A CONSTANT READER.

HOW common a vestibule to British
conversation, how frequent a subject of
melancholy exclamation, on the acci-
dental meeting of Englishmen, is the
presence of a fog!—"In the gloomy
depth of winter, alas!" (I have heard
them, or have fancied I heard them,
say) "this dæmon rises from the shel-
ter of the reedy marsh and the deep
river, and under the cover of night-
darkness, slowly bends his lowering
flight towards the haunts of men, and
there sits, with wings of vapour, hatch-
ing dimness and dullness, crossness of
temper and catarrhs!"—"The metropo-
lis of Spain was scarcely more dejected
at the presence of the troops of Gaul,
than that of Great Britain is oppressed
by the occasional dominion of a fog.
And the Englishman views the aerial
tyrant collect his forces, and reluctantly
evacuate London before the piercing
shafts of Phæbus, with scarcely less
satisfaction than the Castilian saw the
lingering rear guards of his foes quit
Madrid, at the approach of Wellington.
Amidst all the distressed feelings which
pervade the capital of Great Britain,

when this "foul spirit loads the air,"
why do I feel tranquil and serene?
Is it that I dislike sunshine and a fine
atmosphere?—I am passing fond of
both.—Am I more philosophical than
my neighbours?—There can be no ex-
ercise for philosophy where there ex-
ist no painful sensations to be sub-
dued.—How then may this be?—Let
me attempt a vindication of myself.

A London fog possesses all the ad-
vantages of temporary solitude, com-
bined with the opportunity of instant
immersion into society; and it is pec-
uliarly favourable to weakly eyes and
to meditation. It is, besides, the pa-
tron of mathematics,—the very nurse of
the abstract sciences; and for the *clear-*
est demonstrations and most *brilliant*
conclusions (I will venture to say) we
are indebted to the *gloom* and the *dull-*
ness of fogs.

Positions so obvious need, methinks,
be only touched upon to receive univer-
sal assent. Let me just call to your re-
collection (gentle readers) the situation
in which each of you must have found
himself, upon throwing open his shutters
on a November morning, and finding
the fair front of Nature screened by
the vapoury curtain. Do you not
(when you can) betake yourselves to
sober studies, and become votaries of
science, as it were, *ex necessitate rei*?
—Who does not find it, upon such
days, an effort of heroism to pass his
threshold?

Truly a fog, although the *dullest*,
is, at the same time, one of the most
insinuating of natural phenomena. Its
instantaneous effect upon the lungs,
bowels, nose, and all the other organs
carefully detailed in the almanack,
are clamoured to us in the hoarse
coughs, deep grumbings, and sharp
sneezings, which smile our startled
ears from all quarters. And, indeed,
we now and then perceive a portion
of this terrestrial cloud to have so
intimately enveloped the human brain,
that, notwithstanding the most mon-
strous effects, not a portion of any
thing in the nature of light can ever
penetrate to, or contrive to emanate
from, the cerebellum. Whether such
pernicious vapour finds its way through
the nasal foramina, or the auricular
passages, is still matter of acrimo-
nious disquisition among anatomists.
Decisive evidence of this singular cas-
ualty, however, appears in the many
unlaughly examples to be found

among the phlegmatic inhabitants of the Batavian marshes. But, on the other hand, it is undoubtedly true, that where the contact of the mist is confined to the exterior of the cranium, it operates upon the mind in a manner similar to that in which immersion into cold water acts upon the body; it repels and imprisons all the ideas that would otherwise expand and dissipate. It condenses and braces the faculties, which are generally rarified into thin air by a clear and powerful sun. The mind possesses, therefore, tenfold powers to bear upon any particular object.

Wrapped in the friendly cloak of a fog, the sober votary of Mammon, (I beg pardon—I would say the man of business) may pass to his point without being offended by the flare of fashion, or interrupted by the impertinent tenderness of friends, solicitous to ascertain the state of his pulse; and the abstracted man of books may solve a problem, or conduct an argument, in thoughtless Bond-street or anxious Cheap-side. Unseeing and unseen, he creates no deadly feud, by neglect to return the courtesy of the doffed hat, or to honour any other draft upon his politeness at sight; nor does he fear any annotations, by his fellow pedestrians, upon his rent raiment or ungartered hose.

Athens, whose foggy climate so materially contributed to place her above even the competition of all succeeding nations (except our own), well knew and prized her advantage! In the judgment of the Athenians, the owl was the bird of wisdom; she loves the twilight, and dimness, and fog. In the face of day her faculties are rendered lethargic, and her eyes, which are bright and clear in the evening, or in a palpable mist, are closed by the sun-beam. Moreover, how large a source of the sublime is the obscure. Where could a Pindar be expected to arise, save only in cloudy Bœotia? And if Milton has happened to transcend the poets of Greece in awful grandeur of sentiment, let it not, in common justice, be forgotten, that modern travellers have discovered England to be more blessed with foggy weather than Achaia. The king of the gods himself thought the best palace in which to exercise his wisdom was a mist; as we may not unreasonably infer from

the title* given to Jove by the father of epic poetry.

Numerous other instances might be mentioned in support of the foregoing observations;—but it must be ascribed, in due course, to the narrow limits of the paper on which I am inditing, and not to inability, that such examples are not here adduced.

Surely, all circumstances considered, it was a beneficent act of Providence which placed our island in the bosom of the Atlantic; so that, whether the west wind or the east prevail; and either from the American or from the European continent, we should never fail to receive our due allowance of vapour. Amidst all the blessings which geographers have ascribed to Great Britain, methinks this advantage is strangely slurred over. Let us, at least, my gentle readers, not despise our sombre friend, I beseech you; but whilst the Persian prostrates himself before the gaudy god of day, let us, as Englishmen, hail, with reverential gratitude, our fellow-native of Albion—a fog!

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have inserted an incorrect story of the late Rev. Mr. Romaine, in the European Magazine for November 1818, I here send it you, as it is given in his life by the late Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cadogan, which I hope you will insert, as a correction.

"The Rev. Dr. G. and the Rev. Mr. J. were walking together in Cheap-side, when the sight of Mr. Romaine, at a distance, gave rise to the following conversation:

"Mr. J.—There is Mr. Romaine—Do you know him?

"Dr. G.—No. I have no personal acquaintance with him.

"Mr. J.—Does he know you personally?

"Dr. G.—I am not sure that he does;—Have you any knowledge of him?

"Mr. J.—Yes. Some years ago we were very intimate, and he has been at my house some days together; I will speak to him.

"As Mr. Romaine came near, he was addressed by Mr. J. in this manner:—
"How do you do, Mr. Romaine? I do not know whether you forget one

* Νεφέληγεῖτα Ζεὺς.

Ilom.

William J—, I do not forget you." —To which Mr. Romaine replied, "No, nor my Master either I hope." Without waiting for a reply, he passed on, as he would frequently do when he met his most intimate friends, for he had a great aversion to stop talking in the street. He was known to have a great respect for the person he then addressed, and he had an habitual custom of speaking in a brief laconic style.

LECTOR:

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH AFRICA, &c.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE Society of Encouragement for National Industry in France, has granted prizes for various discoveries in the arts and sciences; but I wish Government, or some society of our own country, would offer a liberal prize for the best mode of colonizing Africa, and for ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants of that vast and little known continent. A well digested plan for the discovery of this continent might be followed by the most desirable events. The efforts of the African Association, have, to say the least, been lamentably disastrous. Little good can be anticipated from the efforts of solitary or scientific travellers, in a country where science is not cultivated, and where the travellers know little or nothing of the general* language of Africa, nor of the manners and dispositions of the natives.

A knowledge, therefore, of the African Arabic, appears indispensable to this great undertaking; and it should seem, that a commercial adventurer is much more likely to obtain his object than a scientific traveller, for this plain reason:—

Because it is much easier to persuade the Africans that we travel into their country for the purposes of commerce, and its result, *profit*, than to persuade them, that we are so anxious to ascertain the course of their rivers, &c.

Accordingly, it was justly observed

by the natives of Congo, when they learned that Major Peddie came not to trade nor to make war, "*What then come for? only to take walk and make book.*"

I do not mean now to lay down a plan for the colonization of Africa, or for opening an extensive commerce with that vast continent, but I would suggest the propriety of the method, by which the East India Company govern their immense territories. I think their allowing no European to reside or travel in the colony without permission of the Government, tends to the prosperity and to the durability of the Company. I would wish to see an *African Company formed on an extensive scale, with a large capital*. I am convinced, that such a Company would be of more service to the commerce of this country than the present *India trade*, where the natives, *without being in want of many of our manufactures*, surpass us in ingenuity. But the Africans, on the contrary, *are in want of our manufactured goods*, and give immense sums for them. According to a late author, who has given us the fullest description of Timbuctoo‡ and its vicinity, a plattilia is there worth 50 Mexico dollars, or 20 mizams of gold, each mizam being worth two and a half Mexico dollars: a piece of Irish linen of ordinary quality, and measuring 25 yards, is worth 75 Mexico dollars; and a quintal of loaf sugar is worth one hundred Mexico dollars. Now if we investigate the parsimonious mode of traversing the Desert by the Arabs, we shall find (by the same author's notes and manuscripts collected during his residence as agent for Holland, and general merchant at Agadeer in Suse, which manuscripts I have been allowed to peruse) that a journey of 1500 English miles, is performed from Fas to Timbuctoo, at the rate of 40s. sterling per quintal; so that loaf sugar (a weighty and bulky article) can be rendered from London at Timbuctoo, through Tetuan and Fas, including the expense of a land carriage of about 1500 miles, at about 6l. per quintal; thus:—

The general language of Africa is the Western Arabic, with a knowledge of which language a traveller may make himself intelligible wherever he may go, either in the Negro Countries of Sudan, in Egypt, Abyssinia, Sahara, or Barbary.

* See New Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, article Africa, page 98.

‡ See the Account of Timbuctoo, appended to Jackson's Account of Marecco, chap. 13th.

	s. d.
Refined Sugar, shipping price in London.....	70 0 per cwt.
Duty on importation in any part of Marocco, 10 per cent.	7 0
Freight, &c. 5 per cent.	3 6
Land carriage to Timbuctoo	40 0
	<hr/> 120 6

So that if 100 lb. loaf sugar, rendered at Timbuctoo, cost 120s. 6d., and sells there for 100 Mexico dollars, a 4s. 6d. each, or for 22l. 5s. there will result a profit of 270 per cent.

The profit on fine goods, such as the linens before mentioned, is still more considerable, being not subject to so heavy a charge or per centage for carriage. The immense quantity of gold dust and gold bars that would be brought from Timbuctoo, Wangara, Gana, and other countries, in exchange for these merchandize, would be incalculable, and has perhaps never yet been contemplated by Europeans. In the same work above noticed, 3d edition, page 289, will be found a list of the various merchandize exportable from Great Britain, which suit the market of the interior of Africa or Sudan, and also a list of the articles which we should receive in return for these goods.

Plans to penetrate to the mart of Timbuctoo, which would supply Houssa, Wangara, Gana, and other districts of Sudan with European merchandize, have been formed; but if a treaty of commerce were made with any of the Negro kings, these plans would be subject to various impediments.

The goods, in passing through hostile territories, (these sovereigns living in a state of continual warfare with each other) would be subject to innumerable imposts (not to say impositions). It would therefore be expedient to form a plan whereby the goods should reach Timbuctoo through an eligible part of the Desert; but some persons who have been in the habit of trading for gum to Portendik, have declared the inhabitants of *Sahara* to be a wild and savage race, untractable, and not to be civilized by commerce, or by any other means; this I must beg leave to contradict. The Arabs of *Sahara*, from their wandering habits, are certainly wild, and they are hostile to all who do not understand their language; but if two or three Europeans,* capable of

* Not Jews because the Arabs of the Desert have a great contempt for them.

holding colloquial intercourse with them, were to go and establish a factory on their coast, and then suggest to them the benefits they would derive, being the carriers of such a trade as is here contemplated, their ferocity would forthwith be transferred into that virtue, in the practice of which they so eminently excel—*Hospitality*; and the most inviolable alliance might be formed with such a people. I speak not from the experience of books, but from an actual intercourse, and from having passed many years of my youth among them. An advantageous spot might be fixed upon on the western coast, from which the caravans or Akkabas would have to pass through only one tribe, and that with perfect safety, and subject to no impost whatever; neither would they be subject to any duty on entering the town of Timbuctoo, as they would go in at the *Bebsahara*, or gate of the Desert, which exempts them from duty or imposts.

That civilization would be the result of commerce, and that the trade in slaves would decrease with the increase of our commerce with these people, there can be little doubt; and independent of the advantages of an extensive commerce, the consolation would be great to the Christian and the philosopher, of having converted millions of brethren made in the perfection of God's image, and endowed with reason, from barbarism to civilization!! Let us hope then, that some of the intelligent readers of your interesting pages will direct their attention to this great national object, and produce an eligible and well-digested plan for the cultivation of a mutual intercourse, through the medium of commerce with Africa, and for the civilization of that hitherto neglected continent.

VASCO DE GAMA.

Eton, 9th Feb. 1849.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

BY sparing a corner of your next Magazine for the insertion of the following Question, you will confer an obligation on Your humble servant,

And constant reader, W. W.

QUESTION.—Whereabouts in a right line joining the centres of the earth and moon must an observer be placed, so that the sum of the apparent diameters of these bodies may be the least possible?

SKETCH OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.

(Continued from page 40.)

LETTER IV.

DEAR SIR,

AS there was no regular conveyance from hence to Rome, it was deemed advisable to purchase a carriage, which was accordingly done; and we made the necessary preparations for our departure. At four o'clock, the following morning, we were on the road.

From Pisa to Siena we passed through a country disgraced by bad roads, and I may add, almost destitute of cultivation. On our arrival, one of our companions was taken suddenly ill, and we determined to stay the night. The loneliness of the streets as we entered, appeared extraordinary; but on arriving at the inn, a great concourse of people in their best dresses were seen returning from a tournament which had just taken place. Upon enquiry we were informed that this was an annual fête held in honour of the Virgin. Afterwards appeared the victors dressed after the manner of the ancient Romans, and led triumphantly amidst the noise of trumpets, and the shouts of multitudes, followed by carriages filled with ladies richly dressed, and by pedestrians of the highest respectability. In the evening, bon fires illuminated the city, the streets were crowded with persons of every description; and during the night, the serenades that were occasionally sung under the shrine of the Virgin, which was opposite our windows, were extremely pleasing.

Siena is built on the crater of a volcano. The streets are airy, and the buildings handsome. The following singular epitaph was copied by a late traveller from a church in this place. "Wine gives life; it was death to me. I could not behold the morning in a sober state. Even my bones are now thirsty. Stranger! sprinkle the grave with wine; empty the cup, and go. Farewell, ye drinkers!" We started early the following morning, and passing through a large and noble gate, left Siena and its gaities.

The rich colours of the rising sun contrasted with the barren hills, rendered the scenery very grand. Between Montaroni and Buonconvento, the near fore wheel of the carriage came off. The wooden axle having become rotten, broke; and the only person capa-

ble of repairing it was the blacksmith, who resided three miles off. We, however, despatched the postilion for him, and in the course of two hours, our vulcan arrived to remedy the defect. At Buonconvento, the Emperor Henry VIIIth, is said to have been poisoned by a Dominican Monk, while administering the sacrament to him.

La Poderina was very gay when we passed through it; it was the day of the fair, and the peasants were dressed in their best attire. Between this place and Ricorsi, the wheel again came off as we were descending a hill. No blacksmith was to be had; the postilions either from ignorance or design, appeared as little concerned as if nothing had happened, and left us to mend the carriage in our own way, without taking the least trouble to assist us. Radiconfani is situated on a hill which we were some time in ascending. The country around is grand; many of the mountains are crowned with castles, or encircled midway by a zone of clouds. Near the summit of the hill which commands the town, are the remains of houses, formerly the retreat of banditti. When we arrived at the village, the band was playing on the green and gave it a cheering aspect. The impositions which were practised upon us, however, were very numerous; in the first place, "you have no drag chain, the postilion will not go without one; you must buy a rope as a substitute, or remain where you are." "Five pauli for the military for guarding the road Signore." The police claimed the privilege of drinking at our expense, while a host of beggars loudly demanded charity of us. This ruffled our tempers, and caused the journey to be irksome, as night had already set in. The moon which had till then been obscured by passing clouds, "unveiled her peerless light, and o'er the dark her silver mantle threw." We descended mountains of the most fearful elevation, crossed the beds of rivers which had been dried up by the excessive heat; when in traversing a plain by a most rugged road, our carriage greatly to our mortification, once more broke down. We were now in a painful situation; darkness prevailed, except as it was occasionally relieved by vivid flashes of lightning. What was to be done? the postilion threatened to leave us, telling us at the same time that if we remained long we should certainly be murdered: at the sound of

that word our valet in great consternation began crossing himself, and uttering ejaculations for his safety. With the rope we had purchased at Radiconfani, we endeavoured to repair our shattered equipage, but to no purpose: the rope broke and the carriage fell. This it is, thought I, to travel in a classic country. At last, however, we were again in motion, after much labour and a great deal of vexation; but every effort we made to advance was defeated. After some time, our valet informed us that the nearest habitation was four miles off. We immediately despatched him thither, in order to obtain assistance, whilst we remained to take care of the carriage. The ropes which fastened our luggage, now came into use; these being of some length we endeavoured to tie the wheel in such a manner to the carriage, that it should not easily break again; and in this way did we travel for upwards of two hours. We at length arrived at the cottage. The carriage was now to be mended by ourselves with the old piece of iron that had been used before, but which had been fortunately preserved: two or three stout nails accomplished the business, and purchasing some wine to recruit our poor valet's spirits, who by the bye raised them too highly, we travelled slowly on till we arrived at Pontecentino. At this place we had great difficulty in rousing the postillions from their slumbers; and worn out with fatigue, anxiety, and the accidents which had befallen us, we would gladly have halted all night, could we have obtained the necessary accommodation. The next post brought us to Acquapendente, where we determined to have the carriage properly repaired, which was accordingly done the following morning. Here, for three beds one night, bad bread, wretched cheese, and worse coffee, we had to pay most exorbitantly.

Acquapendente stands on an elevated plain, and the soil from hence towards Rome is of a volcanic nature. In the neighbourhood of St. Lorenzo, the road abounds with natural caverns in the rocks, and with artificial grottos; the former have a dreadful similarity to the dens of robbers; the latter serve for the retreat of shepherds and labourers, and for keeping their implements of husbandry. It is by no means desirable to travel this road by night: the veturi-

noes avoid it as much as possible on account of banditti.

The Lake of Bolsena is nearly thirty miles in circumference, it contains two small inhabited islands, and is supposed to be situated in the crater of a volcano. The country about this lake presents views as beautiful as any we had witnessed in Italy. Montefiascone is situated on a hill, but its approach is through a thick wood which is represented to be of great antiquity; it looks well and has the appearance of a large city. The dome of the church forms a grand and principal feature. The wines are good but not of such a rich quality as formerly.

Viterbo is situated at the foot of Mount Cimino. It is surrounded with gardens ornamented with fountains, and filled with elegant buildings. The streets are paved with large flat pieces of lava from four to eight feet in length. It is famous for its iron. We were drawn hence by four fine mules, driven by a lively postillion, who amused with his jokes and drollery, but his best trick was, that of making us pay for a bottle of the muscatel wine, which he and his companion drank for us. On descending the mountain which brings us to Ronciglione, we traversed the banks of the Lake of Vico, surrounded by hills crowned with wood. This Lake forms a fine basin of three miles in circumference.

From Monterosi to Baccano, we traversed a continuation of highlands strongly impregnated with volcanic matter. Between this place and Rome, the hind wheel suddenly gave way, and we were obliged to repair it with a piece of walking stick kindly given us by a passing traveller. We were now on the Campagna di Roma, which is as destitute of beauty as it is of cultivation. This dreary waste without an object of interest except a distant perspective of the cupola of St. Peter's, opened an entrance into IMPERIAL ROME, rich with so many political and moral associations.

It is desirable for travellers in visiting a city of such celebrity, first to examine the ancient works of art, and then to proceed to those of a modern date; by this arrangement the ideas connected with both will be more vivid, and the mind will be assisted in their discrimination.

We sallied from our lodgings down

the 11 Corso without taking notice of any thing excepting the column of Antoninus, which we ascended in order to obtain a general idea of the city, and crossing the Capitoline Hill, reached the site of the once renowned Forum. What, alas! did it now present to us! A plain covered with straw and rubbish; here and there the remains of a column, or a mutilated portico, asses ranging the walks of philosophers, monks practising their impositions where sages had legislated; and prisoners in chains clearing the original pavement, and inviting strangers to purchase pieces of porphyry and other remains which they had discovered. At the foot of the Capitoline hill at a little to the left of the ancient structure, stands the Arch of Septimius Severus, which is still in good preservation. The brazen letters have however been removed. The foundation is several feet below the surface: it has been cleared by order of the present Pope, who has also caused it to be surrounded by a wall. A little to the right stands a single pillar, called the temple of Phocis, as if to announce to posterity the fate of its other members. The Portico to the Temple of Concord is still remaining, though much decayed, it consists of eight pillars of the Ionic order. Between the Capitol and the Palatine Hill, appear the remains of a Temple dedicated to Jupiter Stator; they consist of three columns of the Corinthian Order, and are considered its finest model. Time will, I fear, shortly level them also, as they are obliged to be fastened together with iron cramps. Nearly opposite this ruin, are the remains of a Temple dedicated to Antoninus and Faustina. The Portico composed of ten columns of solid black marble, anciently called *Lapis Caristius*, is in a very decayed state: a church attached to the Portico has been erected out of its ruins. A little farther to the left, stands the magnificent ruin of the Temple of Peace, of which only three arches remain. The single remaining pillar was placed in front of the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, crowned with the figure of the Virgin. This beautiful Temple was entirely burnt down during the reign of Commodus. Directly opposite stood Nero's Golden House, which was demolished by order of Vespasian, as being "too sumptuous even for a Roman Emperor." The arch of Titus terminates the other end of the Forum, the basso relievo were

undergoing a repair which caused them to be covered during our visit to Rome. It is said that the Jews will never pass under this arch on account of its having been erected to commemorate the destruction of their temple, and their commonwealth.

I remain, dear Sir, &c. &c.

R. C. M.

RECIPES.

No. XXV.

CURE OF CORNS.

EVERY one knows that the surface of the body is covered, above the true skin, by the cuticle or scarf skin. This is a thin membrane, save when it is exposed to pressure and rubbing (friction). In this case, it becomes much thickened and hardened, as on the soles of the feet, and on the palms of the hands. And it is not unworthy of remark, that the induration is in direct proportion to these agents; i. e. to the exigency. But there is a *morbid induration* when the pressure exceeds, or is applied where it is not ever necessary. In this case, the distinguishing name of Corns has been applied to the diseased parts.

Every one who has seen a poultice applied, may remark, that it had the effect of softening, generally of detaching, the cuticle. Now, let a poultice of such size and consistence as will preserve its moisture around the part, be applied to the offending corn at bed time: on the following morning the greater part of the indurated cuticle (the corn) may be removed by the fingers. A little spermaceti ointment may be used during the following day, or the part may be entirely neglected. It may in some cases be necessary, to repeat this process once or twice, and the cure is safe, easy, and certain.

M. A.

TO EXTRACT GREASE OR STAINS FROM MOURNING.

Take a good handful of fig leaves, boil them in two quarts of water till the quantity is reduced to a pint, put it in a bottle for use. This liquor will take any stains or spots of grease out of ladies mourning dresses, such as bombasins, crape cloth, &c. it is only necessary to rub the soiled part with a sponge dipped in the liquor.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XLIX.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years ended 5th January, 1818, and 5th January, 1819; and the total Produce of the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes; as also the total Produce of the Customs and Excise.

REVENUE—Distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes.	Year ended 5th Jan. 1818.	Year ended 5th Jan. 1819.
Customs	£. 6,889,975	7,886,416
Excise	16,370,854	18,918,450
Stamps	6,337,421	6,391,270
Post-Office	1,338,000	1,339,000
Assessed Taxes	6,127,529	6,217,594
Land Taxes	1,163,320	1,209,682
Miscellaneous	492,872	368,083
Unappropriated War Duties	1,062,073	85,100
Total to Consolidated Fund	39,782,014	42,445,595
ANNUAL DUTIES, to pay off Bills.		
Customs	2,871,505	2,109,810
Excise	258,131	546,740
Pensions, &c.		16
Total Annual Duties	3,129,636	2,656,566
Permanent and Annual Duties	42,911,680	45,102,161
WAR TAXES.		
Excise	3,097,312	3,399,260
Property	1,268,458	481,539
Total War Taxes	4,365,770	3,880,799
Total Revenue; distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes	47,277,450	48,982,960
REVENUE—distinguishing the Customs and Excise.		
Total Produce of Customs, as particularized as above ..	9,761,480	9,996,226
Total Produce of Excise, as particularized as above	19,726,297	22,894,420
Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed, Property, and Land Taxes; Miscellaneous and Unappropriated Duties, Pensions, &c. as ditto	17,789,673	16,092,384
Total Revenue; distinguishing Customs and Excise	47,277,450	48,982,960
Deduct the Receipt upon Property and Unappropriated War Duties	2,330,531	566,639
Total Revenue, exclusive of Property and Unappropriated War Duties	44,946,919	48,416,321

C. ARBUTHNOT.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, Feb. 1, 1819.

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Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Years ended 5th January, 1818, and 5th January, 1819; as also the total Produce including and excluding the Arrears received upon the War-Duty on Malt and Property.

	Year ended 5th Jan. 1818.	Year ended 5th Jan. 1819.
Customs—Great Britain	£. 9,761,480	9,996,226
Ireland	1,483,804	1,635,470
Total Customs United Kingdom	11,245,284	11,631,696
Excise—Great Britain	19,726,297	22,894,450
Ireland	1,687,941	
Assessed Taxes	442,708	
Excise—Ireland		1,833,474
Assessed Taxes		342,615
Total Excise, United Kingdom, and Assessed Taxes, Ireland	21,856,946	25,070,539
Stamps—Great Britain	6,337,421	6,391,270
Ireland	520,266	509,039
Total Stamps, United Kingdom	6,857,687	6,900,309
Post-Office—Great Britain	1,338,000	1,359,000
Ireland	57,231	46,153
Total Post-Office, United Kingdom	1,395,231	1,385,153
Miscellaneous—Great Britain	492,872	368,099
Ireland	196,058	214,226
Total Miscellaneous, United Kingdom	688,930	582,325
Assessed Taxes—Great Britain	6,127,529	6,217,594
Land Taxes—Ditto	1,163,320	1,209,682
Property Tax—Ditto	1,268,458	481,539
Unappropriated Duties—Ditto	1,062,073	85,100
Total Revenue, including arrears of war duty on malt and property	51,665,458	53,563,937
Deduct arrears of these duties	2,330,531	566,639
Total Revenue, excluding arrears of war-duty on malt and property	49,334,927	52,997,298

C. ARBUTHNOT.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, Feb. 1, 1819.

An Account of the Unfunded Debt in Eschequer Bills, outstanding on the 5th Day of January, 1819.

Under what Acts issued.	On what Funds charged, and the Amount to be issued under each Act.	Amount Outstanding,
48 Geo. 3. cap. 3, continued per 55 Geo. 3, cap. 16; and further continued per 56 Geo. 3, cap. 7, until 5th April, 1818	Supplies, A. D. 1818, £9,000,000 If not paid thereout, on any Monies of the Consolidated Fund, which may subsequently be unappropriated.	3,000,000
56 Geo. 3. cap. 14	Supplies, A.D. 1818, 6,000,000	3,400,000
57 Geo. 3. cap. 2	Do. Do. 24,000,000	6,516,000
16	Do. Do. 18,000,000	5,345,100
80	Do. Do. 9,000,000	263,000
58 Geo. 3. cap. 3	Malt, &c. Do. 3,000,000	447,000
4	Supplies, A.D. 1819, 30,000,000	21,054,300
86	Do. Do. 11,600,000	3,630,000
		<hr/> 43,655,400

Eschequer Bill Office,
6th Feb. 1819.

WM. WATERFIELD, Accountant.

E. H. NEVINSON,
H. JADIS,

SINGULAR FATE OF MOST OF THE CELEBRATED FRENCH GENERALS, WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

General DUMOURIER, exiled from France, now has a pension of 1,200*l.* per annum from the British Government.

LUCKNER,

CUSTINE,

HOUGHARD,

BIRON Duc de Lauzun,

WESTERMAN,

RONNIN,

ROSSIGNOL,

MIRANDA, a native of Caraccas, died lately in Cadiz a State prisoner.

HOCHÉ, poisoned.

CHAMPIONNET, ditto.

KLEBER, assassinated in Egypt.

PICHEGRU, exiled from his country, afterwards strangled.

BRUNE, assassinated at Avignon, in 1815.

MALET and LAHORIE (the latter implicated in George's conspiracy, but fled from France), shot for attempting to subvert the Government of Buonaparte in 1812.

NEY, shot in 1815, during the Government of Louis XVIII.

MOUTON DUVERNET, ditto, in 1815.

MURAT, shot by order of the King of Naples, after having himself been sovereign of that country.

MOREAU, exiled from his country, and killed in battle in the war carried on against France, in 1813.

BERTHIER, thrown out of a window and killed, his murderers not known.

The following are at present exiled from France:—GROUCHY, VANDANNE, THUREAU, SAVARRY (Duc de Rovigo), SOULT, HUMBERT, BERTRAND, LEFEVRE, DESNOUETTES, and the brothers LALLEMAND.

INTERESTING TO GARDENERS,

It has been satisfactorily proved, that the ammoniacal liquor produced in the manufactory of gas from coal, will effectually extirpate the grub and other worms, which so often destroy the rising hopes of the gardener, particularly in his early crops. So far is the liquid from injuring the tenderest plant, that it seems rather to invigorate it than otherwise.

DROWNING PREVENTED.

When seized with cramp^s in swimming, it may be driven away by turning upon the back, and giving the limb affected a sudden, vigorous, and violent shock in the air, which may readily be done when in this position, and many lives be thus saved.—*Dr. Frank's Memoirs*, Vol. III.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1819.

QUID LIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Second Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor. By James Morier, Esq. 4to.

NOTHING, perhaps, tends more powerfully to promote this country's rapid advances towards science and knowledge, than that unwearied ardour, and undaunted perseverance, displayed by her sons in their travels through foreign countries. The publication of their researches, the investigations they have pursued, and the fresh light thrown by them upon the laws, manners, and customs of the people they have visited, follow in course, and fill up the measure of good we have above proposed. We write not of that bookmaking class, who in their "Visits" and "Revisits" to the capital of a neighbouring country, thrust their twice-told tale of vapidity and folly upon the public attention, to gratify an idle vanity, or repay them the expenses of their profitless journey. It is true, the pages of these latter gentry may dissipate the ennui of a vacant five minutes, but this is all, their communications are as trifling as their subjects trite. How different are the feelings with which we peruse the volumes of a Clarke, or a Morier. From them we know we shall derive a homied store of information of Hymettian flavour, and plentifully fill the cells of acquired knowledge. The recent publication of Mr. Morier's *Second Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor*, will fully justify our previous assertions. The fame and celebrity so justly awarded to this gentleman for his former work, by the profound learning, science, and investigation, he then evinced, made us eagerly peruse this second volume; and the high expectations we had

formed have been fully realized, nay even surpassed. Mr. Morier has again conferred an important benefit, not alone to European literature, but to the literature of the whole world. Perhaps no one was better qualified for the arduous task than himself; for joined to an intimate acquaintance with the modern Oriental languages, Mr. Morier was not less well versed in the classical languages of antiquity. He possessed, moreover, an unbounded thirst for knowledge, a mind active and ardent in research, and which was not to be checked by ordinary difficulties, or impeded by the obstacles thrown in his way by bigotted, ignorant, and superstitious nations. His investigations he has, therefore, pursued with a success unparalleled, and which seem to have fully rewarded the enterprising spirit in which they were undertaken. We do not pretend to say, but that perhaps he derived many advantages from the official situation he held during the period of time occupied in his journey, and from the friendly connexions which were then established between England and Persia. Still it requires a very different temperament of disposition, than that we in general meet with, to improve such facilities, and turn them profitably to account. Mr. Morier has seldom relied upon hearsay communications, which too often, like the false glare of the "Will-o'-the-Wisp," deceive the too credulous traveller. He has rather anxiously endeavoured to be an eye-witness of all that he relates, and to rest his faith solely upon the convictions of self-evidence. He sanctions by his testimony much of Sir John Chardin's valuable information, although in two instances he has corrected the errors

of that celebrated traveller; namely, his accounts of Casora, and the thirty-six columns of black marble which Chardin was told existed at Artaxata, but which Mr. Morier has not been able to discover, or obtain any accredited tradition of from the inhabitants of that city. Mr. Morier has illustrated, with considerable ability and ingenuity, many passages of scriptural history, and discovered in many of the Oriental customs of the modern day a strong affinity with those of the Jewish Hierarchy. He has likewise interpreted several passages of the historian Herodotus, which the scholar will find worthy of his attention. We cannot too much admire the simple unaffected style of his narration, the language of which is always intelligible, and the meaning plain. His pencil has been likewise employed in tracing several, we are told faithful, sketches, and views of the scenery of those countries, and which form a very valuable addition to the work. We shall not attempt, from our confined limits, to make any extracts, which at best would give our readers but a very faint idea of the whole work, but sincerely recommend it to their attention, as combining great depth of learning with extensive information.

The Friend: A Series of Essays to aid in the Formation of fixed Principles in Politics, Morals, and Religion, with Literary Amusements interspersed. By S. J. Coleridge. 3 vols.

WE know not whether we shall impair the high estimation in which our Literary Review is held, when we honestly confess, that had it not been for the republication of the present work, we should still have remained in the most profound ignorance of its pre-existence. But such is the naked truth; and indeed this confession the author has himself anticipated, and almost prevented our avowal that we were not among the "scanty number" of its former circulation. We are, however, indebted for the confession, as it will serve as a protecting armour of defence from the "arrowy sight" which would otherwise have been directed against us. But surely this seeming neglect and indifference which attended its former introduction into the world, cannot be attributed to any want of interest in the work itself, as

it affords abundant matter for the deep and intelligent reader. Neither was its author an upstart in literature, or one who was about to flesh his sword in the field of letters. On the contrary, rather, his shield was emblazoned with the heraldry of his prowess, and his name associated with the captains of the day, while his former achievements ranked high in public estimation. Or, to speak without metaphor, his poetical, as well as prose, works, had been universally read, and as universally admired; and were destined to form, in after ages, a bold specimen of the literature of the nineteenth century. We are still at a loss, therefore, to assign the real cause for the former limited circulation of "*The Friend*," which no surmises of our own can satisfactorily account for. But, according to the old adage, "*Better late than never*;" and we are confident our readers will join in hearty concurrence with our exclamation, when they shall have perused the work itself. There is much matter dispersed throughout these volumes, which will not bear a transient view, or a rapid perusal. A close and accurate attention, joined with calm and dispassionate feelings, wholly divested of prejudice, will rather oftentimes be required in the examination of many propositions advanced by the author. Much abstract reasoning and nice deductions might be produced from some of his data, and furnish prolific subjects for the display of argumentative subtlety. We question, indeed, whether we have always thoroughly comprehended his meaning, or whether, in reducing his theories to *anticipated practice*, we have not frequently (to ourselves at least) rendered intricacy more intricate. We had not intended making any extracts, but we have been induced from our purpose by the beautiful simplicity of the idea, and striking force conveyed in the following passage:

"There never perhaps existed a school-boy who, having, when he retired to rest, carelessly blown out his candle, and having chanced to notice, as he lay upon his bed in the ensuing darkness, the sullen light which had survived the extinguished flame, did not, at some time or other, watch that light as if his mind were bound to it by a spell. It fades and revives—gathers to a point—seems as if it would go out in a moment—again recovers its strength,

day becomes brighter than before: it continues to shine with an endurance, which in its apparent weakness is a mystery—it protracts its existence so long, clinging to the power which supports it, that the observer, who had laid down in his bed so easy-minded, becomes sad and melancholy: his sympathies are touched—it is to him an intimation and an image of departing human life,—the thought comes nearer to him—it is the life of a venerated parent, of a beloved brother or sister, or of an aged domestic; who are gone to the grave, or whose destiny it soon may be thus to linger, thus to hang upon the last point of mortal existence, thus finally to depart and be seen no more. This is nature teaching seriously and sweetly through the affections—melting the heart, and, through that instinct of tenderness, developing the understanding.”

Of all the virtues which influence the human breast, friendship is the most pure and exalted—We worship, venerate, and adore, the proud distinctions of so generous a passion. It is, therefore, with no common feelings, that we point out the amiable candour and steady friendship which guides the pen of Mr. Coleridge in the biography of Sir A. Ball, and whose language does as much honour to his mind as his heart. But we think his remonstrances against the silence of that officer's services are ill-timed, and uncalled-for.—Was a baronetcy, we believe gratuitously conferred, nothing? Was the approbation of his sovereign, expressly conveyed in a letter to that gallant officer, from the Secretary Dundas (we quote from Mr. Coleridge), of no consideration? Was no value to be attached to the free gift of 1000*l*.? Surely these form altogether a most convincing proof of the high estimation in which Sir A. Ball's meritorious conduct was held, and how much his many services were appreciated and acknowledged. The indifferent silence of newspaper reporters cannot be viewed as affecting any officer's services, nor the confined article of an Encyclopedia tend to lower and abase his character. If the ministry neglect to propose the name of such a man to the sovereign, or the sovereign refuse to listen to their proposition, such conduct would well call down reproach and disapprobation. But when, as in Sir A. Ball's case, the reverse is the indisputable fact, we think such

censure unauthorized, wanton, and unprovoked. Abating this single circumstance, “The Friend” has proved a most sociable companion in our library, and afforded us unfeigned pleasure. We have derived much information from its contents—we have been led to investigate many subjects, and in tracing the rivulet's course have approached the well-head of useful knowledge; and we even anticipate much entertainment, when we shall return to a second perusal at no very distant period.

The Gospel Kingdom, considered in respect to some Practical Means of its Advancement.—A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Halstead, in Essex, on the Twenty-fifth of July, 1818, at the Visitation of The Right Honourable and Right Reverend William Lord Bishop of London: the Substance of which was also preached before the University of Cambridge, on the 5th of July, 1818, being Commencement Sunday. By the Rev. Richard Yates, D.D. & F.S.A. Rector of Ashen; Chaplain to his Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea; and Alternate Preacher to the Philanthropic Society. Published by Command of his Lordship, and by Desire of the Clergy of the Deanery of Hedingham. 8vo. 1818.

(Concluded from page 47.)

UNDER the second head of his Discourse, Dr. Yates traces the obstacles which have been throughout all ages opposed to the information, and consequently to the rational happiness, of man—“but these,” says he, “are daily losing their power—Instruction seems rapidly gaining ground upon Ignorance”—“The voice of Instruction now crieth in the wilderness of human passions, ‘Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.’ Darkness and Ignorance shall flee away before the ‘Day spring from on high.’ ‘The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.’

“The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it, and the malice and rage of the Devil,

leagued with the depravity, the folly, the perverseness of man, cannot counteract the benignant, the glorious decree."

After shewing the futility and pernicious tendency of all attempts to reform and benefit man by the sole efforts of human reason and human philosophy, in utter rejection of the doctrines and sanctions of the Gospel, the reverend author makes this admirable deduction, to the convincing force of which we most readily assent—"It is in the spiritual dominion of Christ, and in that alone, that we shall find sufficient energy to effect and secure the subjugation of matter to mind, of passion to reason, and of time to eternity."

The Doctor then dwells at some length upon the leading means and instruments appointed in the moral government of a merciful Providence for the reformation of man, and the ultimate establishment of Messiah's kingdom,—a visible Church—an authorized Ministry—and the written Word.—All these he establishes in their original importance by a very forcible strain of arguments—and then goes on to mention other powerful accessories for carrying into effect the Divine appointment, and promoting the advance of the kingdom of Christ—Such as—

"The extending civilization of modern times.

"The general and increasing diffusion of liberal and scientific knowledge.

"The active commercial intercourse between all parts of the world.

"The invention of the art of printing.

"And the institution of schools, upon an improved method of instruction, for the children of the poor."

We take upon us to quote the observations of the author upon the two last-mentioned points, as containing much interesting matter in reference to the lately introduced system of national instruction, and as placing it in that advantageous light which one would think cannot be denied by any individual who has the slightest portion of intellectual power to discriminate between good and evil, and to decide between the blessing and the curse.

"The art of printing places that invaluable treasure, the sacred Word of God, within the reach of all classes of society; and enables us also to give, with great facility, to our poor bre-

thren, the results of the studies and labours of learned and pious men, in explanation and illustration of the Holy Scriptures. These advantages, without the assistance of the press, could only be obtained by manual transcription, or by oral instruction, and; of course, must be confined to a comparatively limited extent.

"Thus a new and interesting path of duty is opened to all who pray with earnestness and sincerity for the advance of the kingdom of Christ.

"Distributing largely and freely the Sacred Scriptures, is sowing the good seed, that cannot remain unfruitful, but must eventually produce the ripening harvest of piety, gratitude, and righteousness.

"The boasted philosophy of antiquity, it is well known, invited only the superior classes of society to its schools of wisdom. The poor were totally disregarded, as unworthy the notice of the priest, and, below the regard of religion.

"Not so, the Christian Dispensation. Our blessed Saviour himself states it as one of the proofs of his religion, one of the evidences of its divinity,—that 'the poor have the gospel preached unto them.' What an important and dignified character does this stamp upon that very interesting discovery of modern times,—the improved method of teaching, employed in the pious labours of the National Society: by which all the children of the poor, in every parish, may be, and I trust shortly will be, easily, cheaply, and effectually, brought under instruction, and taught to read and to understand the Word of God."

"The Christian charity of these schools, in conjunction with the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures, supplies the means of a large and rapid increase to the kingdom of Christ; and therefore, although comparatively recent, these charitable institutions may be considered as powerful instruments intrusted to our duty and gratitude for carrying forward the purposes of redeeming grace."

Dr. Yates then, in consummation of his reasoning, refers the efficiency of these accessories to the union of them with the primary, the most essential, the indispensable means of grace,—the public ministry of the Word,—the due administration of the Sacraments,—and the public prayers and

praises of the Church:—asserting at the same time, most justly, that the neglect and disuse of public worship must eventually render all other means of Christian instruction inefficient of their beneficial purposes. Hence he takes occasion to remark upon the necessity for building New Churches in those districts in which several hundred thousands of nominal Christians, nominal members of the Church of England, have long been, and still are, without the possibility of attending their parish-church, or receiving instruction and consolation from their parochial Minister.

Upon this head the Reverend Author makes several references to his two publications mentioned in the beginning of this article.—And indeed we regard this Discourse as a most excellent digest of the principles and arguments of both those works,—or, perhaps, we had better said, a most useful improvement of their subject upon spiritual grounds;—We have been edified and informed by the perusal of it, and we most cordially thank the Reverend Author, in the name of both the Ministry and the Members at large of the Established Church, for the pains which he has taken, and the talents he has employed in urging the comprehensive and important words of the text, so impressively, so seasonably, and so appropriately upon the attention and conviction of his hearers and his readers, in language nervous and effective, in argumentation sound and convincing, and in deductions accurate and irrefragable—but, above all, with a Christian fervour and a Ministerial faithfulness that evince not only the zealous and the learned Divine, but the honest and impartial advocate of Truth.—In justification of this laudatory close of our review, we quote the two passages with which he sums up his observations upon the want of parochial edifices for public worship.

“Edifices for public worship are indeed absolutely necessary; but will be of small avail, unless the ministerial offices are zealously, carefully, seriously, impressively performed. The Pastoral Charge is of all other avocations the most useful and interesting, as well as the most sacred and solemn.—‘Occupied in diffusing, inculcating, and defending the saving and consolatory truths of the gospel,—in ad-

monishing error,—repressing crime,—alleviating misery,—and instilling and confirming the sublimest hope, the Minister of the Church of England is, by his profession and employment, the Friend of Humanity, and the Benefactor of his Country.’”

“We have voluntarily taken upon ourselves the awful responsibility: if the heart and the affections be engaged in the cause; if we consider our professional employments, not only the most rational, but also the most pleasant; that which we love, and in which we take delight, will be well done, will be beneficially done. The watchful, the candid, the faithful, the affectionate Pastor, may always hope to be rewarded with his people’s attention, regard, and gratitude. Our Establishment will, in such cases, need no other advocate: its most certain and effectual protection will ever be found, not in reiterated censures of those who refuse to conform, but in giving evidence, undeniable and convincing evidence, of the superiority of our principles, by the superior candour and usefulness, the superior piety and charity, of our lives.” W.

The Elements of Experimental Chemistry. By William Henry, M.D. F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates.

This work was originally a *pocket manual*. The surprising and very important discoveries that have been made in chemical science, have compelled the author (who is known to be one of the most eminent chemists in this country) to enlarge his work in successive editions; and the *eighth* impression, now before us, containing upwards of *eleven hundred* pages, sufficiently attests the high estimation in which it is deservedly held. This edition has been carefully revised and corrected throughout, and every discovery that could possibly be included has been inserted, to a very late date. A copious Appendix of Tables, together with an Index, enhances the utility of Dr. Henry’s work; which, we have no hesitation to say, is the simplest and most perspicuous treatise on experimental chemistry that is extant in our language.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

FEBRUARY 11. After the play of "*Othello*," a new musical farce, entitled, "*High Notions; or, a Trip to Exmouth*," was presented.—The plot is not remarkable for originality, but it is developed by an easy and sprightly dialogue, amusing incidents, and some very pleasing singing. Munden bore the principal part of a vulgar citizen suddenly exalted into rank, and struggling between his original meanness and his new notoriety; Knight was his valet; a foolish factotum; Russell was the intriguing footman of the expelled lover; T. Cooke; Mrs. Alsop, the fashion-bit lady's maid; Miss Cubitt, the lady herself; and Mrs. Bland, the Exmouth landlady. Munden, as *Sir Frederick Augustus Pageant, Baronet!* was, as usual, admirable; and the remainder of the *dramatis personæ* lent their best aid to secure the success with which the piece was honoured. The music, by J. Parry, was very pretty, though not very new, and the Farce itself, we understand, is also written by the same gentleman.

FEB. 15. The long-talked of new Tragedy, of "*Switzerland*," by the celebrated Miss JANE PORTER, was performed for the *first*, and we regret to add, the *LAST* time, this evening; for with the most sincere admiration of the highly distinguished talents of the fair authoress as a novelist, we cannot but acknowledge, that the piece was most deservedly, as it was most completely, condemned. Indeed it would require, we conceive, but little argument to

prove, that those very qualifications which enable Miss Porter to produce a superior novel, the most unfit her to write an effective drama. Of "*Thaddeus of Warsaw*," and her other tales, there can be but one opinion of their excellence, and of "*Switzerland*," there could be but one opinion of its total deficiency of every requisite likely to ensure success as an *acting* play. Any detail of the plot would, of course, be entirely useless, as we cannot attempt to describe, what we candidly confess, we could not understand. Symptoms of disapproval, "*not loud, but deep*," evinced themselves early in the performance, and continued so to increase, as to render the conclusion completely pantomime. The Manager was vociferously called for, though with a highly reprehensible inattention he did not come forward, and the overture to the farce commenced. This appeared a signal for renewed hostilities, and the audience outbrayed the trumpets, and outroared the drums; at length, after a lapse of nearly half an hour, and after making two ineffectual attempts to begin the afterpiece, Mr. S. KEMBLE made his appearance, and stated, that in deference to the public opinion, the Tragedy was *withdrawn*! This restored good humour, and the evening's entertainments then terminated as usual. We have omitted to mention, that a very long dull Prologue was well spoken by Mr. Rae; and a rather better, because shorter, Epilogue, elegantly recited by Mrs. W. West.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

Jan. 25. Brutus—Silver Arrow.

26. Ditto—Ditto.

27. Ditto—Ditto.

28. Ditto—Ditto.

29. Ditto—Ditto.

30. Oratorian.

Feb.

1. Brutus—Ditto.

2. Ditto—Ditto.

3. Ditto—Ditto.

4. Ditto—Ditto.

5. Castle Spectre—Ditto.

6. Brutus—Ditto.

7. Ditto—Ditto.

1819.

Feb. 9. Richard the Third—Silver Arrow.

10. Brutus—Ditto.

11. Othello—High Notions.

12. Brutus—Ditto.

13. New Way to Pay Old Debts—Ditto.

14. Switzerland—Ditto.

15. Brutus—Ditto.

16. Hamlet—Ditto.

17. Brutus—Ditto.

18. John Bull—Ditto.

19. Brutus—Ditto.

20. Heroine—Ditto.

COVENT GARDEN.

JAN. 29. This evening Miss Somerville appeared in *Meg Merrilies*; and if we were to judge from the success of

her efforts, we should say that this is the very line of character for which she is best fitted. She has never, in

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our opinion, merited the title of a first rate actress. That she possesses talent, cannot be questioned; but that she had hitherto misapprehended its extent and its peculiarity, seems equally undeniable. She spoke the part, slightly, in the Scottish dialect, a novelty, however, in the representation of this character, for which the public were indeed prepared, but which they did not much relish.

FEB. 4. To-night, Mr. Hunt made his debut in the character of *Captain Macheath*, in the "*Beggar's Opera*," and was very favourably received, though his powers do not promise to be of that commanding cast, which is required in this remarkable personage. His figure is tall and genteel, and his whole appearance rather prepossessing; his voice, however, is very uneven, some of its notes being remarkably full and sweet, and others, in an equal degree, harsh and unmusical. Perhaps, when he is more accustomed to the house, he may succeed better in the adaption of his tones, but he certainly failed, in not a few instances, to strike our ears with that full volume of tone, which the occasions seemed to demand. One of the most spirited features in the whole, was his execution of "*How happy could I be with either*," and we are disposed to think favourably of his taste; though perhaps that, as well as his voice, may furnish topics to censure as well as praise. He was more than once encored, but the general effect of his vocal exertions was not such as to justify us in predicting any extraordinary career on the authority of this one example.

FEB. 10. This evening a new Tragedy, called "*Evadne, or the Statue*," altered from SHIRLEY'S "*Traitor*," and written by Mr. SHIEL, was performed, for the first time, to a crowded audience. The plot is exorbitantly crowded with trivial incident, and it would require a larger space than we can give to either poetry or poets, to develop its minute philosophy, though something may beceived of its general bearings from this sketch.

Ludovico (Macready), a Neapolitan nobleman of high rank, has formed a design against the life of the reigning Sovereign, and further extended his views to the possession of his throne. Connected with this daring attempt, is another plan; by which he meditates to

obtain the hand of *Evadne* (Miss O'Neil), sister of a nobleman named *Colonna* (Young), to whose love he had formerly aspired, but had been repulsed in all his attempts. These attempts were rendered equally abortive, by the dislike of *Evadne* to *Ludovico*, and by the attachment she felt towards another nobleman named *Vicentio*, (C. Kemble). The treasonous designs of *Ludovico* reach the ear of *Colonna*, who reveals them to the *King* (Abbot), in council, and in the presence of *Ludovico* himself. He contrives to elude this accusation by professions of devotion to his sovereign, by retorting the charge on *Colonna*, and by engaging to render the *King* master of the person of *Evadne*; with this additional triumph, that *Colonna* himself shall conduct his sister to the royal bed. He begins this scheme of mischief by causing a quarrel between *Vicentio* and *Evadne*, in which he is assisted by a lady of higher rank than virtue, named *Olivia* (Mrs. Faucit), and they together contrive, by the most artful expedients, to persuade him that *Evadne*, from whom he had been some months separated, during a residence in Florence, is secretly the mistress of the *King*. He treats her with indignity, and in spite of the efforts of *Evadne*, *Colonna* arrives at the knowledge of his conduct, and challenges him to single combat, in which *Vicentio*, as is supposed, is killed, and *Colonna*, by virtue of a severe law recently passed against duelling, is condemned to death for the murder. He is visited in prison by *Ludovico*, who promises him, in the name of the *King*, full pardon for the offence, on condition that he himself shall conduct his sister to the chamber of the *King*. The noble mind of *Colonna* is roused to madness at this indignity, and he is easily induced, at the suggestion of *Ludovico*, to undertake the murder of his Sovereign, which is rendered, by the proposed interview, a crime of easy perpetration. He is brought by *Ludovico* to the *King's* ante-chamber, where he leaves him; at this moment, *Evadne* appears, and the whole design being disclosed to her, she dissuades *Colonna* from the attempt, and desires to be admitted to an interview with the *King*; this interview takes place in a room filled with statues representing the ancestors of the *Colonna* family; female eloquence and virtue are here exhibited

in the most glowing colours; the mind of the *King* is gradually softened by her representation; and when she expatiates on the noble qualities of her father, who had been his tutor, placing herself by his *statue*, and appealing to that for protection, the monarch is finally subdued and diverted from his purpose. *Colonna* then reveals the designs of *Ludovico*, who, believing them completed, now enters, when, an order is given for securing his person; he makes a desperate effort to kill the *King*, but falls in the attempt by the sword of *Colonna*.

The piece was received with the warmest applause, and appears likely to establish itself as a favourite of more than ordinary duration.

Of the actors we have little to say, but that no author could complain of their not doing him the utmost justice. *Evadne* afforded Miss O'Neil several opportunities for the exhibition of her great excellence in the portraiture of distracted tenderness. Where she endeavours to divert her brother's suspicions from her lover; and where she meets the latter, after being informed that he is to marry another, she was peculiarly happy. Mr. Young was also equally fine in his part. His blunt admonitions, his jealousy of honour, his rage at imputed indignity, his vengeance, and relenting misgivings, were all admirably delineated. It is a perfect conception of character, embodied in a spirited and discriminating execution. Our readers know how high Mr. Macready stands in public estimation; and as *Ludovico* he moulted no feather in his cap. The fierce and terrible have in him their most energetic representative; but we cannot say we are satisfied that he did not overact the traitor. His malignity and remorse-

ness were true to the darkest drawing of the elder poet, but we thought his fawning or sycophancy too notorious. It was what must have awakened suspicion in confiding minds, and must have done more in those who mis-doubted and accused him. The part is that of *Machieval*, and we must have in it finesse as delicate as resolution firm and desperate. In the places where an opportunity was offered, Mr. C. Kemble displayed his accustomed talent; and Mr. Abbott acquitted himself with that ability he so often employs to render secondary, feeble, or disagreeable characters effective on the stage, instead of taking their natural station among the ranks of mediocrity, or in the shades of obscurity.

FEB. 12. A new Farce called "*Place-hunters*," from the prolific pen of Mr. JAMIESON, this evening succeeded Mr. Hunt's improved performance of *Mac-heath*. The point and wit of this trifle, as evinced in the dialogue, were admirable; but whether from a defect in its construction, as being solely written for Mr. Liston, or from what other cause we know not, but the tumult at its close was very considerable, and on its repetition the following evening, it was decidedly, and we fear, irrevocably condemned.

FEB. 16. The new farce of "*Place-hunters*" having been modelled anew, was this evening brought forward as an interlude, under the title of "*How to get a Place*." The principal alteration consists in taking out the character played by Miss Beaumont, in shortening the second and last scenes, and in making Liston successful in his object. Under this form the piece passed off without opposition, but does not appear likely to become a very lasting attraction.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.
Jan. 25. *Romeo and Juliet*—Harlequin Munchausen.
26. *Venice Preserved*—Ditto.
27. *Rob Roy Macgregor*—Ditto.
28. *School for Scandal*—Ditto.
29. *Guy Mannering*—Ditto.
30. No Performance.
Feb. 1. *Jane Shore*—Harlequin Munchausen.
2. *Rob Roy Macgregor*—Ditto.
3. *Point of Honour*—Who's the Dupe!—Ditto.
4. *The Beggar's Opera*—Ditto—Ditto.
5. *Guy Mannering*—Harlequin Munchausen.
6. *Soldier's Daughter*—Harlequin Munchausen.
8. *Jane Shore*—Ditto.

1819.
Feb. 9. *Rob Roy Macgregor*—Harlequin Munchausen.
10. *Evadne*; or, *the Statue*—Who's the Dupe!
11. *Ditto*—*The Libertine*.
12. *Beggars' Opera*—*Placehunters*—Harlequin Munchausen.
13. *Evadne*—*Placehunters*.
14. *Ditto*—Harlequin Munchausen.
15. *Rob Roy Macgregor*—*How to get a Place*—*Sleep Walker*.
17. *Duenna*—*Critick*.
18. *Evadne*—*Barber of Seville*.
19. *The Beggar's Opera*—*How to get a Place*—Harlequin Munchausen.
20. *Evadne*—*Love, Law, and Physic*.
25. *Evadne*—*Bluebeard*.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

FEB. 15. In recording the continued, and even increasing success of Mr. T. Dindin's interesting Romance of "*The Heart of Mid Lothian*," we are happy to avail ourselves of this renewed opportunity, to offer to Miss Taylor those praises which her excellent performance of *Jennie Deans* so peculiarly merits, and which we present with the more pleasure, as being in a line of characters perfectly distinct from those in which she had previously appeared, but in which her success has been as complete as, we must candidly own, it was unexpected.

To "*make assurance, double sure*," however, a new Burletta was produced this evening, under the title of "*The Russian Boy*," founded on Mrs. Ques's admired tale of that name, and possessing, in an eminent degree, all the pathos and interest of its celebrated original. It is almost needless to say, that it was completely successful, as the several performers never appeared to greater advantage; and the scenery was well deserving of that high reputation which is so peculiarly attached to the exhibitions of this Theatre.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

Jan. 25 to 30. Heads and Blockheads—The Heart of Mid Lothian—Rather too bad.
Feb. 1 to 6. Heart of Mid Lothian—Don Giovanni.
8 and 9. Heart of Mid Lothian—Don Giovanni.

1819.

10 to 15. Heads and Blockheads—Heart of Mid Lothian—Duke and the Devil.
15 to 20. Heart of Mid Lothian—Russian Boy.
22 to

POETRY.

THE LYKEWAKE DIRGE.*

THOU hast looked on the wimpling
burn,
Thou hast gather'd the summer fern;
If there never was maiden then
Wept for thee in the trysting glen,
Spirit, pass!

If there never was in thy youth
Thought of joy and speech of truth;
If thou hast sat beneath the aik,
And ne'er pu'd branch for true-love's sake,
Nor linger'd at thy dear one's knee,
Nor thought her beauty best to see,
Pass!—but thou hast not in thy heart
One spark that can from earth depart.

If thou hast never turn'd away
From sunny cleft or greenwood braid,
To look upon the old roof-tree
Where once thy brother dwelt with thee;
If that roof-tree is not more dear
Than marble halls and princely cheer,
O then in heav'n there will nothing be
That can claim brotherhood with thee!

If thou hast look'd on the starry skies,
And wish'd to have their thousand eyes,
To seek and find a lady rare,
That with thy fancy might compare;
Or if thou hast ever ask'd the sun
To lend thee of his day-beams one,
That thou might'st every day be bright,
And carry gladness to her sight;

* Highlanders address such a song to those whose remains they watch. The first lines allude to ceremonies well known in the place of tryst, or assignation.

Pass to heav'n!—for thy dreams have been
Of beauty such as there is seen:
Pass, for on earth thou could'st not find
One woman's love to match thy mind.

If thou hast not thought thy feast was poor
When thy father's friend forgot thy door;
If the hand of a stranger laid the clay
On thy mother's head of silver grey;
If thy sister sat in her woe alone,
And thy brother mourn'd thy cold hearth-stone,

Pass away!—for the chill of death
Has been with thee since thou hadst
breath;

Pass!—thy spirit alone will wait
Naked and cold at heaven's gate!

If thou can'st not call an hour to mind
When thou didst love all human-kind,
Pass!—for thou hast not since thy birth
Once honour'd heav'n or hallow'd earth:
But if thou hast ever hoped and strove
To bind this world in one bond of love,
O keep that hope to eternity!

That hope must stay in heav'n with thee!

Spirit, pass!
V.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a singular circumstance, that the subjoined Stanza of Tasso has never yet been translated. I have ventured to make the attempt; and though I cannot pride myself on my success, yet in soliciting its insertion in your valued Miscellany, I may, perhaps, be the means

of eliciting the efforts of others of your Correspondents. Hoole informs us, that Tasso, when returning to the Court of the Duke of Ferrara, was confined in the hospital of St. Anne, which threw him into despair, and nearly caused a delirium, during which time he wrote the stanza in question.

TU che ne vai in Pindo
Ivi penda mea cetra ad un cipresso,
Salutala in mio nomine, e dille poi
Chio sou dagl'anni e da fortuna oppresso.

STRANGER, who tread'st fair Pindus' brow,

Where the lone cypress waves its bough,
My harp forgotten lies,
Salute it in my name, and say
In grief hath sunk the beaming ray
Of joy, no more to rise.

AT ALBA.

TO *****.

"*Italiam quaro patriam.*"

KNOW'ST thou the land where stately
laurels bloom,
Where orange-groves exhale their rich perfume;

Soft breezes float along the lucid sky,
And all is peace, and joy, and harmony?
Know'st thou that land?—

O thither flee,
And dwell for ever there, my friend, with me.

Know'st thou the hills, whose towering
heads of snow

Frown o'er the fairy land that smiles below;

Now wrapt in clouds the gaze of mortals
shun,

Now freeze and glisten in the summer sun?
Know'st thou those hills?—

Be our retreat
The fertile Eden blooming at their feet.

Know'st thou the clime whose sons have
souls of fire

To feel and prize the raptures of the lyre;
To whom those finer sympathies belong
Which thrill and tremble at the voice of song?

Know'st thou that clime?—

Come, thither flee,
That is the fittest home for you and me.

Here hate and slander fan the coals of
strife,

Cast foul aspersions on the fairest life;
Spy out each speck that clouds a brother's
fame,

Shout o'er his faults, and feast upon his
shame!

Spurn the vile herd!—

Indignant fly
To some more courteous land, and milder
sky.

W. S. S.

LINES ON A MICHAELMAS DAISEY.

By the Author of "*Night*," a descriptive Poem.

WIDOW of Summer!—soon the Pow'r,
Tempestuous, shall have stripp'd
thee bare;

And left thee, robb'd of beauty's dower,
Without a gem to hang to air.

Less mournful then, albeit less fair,
Will seem to me thy sad estate,

Than while, with jewel'd crownlet rare,
Thou haunted'st, pallid Queen, elate.

Than I will ponder on thy fate,
And turn to what thou shalt have been,

And o'er the proud one desolate
Weep, but with mournful smiles between,

The little wren, and linnet green,
Drooping the faded grove bewail;

The year's first-born no more are seen,
Nor ev'n their relics strew the vale.

Last of the Flowers! the heavy gale
That shakes the broad oak's leaves o'er
thee,—

Thy deathly hue of purple pale,—
Are sad to hear,—and sad to see.

With what long lingering feeling we
Dwell on those awful words,—*The Last!*

Ah, hopeless flower! thou speak'st to me
But of the unreturning past;

Thou hast no future! and the blast

That harshly bends thee, seems to say:
Art thou not like the wretch agast

Who floats on aged ocean grey,
And struggles long to sink for aye?

What is Duration, but a flower?

When shall his last, *last* leaf decay?
Oh, when shall die Time's final hour!

ODE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF MALHERBE.

LET this vain world's inconstant smile
No more, my soul, thy hopes beguile;

'Tis glass—'tis a deceitful wave
Which ev'ry wind of heav'n can raise;

Know, God, who first thy being gave,
Claims all thy praise.

Struck by this world's delusive things,
In vain we pass our time with kings,

Stoop to their scorn—their passion's
sway—

Meanly, alas! we bend the knee;
To whom? to men?—frail mortal clay—

Who die as we.

What are those powers which mortals trust,
When breath is gone?—a heap of dust,

That once attracted ev'ry eye,
And boastful still of empty forms,

In pompous tombs affect to lie,
A prey to worms.

There rest those names renown'd from
far;

Sole arbiters of peace and war:

Directors of this earthly hall!
Their sceptre dropp'd—base flattery ends,
And in one common ruin fall
Their needy friends.

T. KIGHT.

*Elysium Row Seminaru, Fulham,
Dec. 17, 1818.*

LINES,

*Written on seeing a Model, in the Possession
of J. BRITTON, Esq. from the Monumental Bust of SHAKESPEARE, in Stratford Church.*

HIS was the master-spirit;—at his spells

The heart gave up its secrets: like the mount

Of Horeb, smitten by the Prophet's rod,
Its hidden springs gushed forth. Time,
that grey rock

On whose bleak sides the fame of meaner bards

Is dash'd to ruin, was the pedestal
On which his Genius rose; and, rooted there,

Stands like a mighty statue reared so high
Above the clouds, and changes of the world,
That Heaven's unshorn and unimpeded beams

Have round its awful brows a glory shed
Immortal as their own. Like those fair birds
Of glittering plumage, whose heaven-pointing pinions

Beam light on that dim world they leave behind,

And while they spurn, adorn it;* so his spirit,

His "dainty spirit," while it soared above
This dull, gross compound, scattered as it flew

Treasures of light and loveliness.

..... And these
Were "gentle SHAKESPEARE's" features;
this the eye

* Whence Earth's least earthly mind looked out, and flashed

Amazement on the nations; this the brow
Where lofty thought majestically brooded,
Seated as on a throne; and these the lips
That warbled music stolen from heaven's own choir

When Seraph-harps rang sweetest. But I tempt

* In some parts of America, it is said, there are birds which, when on the wing, and at night, emit so surprising a brightness, that it is no mean substitute for the light of day. Among the whimsical speculations of Fontenelle, is one, that in the Planet Mars, the want of a Moon may be compensated by a multiplicity of these luminous acronauts,

A theme too high, and mount like Icarus,
On wings that melt before the blaze they worship.

Alas! my hand is weak, my lyre is wild!
Else should the eye, whose wondering gaze
is fixed

Upon this *breathing bust*, awaken strains
Lofty as those the glance of Phœbus struck
From Memnon's ruined statue: the rapt soul

Should breathe in numbers, and in dulcet notes

"Discourse most eloquent music."

Jan. 12, 1819.

H. NEELE.

THE SONG OF THE REGENT.

Most respectfully inscribed to H.R.H. the PRINCE REGENT.

THE gorgeous Monarch of the East
Finds not his store of bliss increased—
Alas! it but augments his care,
The proud regalia's costly glare!
True grandeur (were not mortals blind)
Consists in dignity of mind;
That loftiness of soul within,
Which yet can bend to please and win!

My diadem, tho' sparkling bright,
Not dazzles, but allures the sight;
The jewels mildest radiance shed,
Inspiring love—dispelling dread!
The blue-eyed amethyst is seen,
And emerald of lively green;
Pity and youth in fond embrace,
Soft image of the ductile race!

The topaz, rich in golden ray,
Joy like is ever blithe and gay;
The ruby's flush, with glowy lip,
Health's roseate nectar seems to sip;
The sapphire—but he glares too strong,
Remove the dazzler from the throng;
Semblance of glory, bane of rest,
He must not rear his vengeful crest:
His place let adamant supply,
Whose lustre may with honour vie!

And here the snowy pearl allot,
Her modest merit we forgot;
As chastity so pure from vice,
As chastity—that pearl of price!
Ah! is there yet a vacant place,
Nor pebble left the void to grace?
That precious stone let me supply
From thy rare mine—Humanity!

Behold the jewel's mild display!
No dross adheres to cloud her ray;
But beautiful, angelic, bright,
She cheers and gladdens mortal sight!
'Tis Mercy! loveliest—rarest gem!
Despots at will my choice condemn;
Mercy! more precious than renown,
The noblest jewel in a monarch's crown!

NAMES OF THE SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY THE PRINCE REGENT, FOR THE YEAR 1819.

BEDFORD—The Hon. Samuel Ongley,
of Sandy.

Berks—John Sawyer, of Heywood Lodge,
Esq.

Bucks—John Grubb, of Horsenden, Esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdon—John Hall, of
West Wrattling, Esq.

Cheshire—John Smith Barry, of Marbury,
Esq.

Cumberland—Thomas Salkeld, of Carlisle,
Esq.

Derby—Edward Coke, of Longford, Esq.

Devon—Treby Hele Hays, of Delamore,
Esq.

Dorset—George Purling, of Bradford, Esq.

Essex—John Wilks, of Vendon Lofts, Esq.

Gloucester—Edward Sheppard, of the Ridge,
Esq.

Hereford—William Hanbury, of Shobden,
Esq.

Hertford—Samuel Unwin Heathcote, of
Shephalbury, Esq.

Kent—The Hon. John Wingfield Stratford,
of Addington-place.

Leicester—Thomas Sansom, of Hinckley,
Esq.

Lincoln—Ayscough Boucherett, of Willing-
ham, Esq.

Manmouth—George Buckle, of Chepstow,
Esq.

Norfolk—Sir William Windham Dalling,
of Earsham, Bart.

Northampton—Sir John Henry Palmer, of
Carlton Curliue, Bart.

Northumberland—William Ord, of Nunney
Kirk, Esq.

Nottingham—Henry Gally Knight, of Lan-
gold, Esq.

Oxford—John Houghton Langston, of Sar-
den, Esq.

Rutland—James Tiptaft, of Braunston,
Esq.

Salop—Edward William Smythe Owen, of
Condover Park, Esq.

Somerset—William Spike, of Ashill, Esq.

Stafford—Jesse Watts Russell, of Ilam, Esq.

County of Southampton—H. C. Compton,
of Manor House, Minstead, Esq.

Suffolk—Andrew Archdeckne, of Glenham,
Esq.

Surrey—William Speer, of Thames Ditton,
Esq.

Sussex—John Wood, of Chestham, Esq.

Warwick—John Eardley Eardley Wilmot,
of Berkswell, Esq.

Wills—John Long, of Monkton Farleigh,
Esq.

Worcester—John Jeffreys, of Blakebrook,
Esq.

York—William Wrightson, of Cusworth,
Esq.

W A L E S.

Carnarvon—David Heron Pugh, of Green-
hill, Esq.

Pembroke—John Edward Philipps Laug-
burne, of Pontvane, Esq.

Cardigan—George Jeffrys, of Glandorey,
Esq.

Glamorgan—Josiah John Guest, of Dowlais,
Esq.

Brecon—John Gwynne, of Gwernvale
House, Esq.

Radnor—Morgan John Evans, of Llwyn-
barried House, Esq.

Merioneth—Edward Owen, of Garthyng-
haved, Esq.

Carnarvon—G. Hay Dawkins Pennant, of
Penryn Castle, Esq.

Anglesey—William Pritchard Lloyd, of
Llwydiart, Esq.

Montgomery—John Davies, of Machynileth,
Esq.

Denbigh—Edward Corbett, of Lloran, Esq.

Flint—Ralph Richardson, of Kinsall, Esq.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER

AN account of the number of persons prosecuted by the Bank for forgery, or for uttering or possessing forged notes, from the 1st of January, 1798, to the 1st of January, 1819; stating where prosecuted, and the total expense incurred in each year on account of such prosecutions up to the 1st of October, 1818, being the latest period to which the accounts can at present be made up. We subjoin a brief abstract.

In the year 1798 the prosecutions took place in 4 counties; the number amounted to 12, and the expense was 4,130*l*. 18*s*.

Year.	Counties.	Prosecutions.	Expense.
1799	8	15	£5,705 0 10
1800	14	44	12,753 7 6
1801	12	54	11,349 18 7
1802	20	63	15,618 19 1
1803	7	9	3,861 1 6
1804	5	25	6,148 3 4
1805	15	23	9,813 1 7

1806	6	10	2,849 17 9
1807	15	45	11,344 12 3
1808	13	34	8,136 16 7
1809	16	64	16,414 9 3
1810	15	29	8,070 19 9
1811	9	33	7,236 12 6
1812	13	64	15,752 1 5
1813	16	65	15,306 17 1
1814	12	47	10,952 10 11
1815	17	63	13,818 13 3
1816	22	120	22,971 8 11
1817	25	142	29,910 4 1
1818	26	242	34,357 7 0

Next to Middlesex, Lancashire presents the greatest number of prosecutions: indeed, during the first half of the years here quoted, the number prosecuted at Lancaster considerably exceeded those tried at the Old Bailey.

From another paper presented, including the same period, from Jan. 1798 to Jan.

1819, it appears, that Bank forgeries have increased in number from 1,102 to 30,476, and, in value, from 8,139l. to 36,301l. The account stands thus:—

	Total Number.	Total Net Value.
Year 1798..	1,602.....	£8,139
1818..	30,476.....	36,301

There is a curious disproportion here, between the value, as compared with the number, in these two cases: which is explained by the fact, that in the first of the years quoted, there were 139 forged notes above 20l.; and in the last only 1 above that value.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 16.

THIS day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, by his secretary, Mr. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

The auspicious circumstances under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burden inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favourable anticipation; and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honourable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the Commercial Convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that Convention, should not be regulated, either by arrangement between the two Governments, or by the authority of Congress, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer to invite the attention of the British Government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negotiation which it was proposed to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries, and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend and provide in a satisfactory manner for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received by the British Government in the spirit which prompted it; and that a negotiation has been opened at London, embracing all these objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of our distinguished citizens; and, in consequence, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United

States, at Paris, has been associated with our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given; and they are now engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negotiation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing Convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The Convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish Government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of like claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. These subjects have again been brought under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that Government has so long pursued on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain, as to the United States to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends the Government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction,

of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island, last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding 150 in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become; as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the Island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the Colonial Governments in a state of Revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in a great measure derelict, and the object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of bucaneeering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effects of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean; the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connexion, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of those adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which, according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this her Government had been repeatedly apprised; and the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would in effect cede what had become of

little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the Treaty of 1795, and all other commitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought at least to have been duly appreciated by the Government of Spain. It is well known to her Government that other Powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance can in no instance be justified. If it was proper to rely on amicable negotiation for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her Power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the Executive, by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and above all, the incitement of the Indians to massacre our fellow-citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens hostilities, which she was bound by Treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line would have given new encouragement to these savages, and new vigour to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure, it was true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish Government, or those in authority under it; because, in transactions connected with the war in which Spain and her Colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state, that the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this Government; and have also expressed their satisfaction that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonour their cause.

In authorizing Major-General Jackson to enter Florida in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that, executing this order, facts were disclosed respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence with which it inspired the savages, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the 5th Article of the Treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding General was convinced, that he should fail in his object—that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied, in making the war. As all the documents relating to this occurrence will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major-General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the Government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the Commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their Government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the General in command there, to deliver the posts—Pensacola unconditionally, to any person authorised to receive; and St. Marks, which is the

heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and, however justifiable the commanding General was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish Officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages and their associates that they should not be protected even there; yet, the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress only. By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shown to the Government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candour her relations with the United States, and her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it; and, regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take, with honour, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the Commanding General; of his correspondence with the Secretary of War, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the Courts-Martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie; and of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain near this Government; and of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, with the Government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain and the provinces in South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the Commissioners recently returned from thence, will be laid before Congress, in copies of their Reports, with such other information as has been received from other Agents of the United States.

It appears from these communications, that the Government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July, 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent Government, though in the name of the King of Spain, from the year 1810; that the Banda Oriental, Entre Reos, and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present Government of

Buenos Ayres; that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres; that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the Ministers of Spain to the Allied Powers with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears that the Allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South American Provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a Congress, which was to have met at Aix la-Chapelle in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the Allied Powers in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied, with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorises a hope that the calamities of war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude that it is proper to adhere to it, especially in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other Powers, continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded 17,000,000 of dollars.

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent. stock, and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, more than 2,000,000 of dollars.

It is ascertained, that the gross revenue which has accrued from the Customs during the same period, amounts to 21,000,000 of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than 26,000,000. The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded, both in quantity and price, that of any former year; and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that, although the annual expenditure has been increased by the Act of the last Session of Congress, providing for revolutionary pensions, to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal duties, which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented; and that, whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of our population, and by the gradual development of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the Revenue Laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the Act of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactures all the relief that can be derived from the duties which have been imposed upon foreign merchandize for their protection. Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed great activity, and, although it is hoped that others will gradually revive and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence authorized by existing laws have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, and with all the despatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime and inland frontiers has been continued; and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications, the work has been commenced, and in some instances considerable progress has been made. In compliance with resolutions of the last Session, the Board of Commissioners were directed to examine, in a particular manner, the parts of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depots. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the Board on this subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before Congress, in a Report from the proper Department, as soon as it can be prepared.

In conformity with the appropriations of the last Session, Treaties have been formed with the Quappaw Tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansas, and with the Great and Little Osages north of the White River; with the Tribes in the State of Indiana; with the several Tribes within the State of Ohio, and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the Tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that

other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and at the Mandan village, on the Missouri; and at the mouth of St. Peter's, on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves, especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom, loftiness of sentiment, and gallantry in action, have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence, as communities, should cease, and that the controul of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific Ocean. By these means, amicable relations with the Barbary Powers have been preserved, our commerce has been protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing with a steady progress towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate with great satisfaction the accession of another State, Illinois, to our Union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no example, and at which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government on the principles of our

constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigour are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the States, the confidence of the State Governments in their own security is increased, and their jealousy of the National Government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation, will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force, and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow: our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value, for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree, be increased; and as the shipping of the Atlantic States will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other will be further bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this district, it is thought, requires the attention of Congress. By the constitution the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation, Congress legislate in all cases directly on the local concerns of the district. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration, whether an arrangement better adapted to the principles of our government, and to the particular interests of the people, may not be devised, which will neither infringe the constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended to secure. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the district, which, it is believed, already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favoured, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

JAMES MONROE.

Nov. 17, 1818.

CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS FOR THE YEAR 1818.

JANUARY.

JANUARY 2. A meeting was held at the King's Head, in the Poultry, to devise means of rescuing from pauperism the unemployed seamen of the metropolis.

4. The remains of Robert Palmer, late father of Drury-lane Theatre, were interred in the vault of St. Martin's church with great solemnity.

— The King of Spain promulgated an edict, forbidding his subjects from buying negroes north of the line in Africa.

— Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives of the United States, avows the disinclination of that Government to the Spanish Patriot cause.

21. Messrs. Evans, senior and junior, state prisoners, were discharged without recognizances, by the order of Lord Sidmouth.

22. Typhus fever so virulent in Ireland, that upwards of fourteen Catholic Clergymen fell victims to it at Londonderry.

27. The Lords Commissioners open the Parliament by command of the Prince Regent.

28. Lord Sidmouth brought in a bill to Parliament to repeal the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

— The King of Spain demanded of the British Government 400,000*l.* in consideration of the partial abolition of the Slave Trade, which he had granted.

29. Eleven of the twelve Judges of Ireland gave their final judgment on the long-contested point of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer's right to appoint the Clerk of the Pleas, in favour of the Crown.

— The Cabinet Council was increased to thirteen members by the addition of Mr. Robinson, late Vice President of the Board of Trade.

31. The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the repeal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

FEBRUARY.

1. Accounts received of the United States having suspended warlike proceedings against the Floridas, in consequence of a message received by the Spanish Ambassador from his Court.

2. Accounts received of the Island of Amelia having been taken possession of by the American Government.

4. The important case of the Appeal of Murder, Ashford v. Thornton, came on to be heard in the King's Bench.

— The celebrated Hettman Platoff of the Cossacks, died at Novoscherkark.

11. The Prince of Hesse Homburg first formally introduced as a suitor to the Princess Elizabeth.

12. The Duke of Wellington assailed by

an assassin, who fired a pistol into his carriage as he returned at midnight to his hotel at Paris.

— Mr. Bird and his servant were murdered at Greenwich, under circumstances of the most unparalleled aggravation.

13. Sir Richard Croft, an eminent accoucheur, weighed by sorrowful recollections, put an untimely period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head.

17. The President of America, in a message to the Congress, justified the aggression upon Amelia Island by their troops.

20. News arrived of the death of Charles the XIIIth, King of Sweden.

24. A Common Hall of the City of London was held relative to the conduct of Ministers during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and to petition Parliament against granting a Bill of Indemnity.

26. The Queen held a splendid drawing-room in celebration of her birth-day in May last.

MARCH.

6. Mr. Croker brought in a Bill to the House of Commons to consolidate the Acts of Parliament respecting the longitude.

7. The tomb of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, accidentally discovered in the clearing of some rubbish from the site of a new church at Dumfermline in Scotland.

12. Accounts received of the Ionian Islands having received a Constitution.

19. The anniversary of Maundy Thursday was celebrated according to the old charitable usage. Eighty poor persons, of either sex, received two cod, two salmon, eighteen red herrings, eighteen pickled herrings, and four loaves, each in a wooden bowl, from the Royal Bounty in Whitehall Chapel.

— Parliament prorogued to the 2d of April.

— Accounts received of the King of Denmark's fitting out a ship on a voyage of discovery to the North.

20. The magnificent theatre of the Odcon, at Paris, reduced to ashes by accidental fire.

23. News received of the defeat of the Peishwa, at the head of ten thousand troops, in India.

25. The murderers of Fuales were brought, for the first time, before the criminal court of assizes at Albi.

APRIL.

7. The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with Philip Augustus Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hesse Homburg, was solemnized at the Queen's Palace with unusual splendor.

9. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution in the House of Commons, on which to found a bill, continuing the restriction on cash payments by the Bank, for another year.

13. The Prince Regent sent a message to the Commons, on the subject of the marriages of the Duke of Cambridge with a Princess of Hesse, and the Duke of Clarence with a Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, and recommending that a suitable provision be made for them, which caused long and interesting debates.

— The Right Hon. George Rose, by his last will, bequeathed to his eldest son the reversion of the high office of Clerk of Parliament.

15. The proposal of an additional grant of 10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Clarence, modified into 6,000*l.* by a majority of 193 to 184 members of the House of Commons.

16. Six thousand a year were voted to the Duke of Cambridge, by a majority of 117 to 95.

— The additional grant to the Duke of Cumberland, of 6,000*l.* a year, lost in the Commons, by a small majority.

17. The Duchess of Cumberland, by a respectful and elegant message to the House of Commons, through Lord Gower, accepted the jointure of 6,000*l.* a year, granted her in the event of her surviving the Duke.

20. The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, avowed it to be the intention of the Government to renew the Alien Act, not as a consequence of any engagement with Foreign Powers, but as a measure of State policy.

21. Mr. Robert Shaw made a motion in the House of Commons respecting the Irish Window Tax, which was lost by a majority of 16 for the Ministers.

29. The Queen was pleased to visit the Mansion House, in state, to be present at the examination of the National Schools of the three districts of the city.

MAY.

2. The Queen was suddenly taken ill at a party given by the Duke of York.

8. A great flood in the neighbourhood of Battle-bridge, Pancras, and Somer's town.

13. Dr. Phillimore obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Marriage Act.

16. The news of the Prince of Conde's death arrived.

— The Duke of Kent departed for the residence of his intended consort.

19. A bill brought into the Lords by the Lord Chancellor, to provide for the care of the King's person, in case of the demise of the Queen, during the dissolution of Parliament.

28. The Jews stated to be excluded from transacting business in the fairs of Leipzig, by a majority of 101 to 10 of the inhabitants of that city.

JUNE.

1. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were re-married at five o'clock.

3. The Prince and Princess of Hesse Homburg departed from England for the Continent.

4. Our venerable Sovereign completed his 80th year. The rejoicings usual upon the occasion took place, with an increased degree of affection and respect for the afflicted object of them.

10. Parliament prorogued by the Prince Regent, in a speech, in which the immediate dissolution was announced.

JULY.

9. News arrived of the Queen of Sweden's death.

20. An account appeared of the death of a Greek at Trieste, at the advanced age of 125 years.

23. At Salisbury, the thermometer was 121 in the sun, at three o'clock, P.M.; at eight o'clock it was 80; and at half-past ten at 73.

25. The average of six thermometers in the sun, at two o'clock, was 114 Fahrenheit—two degrees above fever heat. In the shade it was, in northern aspect, at 87, and in South, at 88.

— The oppressive heat of the weather every where complained of.—The harvest commenced under the most happy auspices every where.

28. The appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to be Lieutenant-general of the Hanoverian army, first announced in this country through the Paris papers.

30. Miss Pope, the pupil of Garrick, died in her 74th year.

31. The trial of Hussey, the Greenwich murderer, took place. After a lengthened and patient hearing, he was found guilty.

— Viscount Anson died at his house in St. James's-square.

AUGUST.

7. The thermometer at Salem rose to 98 degrees.

23. A new silver coinage was preparing at the Mint, designed by Pistrucci.

— It has been ascertained, that a greater degree of heat existed and continued this summer, than was experienced for the last forty years, and that universally; naturalists said, that the butterflies and winged insects, which deposit the eggs of devouring *larvæ*, were more numerous and fecund than in common years; and they predicted, that if these fall before a sharp winter, there would be fewer insects next spring than have been found in the memory of the oldest cultivators. (It would be an interesting subject of inquiry to the curious, to try how far the opinions of the naturalists may correspond with the fact.)

— In many parts of England and

France the trees blossomed twice or three times, and at Paris the thermometer rose to 98 degrees of F.

SEPTEMBER.

5. Accounts from America brought intelligence that the President of the United States had resolved to restore Pensacola to Spain, on condition that the fortress should be garrisoned by a Spanish force, sufficient to restrain the Indians from incursions into the North American territory.

11. Eight and thirty unfortunate persons, consisting of men, women, and children, were arraigned at the bar of the Old Bailey, on capital charges of passing forged Bank notes.

12. The first official accounts were received from the Isabella and Alexander, discovery ships, that had been sent out to explore a North West passage.

19. Twenty-one persons indicted for passing forged notes, were allowed to plead guilty to the minor offence, of having the notes in their possession.

OCTOBER.

3. Accounts were received of a change in the Spanish Ministry.

6. Accounts were received of the arrival at Aix-la Chapelle, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult. of the Emperor of Austria, Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Lord Castlereagh, Duke of Wellington, Duke de Richelieu, and the other Ministers of the Allied Sovereigns, appointed to meet in Congress.

7. The *Moniteur* of the 3d instant contained an ordinance of Louis XVIII. for reducing the National Guards of France to their municipal institution.

— An express from Aix-la Chapelle brought the important intelligence of a treaty having been agreed to on the 2d instant, between the Allied Powers and France, for the evacuation of the French territory by the troops of the former.

9. The American papers of the 7th ult. brought intelligence of the stoppage of cash payments by the banks of the United States.

14. Official despatches were received from Lord Castlereagh, containing a copy of the treaty signed on the 9th, at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the evacuation of France by the Allied Armies. The French papers also stated, that the amount of the contributions to be paid by France was between eleven and twelve millions.

16. Accounts were received of the failure of one of the Northern expeditions, attempted by the Dorothea and Trent, and of the return of those vessels.

17. An order in Council was issued for the coinage of new crown pieces.

19. Intelligence was received from Brussels, that the Allied Sovereigns had

resolved not to interfere in the dispute between Spain and the South American provinces.

21. Lord Ellenborough resigned the office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench

24. The Dorothea and Trent arrived in the river, from their unsuccessful expedition towards the North Pole.

NOVEMBER.

2. Sir Samuel Romilly put an end to his existence in a fit of insanity.

3. A letter from Valenciennes, of the 26th ult. gave an account of the departure of the allied troops from France.

4. Accounts from India mention the surrender of the Peishwa to Sir John Malcolm.

6. Judge Abbott took his seat as Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Lord Ellenborough.

13. A considerable sensation was, during this week, excited throughout the metropolis, in consequence of the child of a Mr. Horsley, at Islington, having been stolen and carried away to the Continent by a person named Rennett.

14. The French General Gourgaud, one of Buonaparte's adherents, was arrested by order of our Government, for the purpose of being sent out of the kingdom.

17. This day her Majesty Queen Charlotte died at Kew Palace, about one o'clock, after a long and painful illness.

18. All places of public amusement were shut up, and an order was issued for a general mourning.

20. Accounts from America announced a fall of 5 per cent. in the Bank Stock of that country.

— Samuel Goodbehere, Esq. Alderman of London, died suddenly at his house in Lambeth.

— A letter from Aix-la Chapelle mentioned the circumstance of the Duke of Wellington's being appointed Field Marshal of Russia.

— The Isabella and Alexander discovery ships arrived at Deptford, after an unsuccessful attempt to explore a North-west passage.

20. Accounts from India announced new successes over our enemies in that country; but stated that the unfortunate insurrection in Ceylon raged with great fury.

— The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle was entirely dissolved, and the Sovereigns and Ministers departed to their respective countries.

DECEMBER.

1. The body of the late Queen lay in state at Kew Palace, and numerous persons were admitted by tickets to witness the solemn ceremony.

2. Between nine and ten o'clock this

morning, the body of the late Queen was removed from Kew Palace, and conveyed in solemn procession to Frogmore; from whence it was conveyed by torch-light, about eight o'clock in the evening, and deposited in the royal vault at Windsor.

5. Two juries at the Old Bailey, one of Middlesex and the other of London, this day acquitted the persons tried before them on the capital charge of passing forged notes, because the Clerk of the Bank would not explain the marks by which he believed the notes to be forged. This event caused a great sensation throughout the public, and held out a general expectation that the Bank would immediately issue new notes, in a shape that could not be imitated, without detection.

8. More persons were acquitted at the Old Bailey, on charges of passing forged notes.

— Mr. Horsley arrived in London from Bremen with his child, which he found near that place, in the possession of Kennett.

13. Lord Ellenborough, late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, died at his house in St. James's-square.

14. Nine prisoners, who had pleaded guilty to the minor offence of having forged notes in their possession, retracted their plea, and desired to be tried on the capital charge.

15. Three persons, who had been capitally convicted, of passing forged notes, were executed in the Old Bailey, amidst loud disapprobation on the part of the populace.

24. Lord, Castleknagh, and the Duke of Wellington, returned from France.

— For two or three days, during this week, the metropolis, as well as the country round, was enveloped in a fog as thick as any ever witnessed, which obstructed all travelling, and caused a number of fatal accidents.

85. Accounts were received by the Leeward Island mail, stating that Lord Cochrane had been appointed Admiral of the Venezuelan Fleet, in the room of Admiral Brion.

— Sir Philip Francis, K.B. died at his house in St. James's-square.

26. The Gazette of this day announced the appointment of the Duke of Wellington to the situation of Master-General of the Ordnance.

29. Accounts from America mentioned the total suspension of cash payments by the different banks, and a general scarcity of specie in that country. The public debt of the United States is said to be 22,479,241. The revenue of 1818 is estimated at 6,378,189. ; and the expenditure at 5,902,950/.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY THE 5TH OF DECEMBER.

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1818.

(Continued from page 76.)

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-colonel Macmorine, commanding the 1st Brigade of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to the officiating Assistant Adjutant General, dated Camp near Jytone, 19th February, enclosed in a Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Adams, C. B. to the Adjutant General, dated 24th February, 1818.

IHAVE the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-colonel Adams, C.B. that a party of armed men from Chouraghur approached my camp yesterday to within 2 and 300 yards, and commenced a fire of matchlocks. In consequence I ordered out the picquets under Lieutenant Campbell, and a company of the first battalion, 10th regiment Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Bowie, to ascertain their force, and the object of their fire. Lieutenant Bowie, on arriving at the spot from whence the firing was kept up, found about 150 matchlock-men from

Bhownaghur, who had posted themselves in a strong position. On the approach of our party, they immediately opened a fire, which induced Lieutenant Bowie to resolve on dislodging them from their position, and he immediately ordered his men to ascend the hill, which was done in the most prompt and spirited manner. The party fled with precipitation, leaving 14 men killed: a number must have been wounded. I regret to state, that in this affair we had one sepoy killed.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant H. A. Montgomerie to the Commissioner in the ceded Districts, dated Camp, Kullinapoor, 13th May, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the town of Chouraghur having been evacuated by the enemy, was occupied yesterday evening by the British troops, and this morning the party proceeded to the occupation of the fort of Chouraghur, it being in like manner abandoned during the night.

I have, &c.

H. A. MONTGOMERIE.

In charge of the District.

Extract from a Report from Major O'Brien, commanding at Jubblepore, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp Dhooma, 3d March, 1818.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, that having proceeded with an escort to Mundlah,* to settle the arrears of pay, and receive the surrender of that fort, agreeably to instructions from Mr. Jenkins, I arrived within three miles of the place on the 28th ultimo.

Several letters and messages passed during the day between Sahib Roy Huzzary, the Killadar, and Nathoo Ram Huzzary, sent up from Nagpore, by Mr. Jenkins, on the part of the Rajah and myself. Every thing appeared in a prosperous train of immediate settlement at eight o'clock in the evening; and in the middle of the night assurances were brought me that all were peaceably inclined, and that Nathoo Ram would wait on me in the morning for final adjustment.

Under the impression of peace and amity, I rode out in the morning of the 1st instant, when to my surprise I saw the night had not been passed idly by the garrison, who had crossed the river with four guns, four hundred cavalry, and three thousand infantry. The horse advanced on me, and the guns opened; I reached my camp, however, in safety. As the greatest activity on the part of the enemy was going on in my front, without the possibility of successful resistance on my part, my escort consisting but of a subadar and sixty infantry sepoy, and a troop of my own regiment, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Kempland, of the 8th native cavalry, I had nothing left but to make the best arrangement in my power to effect a retreat, without giving a victory to the enemy. I was in danger; they pressed me hard; but I successfully repelled their horse, which checked the progress of the whole. The enemy lost a few horses in killed and wounded, while I am happy in being able to report my arrival at Dhooma, without the loss of a man, or horse, or the least particle of baggage. Lieutenant Kempland, whose conduct was not to be surpassed, received a slight spear wound in the chest.

Nothing could have been more cool or determined than my little party, who were just as ready to attack, had they been allowed, as if they were opposed to equal numbers.

Extracts from Reports from Major-General Sir D. Marshall, K.C.B. commanding the Left Division of the Army, to the Adjutant-General.

Camp, near Saugor, 11th March, 1818.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you that I this morning occupied the fort of

* A town on the Nerbudda, about one hundred and twenty miles north-east of Nagpore.

Saugor, with two companies of the 2d batt. 1st native infantry, under Capt. Stewart.

The town, which surrounds the fort, is of the first magnitude. In extent and population it is hardly surpassed by any city in Hindoostan. It is crowded with fine buildings, and has every indication of being an opulent and flourishing city.

The place was surrendered without the slightest demur: the inhabitants appear satisfied with the change, and are pursuing their usual avocations; and the utmost tranquillity appears to exist.

Camp on the Korre Nulla, March 18, 1818.

I am happy in reporting that the forts of Sonadho and Rillek have been occupied by Major Rose, and those of Jeyasingnagur and Kloorjee by Major Lamb. The reports of these officers are extremely favourable, as to the ready obedience of the people in surrendering those places.

Camp before Dhamonee, March 20, 1818.

I beg you will do me the favour of reporting to the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, that in consequence of the receipt this day at noon of a letter from the Political Agent, stating that the time for negotiating with the garrison of Dhamonee had expired, and that I might proceed without further delay to reduce the place by force of arms, I moved forward the 2d battalion 28th native infantry, with a pair of six-pounders, and some pioneers with short ladders, at two P.M. to occupy the town of Dhamonee, situated to the westward of the fort, and close to it.

The occupation was effected without resistance, and although a good deal of firing has been going on ever since, our people are securely lodged, and have not suffered a single casualty.

The detachments under Majors Rose and Lamb continue to occupy the several forts in the Saugor district. Major Rose has taken possession of Petoorceah and Danooce, and Major Lamb of Eirun and Khimlassa.

Camp near Dhamonee, March 24, 1818.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the garrison of Dhamonee surrendered unconditionally at half-past eleven o'clock this day.

The exertions of the engineer, artillery, and pioneer corps, were extraordinary; during the course of the night a battery was erected, capable of containing our six battering guns, besides the howitzers, and one brass twelve pounder. At sun-rise a powerful fire commenced on the fort from the above, and occasionally from six mortars placed near the battery, and it continued with spirit and effect until the moment of surrender.

Camp, Right Bank of the Kossia River, 31st March, 1818.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-

in-Chief, that the remaining forts and ghurries in the Saugor district, including those of Benaika and Patam, have been occupied by detachments from the first battalion, 26th regiment. That battalion is now on its route to Saugor, accompanied by Mr. Maddock and Benaick Row.*

Camp, 30th April, 1818.

On the 26th instant, I did myself the honour of reporting to you, by express, the success of our operations against the town of Mundlah, and in a duplicate of that communication, despatched next morning, I had the further satisfaction of announcing the unconditional surrender of the fort, and of the troops that garrisoned it.

I now proceed to lay, through you, before his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, a detail of the particulars of those operations.

The materials for the batteries were completed by the 25th, notwithstanding the immense numbers of gabions, fascines, &c. that were required on account of the mahy calibre of some of the enemy's guns that bore on our intended points of attack.

On the night of the 25th, the whole of the pioneers and miners, aided by almost every Sepoy that remained in the lines, were employed on the important work of erecting the batteries, which, highly to their credit, were all finished, and the guns on their platforms before day-break. The enemy fired much, but fortunately the material part of the work was finished during the darkness of the night, and only one casualty happened.

I feel myself called upon in this part of my report, to notice in the strongest terms of applause, the meritorious conduct of the officers of the engineer department; viz. Captain Tickell, Lieutenants Pecket and Cheape, Ensigns Colvin and Irvine, and Cadet Warlow: their high spirit of devotion to the service, their indefatigable exertions, which only ceased with the fall of the garrison, their daring reconnoissances in all quarters to obtain local knowledge of a place of extremely difficult approach, watched with too much unceasing jealousy by the defenders, the scientific positions they selected, and the able manner in which they erected their batteries thereon, conspicuously marked the meritorious conduct of the officers whose names I have here considered it my duty to bring to the knowledge of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

As soon as day-light sufficiently broke, our batteries opened, and were instantaneously answered by a spirited fire from the whole of the enemy's works. Our guns were served with a vivacity, and laid with a precision worthy of the scientific character which the Bengal artillery has always main-

tained, and the progress was very encouraging. At two o'clock P.M. it was intimated to me by Lieutenant Pickersgill, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, that he had personally examined the breach, and he gave such a favourable description thereof, from his own observations made on the spot, that in the hope a couple of hours more battering would render it practicable, I got the division under arms, and proceeded with it directly across the river, at the same time announcing the arrangements I wished to adopt for storming the enemy's works.

It is but justice to Lieutenant Pickersgill, to mention the above circumstance, which led to the resolution I adopted of crossing the river at once; while the breach could not be called practicable, that uncommonly zealous officer, conceiving the powerful effect which the enfilading battery had most likely produced, went with his hircarrahs, and by their assistance, with the utmost intrepidity, mounting to the top of the breach, made his observations, and then came over to my camp with the intelligence he had thus obtained.

The troops arrived in the rear of the investing post at a quarter past three, P.M. but were halted by my orders, about 1,200 yards in the rear of it. They consisted of a storming, and a supporting column, the former composed of four companies, 2d battalion, 1st native infantry, under Major Midwinter, eight companies 2d battalion, 13th native infantry, under Major Thomas, and three companies 1st battalion, 14th native infantry, under Lieutenant Lewis; the whole under the command of Brigadier Dewar. The latter was formed of five companies of the 2d battalion, 8th native infantry, under Major Manley, and eight companies of the 2d battalion, 28th native infantry, under Captain Wrottesley, the whole under Brigadier Price.

Both columns were placed under the direction and orders of Brigadier-General Watson, C.B.

The rest of the infantry continued in their posts of investment, and two companies were sent to protect the park and stores remaining on the other side.

In this disposition I halted, until about half-past five, when to the satisfaction of the eager troops, Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, who, with some of his officers, had examined the breach personally, gave the preconcerted signal, that the troops might advance. Brigadier-General Watson, most judiciously concluding that no time was to be lost, moved forward at once to the assault, with some pioneers, and a party of fifty or sixty men of the 1st battalion, 14th native infantry, under Lieuts. Lewis and Aitchison, followed closely by Captain D'Aguilar of the 13th, with three companies of that corps, and what remained of the detachment of the 1st battalion, 14th native infantry; the main body coming up in

* The Killadar of Saugor.

double quick time, joined the assault without loss of time. The breach, from being unoccupied by the enemy, was instantly mounted and carried, our troops rushing along the ramparts, and up the principal streets of the town, driving before them the enemy, who now endeavoured, when too late, to maintain themselves, and suffered very severely in their retreat towards the fort: the town was soon in our possession, with scarcely any loss; such of the fugitives as attempted to escape to the fort, found the gate shut against them, and fell in heaps under the destructive fire which now poured upon them from Capt. Black's battery. Annund Sing, Commandant, an old officer of the Rajah of Berar, and the most violent instigator of the resistance we experienced, was said to be among the slain at this spot. About 250 of the fugitives had collected in the corner farthest from the breach; these on the approach of our troops along the ramparts, made some resistance; but at length adopted the fatal resolution, of rushing outside through a small gateway; they were observed by the investing parties, under Major Cumming and Capt. Sterling, of the 7th cavalry—these officers instantly moved forward, and after chasing them from one quarter to another, drove them at length into the Nerbuddah; where they all perished, but about fifty taken prisoners, many of them badly wounded. The enemy must have lost five hundred men in the assault and occupation of the town.

As soon as the town became ours, the troops were pushed forward as near as possible to the fort, and established themselves.

At midnight Captain Black's advanced posts observed a small boat crossing the river with four persons, and by good management contrived to seize them as they landed. They were conducted to Captain Black, and one of them proved to be Sahib Roy Hoozaree, Killadar of Mundlah, who, on being discovered, declared he had come over to treat for the unconditional surrender of the garrison. He was of course detained, and sent over next morning.

At day-break of the 21th, the garrison, who had so completely lost courage that they had not dared to fire a single shot during the night, came out unarmed, headed by Nuthoo Ram Hoozaree, and quietly surrendered themselves prisoners, to the amount of 1000, or 1200 persons, besides 4 or 500 who were not of a military character.

Thus closed a series of operations in which not a single mischance occurred to disappoint the expectations we had formed. The enemy has been severely punished for his temerity in opposing the British arms, while on our side not an officer has been touched, and our loss is confined to three killed and fourteen wounded.

Having established a proper garrison for the place, one of my first proceedings was to bring Sahib Roy and Nuthoo Ram to a

speedy trial before a Native General drum-head Court-martial, on charges of rebellion and treachery, deducible from their resistance to the orders of the Nagpore Government, and their attack on Major O'Brien: the result has been acquittal,* and they have been sent over to Mr. Malony, Commissioner of the district, with the others, against whom nothing transpired to induce me to bring them before the above tribunal.

To the foregoing details I have only to submit the following documents, hoping that the meritorious conduct of the division will be viewed with approbation by his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

Return of the killed and wounded during the operations before Mundlah.

Ditto of the guns and ordnance stores captured in ditto.

Copy of my Division Orders of the 29th inst. on the occasion of the fall of Mundlah.

Return of killed and wounded of the Left Division of the Grand Army, during the operations before Mundlah.

Camp, April 30, 1818.

Artillery Detachment—1 private gunnery, 3 ordnance drivers, wounded.

Pioneers—1 private wounded, dangerously.

Fifth Brigade.—1st Native Infantry, 2d Batt.—2 sepoys, 1 lascar, wounded.

13th Native Infantry, 2d Batt.—1 sepoy, killed; 1 beast, wounded.

Sixth Brigade.—8th Native Infantry, 2d Batt.—1 havildar, 2 sepoys, wounded.

14th Native Infantry, 1st Batt.—1 naick, 1 sepoy, killed; 2 sepoys, wounded.

Total.—3 killed and 14 wounded.

W. L. WATSON, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

Return of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c. &c. captured in the Town and Fort of Mundlah, by the Division of the Army commanded by Major General Marshall.

Camp, Mundlah, April 27, 1818.

Iron Ordnance.—11 of different calibres, from 68 to one-pounders; 14 swivels.—Total 25.

Brass Ordnance.—15 of different calibres, from 42 to two-and-half pounders.

Total Iron and Brass Ordnance—40.

1,027 cannon-balls of different weights, from 38 to 1-pounders.

The whole of the above guns are mounted on carriages, save a 68-pounder. Owing

* There being no doubt on the minds of the Court, that the prisoners were acting under orders of the Nagpore Government, and under the restraint and coercion of Chiefs (particularly Annund Sing), sent by the Nagpore Government to control the prisoners and insure obedience to their orders.

to the great irregularity in the form of the different shot, their actual weight was not ascertained with any great degree of precision.

R. HETZLER,

Major commanding the Artillery.

Division Orders, by Major-General Marshall, Camp, near Mundlah, April 29, 1818.

The fall of Mundlah affords to Major-General Marshall another opportunity of congratulating the division under his command.

Such has been the rapid and successful order of events that have led to this important conquest, that it is impossible to imagine any thing more complete, or where one could desire to have seen the most trivial difference in the order and mode in which the whole affair has been brought to a brilliant and (for those engaged) highly honourable conclusion.

While the artillery, pioneers, and infantry, pursued their toilsome journey to the place, dragging the ordnance and stores with a labour and perseverance never surpassed, over a country otherwise impracticable to an army encumbered with a large train of artillery, the cavalry, including the Mahratta contingent, under Captains Blacker and Johnson, and our light troops, by a forced march, succeeded in completely blockading the town and fort; and such were the admirable arrangements of Brigadier-General Watson, C.B. who commanded, secondly by the zealous exertions of Major O'Brien, and such the commendable vigilance of the blockading parties, that from the 14th to the 26th instant, when the assault took place, it does not appear that a single individual of the garrison contrived to make his escape.

The labours of Capt. Tickell and the officers of the Engineer Department commenced with the blockade; the reconnaissances were conducted in the face of a then spirited garrison, profuse in their endeavours to molest them in the execution of this duty. The situation of Mundlah, moreover, rendered it peculiarly difficult to ascertain the localities and nature of the enemy's works; nevertheless this important duty was fulfilled in a manner highly creditable to the Department.

From the 20th, or morning after the arrival of the division before Mundlah, to the 25th, the time was passed in the preparation of materials for the batteries; and from the nature of circumstances, and the abundant means in artillery (some of very heavy calibre), which the enemy possessed, these required to be laid in and prepared to an extent far exceeding former occasions; the whole was, however, got ready, and batteries completed during the night of the 25th, with singular despatch, so as to allow the artillery to commence their fire at five o'clock on the morning of the 26th.

The positions of the batteries were commanding, especially that on the South bank, whose enfilade across the river completely drove the enemy from his works, and when the breach was assaulted, the opposition was feeble until the troops descended into the town; after which the animated gallantry of the assailants was soon rewarded by the entire possession thereof, after a considerable slaughter of the enemy's troops, who vainly endeavoured to arrest their progress.

To the above detail must be added the spirited conduct of the party under Major Cumming and Captain Steiling, of the 7th Native cavalry, in advancing from their blockading positions, and attacking a party of the enemy who were endeavouring to escape from the town when stormed; and in which affair they succeeded in destroying all but fifty or sixty, who were taken prisoners.

Captain Black's position enabled that officer to sustain an important part in the affair, as the fire of the field-pieces from thence destroyed numbers of the fugitives who were endeavouring to cross from the town into the fort, along a causeway which lay under the line of his fire.

Captain Black had also the singular good fortune of taking prisoner the Killadar of the fort, Saheb Roy Nazaree, who passing the Nerbudda during the darkness of the night in a small boat, was observed and seized by that officer's advanced party.

The last act of these important events was the unconditional surrender, on the morning of the 27th, of the fort and garrison, amounting to about one thousand men, exclusive of four or five hundred not of a military description; about thirty pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of small arms and military stores, have fallen into our hands.

To Brigadier General Watson, C.B. the Major-General's most grateful acknowledgments are due for his eminent skill and judgment in maintaining the blockade, and for his service and animating gallantry in the command of the storming and supporting columns; the value of his services are conspicuous from the distinguished part he bore in the operations above detailed.

As connected with the mention of the above distinguished Officer, Major-General Marshall has much pleasure in recording the following names of Officers, who had the good fortune to act under the Brigadier-General's immediate observation, and whose zealous services have been noticed by him in terms of the highest commendation and applause:—

Brigadiers Price and Dewar, the former commanding the supporting, and the latter the storming column.

Major O'Brien, 8th Native Cavalry.

Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, who reconnoitred the breach, and afterwards conducted the column to it.

Lieutenant Pickensgill, Deputy Assistant,

Quarter-Master-General, who advanced with the leading party up the breach; also Lieutenant Stretzell and Cornet Palmer, of that Department.

Brigade-Majors Dyson and Dunsterville.

Captain Knolles, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Watson, C.B.

Ensign Shipp, his Majesty's 87th, acting ditto on this occasion.

Lieutenant Earle, commanding advanced party of pioneers.

Lieutenants Lewis and Aitchison, 14th Native Infantry, commanding the detachment of that corps that first entered the town; and Captain D'Aguilar, 13th Native Infantry, who supported the above party, and secured the west face of the works.

Cornet Skipton, 8th Native Cavalry, Acting-Squad to Major O'Brien.

The following Officers of the division are also entitled to the Major-General's best applause and thanks, for their important and useful services during the attack, although not personally engaged in the brilliant affair of the assault.

Major Hetzler, Capt. Lindsey, and the whole of the officers and men of the artillery.

Lieutenant Manson, of the pioneers, and the whole of the native detail of that invaluable body, as well as the company of miners.

The vigilance and unwearied patience of the cavalry and infantry, in the earlier part of the operations, have been already noticed, and the whole displayed, when opposed to the enemy, that intrepidity and discipline which redounds highly to their credit, and is honourable to their corps, and to their commanding and other European Officers. The entire division is entitled to share in the last observation, as having conducted itself in a manner deserving of the success it has achieved so creditably; and the Major-General offers his cordial approbation and thanks to all.

The able and zealous services of Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, are entitled to the Major-General's warmest acknowledgments, not only on the present occasion, but during the whole of the time he has conducted the details of the division: and in like manner it is a most pleasing part of the Major-General's duty to record the active and zealous services of Captain James, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the division, and of Captain Aplin, Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General, who were unwearied in the display of their best exertions, on this as well as on all other occasions. These officers will accordingly be pleased to accept the foregoing testimony of the high value which the Major-General affixes to their successful discharge of the arduous and important duties devolving on them.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 7.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said united kingdom to the following Gentlemen respectively, and to the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten; viz.

Sir Edward Hamilton, of Trebinshun-house, in the County of Brecon, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Captain in the Royal Navy.

Ross Mahon, of Castlegar, in the County of Galway, Esq.

Hugh Innes, of Lochalsh, in the County of Ross, and of Coxton, in the County of Moray, Esq.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, DEC. 7.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed Josias Du Pre Porcher, of Winslade-house, near Exeter, in the County of Devon, Esq. to be one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 12.

[This Gazette notifies that on the 4th inst. (Dec.) his Excellency the Baron Egell, Ambassador from the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, had a private audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver a letter in his Sovereign's hand writing, requesting his Royal Highness's acceptance of the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Military Order of William of the First Class, which his Royal Highness was pleased to receive most graciously. It also notifies the appointment of Joseph Whalley, Esq. Groom of his Majesty's Bed-chamber in Ordinary, in the room of Colonel Wilson Braddyll, deceased. Also the Royal permission to the Earl of Aberdeen, of bearing the name and arms of Hamilton in addition to his own, as a memorial of respect for his Father-in-Law the late Marquis of Aberdeen.]

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SATURDAY, DEC. 26.

[This Gazette contains the appointment of Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington to the office of Master-General of his Majesty's Ordnance.]

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TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

[His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has appointed Major-General Herbert Taylor, to the office of Master, Keeper, and Governor of the Hospital or Free Chapel of

Salut Catherine, in the room of Colonel Edward Disbrowe, deceased.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF
TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1819.
THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

INDIA-BOARD, JAN. 13, 1819.

A despatch has been received at the East India House, from General the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. and G.C.B. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, dated Goruckpore, 20th June, 1818, of which the following is an extract:—

Bajee Row having submitted and placed himself in the hands of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, I have the honour to congratulate you on the termination of what still bore a lingering character of war.

The troops with which Bajee Row had crossed the Tapti were completely surrounded. He found progress towards Gwalior impracticable, retreat as much so, and opposition to the British force altogether hopeless; so that any terms granted to him under such circumstances were purely gratuitous, and only referable to that humanity which it was felt your Honourable Court would be desirous should be shown to an exhausted foe.

The ability with which Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm first secured the passes of the hills, and then advanced to confine Bajee Row in front, while Brigadier-General Doveton closed upon him from the rear, will not fail to be applauded by your Honourable Court; nor will you less estimate the moderation with which Sir John Malcolm held forth assurance of liberal and decorous treatment, even to an enemy stained with profligate treachery, when that enemy could no longer make resistance.

Bajee Row is to reside as a private individual in some city within your ancient possessions, probably Benares, enjoying an allowance suited to a person of high birth, but without other pretensions.

A despatch has also been received from the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 12th of August, 1818, of which despatch and of its enclosures, the following are extracts and copies:—

Extract from a Despatch from Mr. Strachey, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the East India Company, dated Aug. 12, 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you a copy of a letter reporting that the fortress of Manowlie and the district of Chuckorie have been delivered up to Brigadier-General Munro, and copies of accounts of the operations of the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowell, against the fortress of Malligaum, and of its surrender* to that officer.

* The surrender of Malligaum was notified in the Gazette of 28th Nov. 1816,

By the accompanying despatch from the Resident at Poona, the Honourable the Secret Committee will have the satisfaction of learning, that the war in the Peishwah's late dominions has been terminated by the surrender of the Fort of Moolheir.

Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Munro, to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated 2d June, 1818.

After leaving Sattarah on the morning of the 29th ultimo, I rejoined the reserve the following day about noon. On my arrival I found that an order from Appa Desaye* to his officer at Manowlie,† directing the immediate surrender of that place to the Company, had been received in camp, and despatched about an hour before. Though the order itself was perfectly clear, I was convinced, both from the character of the Desaye and his recent conduct, that it would not be acted upon without an attempt being made to gain time, and to try the effect of negotiation; I therefore determined to prevent all unnecessary delay by marching to Nepawnie.

The Dewan Narreer Phunt said, that he would himself instantly proceed to Manowlie and deliver it up. He set out in the evening with a party of twenty horse, travelled all night, and reached Manowlie in the afternoon of the 31st ult., and made over the place to my Aumildar next morning.

When I marched from Erroor on the 31st ult., Appa Desaye had sent no order for the giving up the district of Chuckorie.‡ His second Dewan, Singoo Punt, who accompanied me, proposed to deliver up the Sircar, and retain the Enam villages.¶ This plan was at once rejected, because it would in fact have enabled the Desaye to continue to maintain a number of his servants at the expense of the districts. I told the Dewan that the order must be for the surrender of the whole district without any reservation, and that it must be brought to me before my arrival at Nepawnie. He met me on the march yesterday morning with his order, but as it reserved the Enam villages, it was returned to him, and he soon after came back with another order of unconditional surrender.

Extracts from Reports from Lieutenant-Colonel M^r Dowell, commanding a detachment of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp before Malligaum, June 1, 1818.

On the 20th ult. I did myself the honour of reporting to the Quarter-Master-General

* One of the late Peishwah's southern Jegheerdars.

† A town on the river Malpurba, 30 miles north of Darwar.

‡ S. E. of Colapoor.

¶ Villages held rent free.

of the Army, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the movements and operations of the detachment I command, up to that day.

I have now the honour of forwarding a return of killed and wounded, from the 18th to the 29th of last month.

On the 28th the breach in the curtain of the Fort of Malligaum was reported and appeared practicable, and the senior engineer, Ensign Nattes, recommended storming next morning.

I made my arrangements for three simultaneous attacks; two on the outworks and Pettah on the opposite side, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Stewart and Major Macbean, and the third and principal one on the road leading to the breach, under Major Greenhill, who had joined me with the 2d batt. 17th, or C. L. I. on the evening of the 27th. This attack consisted of 100 Europeans and 500 Sepoys, of different corps, mostly of the 2d battalion of the 17th, and headed by Ensign Nattes, sappers and miners, ladders, &c. every man carrying two bags filled with wet grass, Ensign Nattes himself setting the example. The road leading to the breach of the outworks is flanked by towers and loop-holes; however, our men moved on gallantly until Ensign Nattes got to the top of the breach, when he called out "impracticable," and immediately received five balls in different parts of his body. Major Greenhill had fallen a little behind, in consequence of a wound in the heel; but Captain Kennedy led on the advance, and was mortally wounded, close to where poor Nattes fell. All this time, the fire from the towers and loop-holes was kept pretty well under by our shot, shells, and musketry, from the reserve. I was obliged, however, to sound the recall, and our brave troops returned more convinced of their superiority over these Arabs than when they advanced. Captain Kennedy and Ensign Nattes, with most of the wounded men, were brought back; but Lieut. Wilkinson, of the second batt. of the 13th regiment, and five men who were killed, remained in the bed of the river, and on the top of the breach, until donkeys were sent, and the Arabs permitted them to be brought in. Had it been possible for our men to have got to the bottom of the breach of the fort, I have no doubt we should have carried the place; but there was no road, the enemy having cut away from the inside of the breach of the outwork three times the depth of our scaling ladders.

As the attention of most of the enemy was drawn to this attack, the town of Malligaum was easily occupied, and I have now turned the siege into a blockade, until the battering guns and stores arrive from Ahmednagar. Our approaches on the Pettah side are now within 20 paces of the enemy's outworks, and mines may be easily carried on which the river on the other side

prevented. The fort and out-works of Malligaum are uncommonly well built, and, without mining, it will be impossible to fill up the different ditches. I lament the loss of so many gallant officers and men since I came before this place; but it is with much pleasure I report to his Excellency, that every man was cool and determined, and never flinched until the recall was sounded.

Return of Killed and Wounded in a Detachment of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Dowell, at the Siege and Storm of Malligaum, from the 18th to 29th May, 1818.

Killed.—Europeans.—4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 rank and file. Natives.—1 jemidar, 1 havildar, 20 rank and file.

Wounded.—Europeans.—2 majors, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 sergeants, 43 rank and file. Natives.—2 subdars, 2 jemidars, 5 havildars, 109 rank and file.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. Davis, Ensign Nattes, 2d Batt. 17th, or C. L. I.—Lieut. Kennedy, 1st ditto 2d N. I.—Lieuts. Egan and Wilkinson.

Wounded.—Madras European Regiment, Major Andrews, 2d Batt. 17th, or C. L. I.—Major Greenhill, Russell Brigade.—Capt. Larride, and Lieut. Kennedy, 1st. Batt. 2d N. I.—Lieut. Dowker, Detachment of Artillery.—Lieut. King, His Majesty's Royal Scots.—Ensign Thomas.

G. MAITLAND, Major of Brigade.
5th and 7th June, 1818.

I request you will report, for the information of Brigadier-General Doveton, that Ensign Purton was wounded yesterday in the head, but I am happy to say it is merely a graze.

I forward a copy of the orders I issued on the 29th and 30th ult.

Camp before Malligaum, 29th May, 1818.
Notwithstanding Major Greenhill and the officers and men who moved towards the breach this morning met with obstacles not to be surmounted, and were in consequence recalled, Lieut.-Col. M'Dowell was highly gratified at witnessing the cool and determined courage of the Europeans and sepoy on this trying occasion; and begs that Major Greenhill, the officers and men in this attack, will accept his best acknowledgments for their gallant conduct.

Every European and sepoy this morning engaged, as well as the reserve in the trenches, must be convinced of the superiority of our troops over these Arabs, although behind walls; and the commanding officer looks forward for a good road to the breach, to make an excellent example of them. This order to be particularly explained to the native troops of this detachment.

G. MAITLAND, M. B.

Camp before Malligauin, May 31, 1818.

In turning the siege of Malligauin into a blockade, the commanding officer has to lament the severe loss this detachment has met with in the fall of so many valuable officers and men since the 18th inst., particularly in Ensign Nattes of the Engineers, in leading the Sappers and Miners, at the head of the storming party yesterday; the service at large, but particularly his corps, has lost in him a gallant and skilful officer. While Lieut.-Colonel McDowell thus deplores the loss in this siege, of two successive commandants of the corps of Sappers and Miners, he cannot withhold his approbation from the surviving officers, and he requests Ensigns Purton, Lake and Underwood, will accept his thanks for their zeal and unwearied exertions on all occasions, since they joined this detachment.

Lieut.-Colonel McDowell also laments the fall of Captain Kennedy, of the 2d battalion 17th regiment C. L. I., who was mortally wounded close to Ensign Nattes; and Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the 2d battalion 13th regiment N. I., who fell at the head of his company, on the same occasion; as also Lieut. Egan, of the same corps, who died of the wound he received on the night of the 28th, while in command of the left post. He is happy, however, to find that he will not long be deprived of the services of Major Greenhill and the other wounded officers.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Crocchill, and the officers and men of the artillery, for their great and laborious exertions in the different batteries during eleven days, by which a breach was completed with a few guns nearly unserviceable.

Lieut.-Colonel McDowell has not yet received from Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, or Major M'Bean, reports of the operations of the parties under their command in the assaults on different parts of the Pettah, but he is happy to know that their success has given us complete possession of the town.

G. MAITLAND, M. B.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-Colonel M'Dowell to the Adjutant-General, dated Malligauin, 17th June, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the garrison of Malligauin surrendered unconditionally on the morning of the 14th inst.

After forwarding to you, on the 1st, a return of killed and wounded, and reporting the result of the attacks on the fort and town, on the morning of the 29th of May, I changed ground to the Pettah side, throwing up a strong redoubt where our breaching battery was, and keeping possession of

all our advanced posts on that side, and blockading the place as closely as the range of the shot from the fort would admit.

I now commenced laying in fresh materials for renewing active operations, to occupy, if possible, the place before the heavy rains set in, taking our two unserviceable 18-pounders off the carriages, and bringing from Chandoor and Unki-Tunki two others.

On the 18th, gabions and fascines for two batteries were completed, and on the 9th, owing to the great exertions of Brigadier-General Smith, a park of four 18 pounders, three brass 12-pounders, some mortars and howitzers, escorted by the 1st battalion 4th Bombay infantry, under Major Watson, arrived. On the morning of the 11th a battery of one 10-inch mortar, and seven 8-inch mortars and howitzers, opened. Several were thrown to ascertain the proper length of the Bombay fuses, when we commenced a smart bombardment, and at 11 A. M. I had the satisfaction to see the enemy's grand magazine blow up, carrying with it, from the foundation, about 25 yards of the work of the inner fort, some of the Pagah wall, and filling up part of the ditch; still an immense strong wall of the out-works was entire.

Within four hundred yards of this a breaching battery was nearly finished on the night of the 11th, when the garrison called out for quarter; our fire on the breach, however, continued till morning, when the enemy hoisted a flag, and two Arab Jemidars come out; I told them unconditional surrender was the only terms I could give them. These, in the course of this day, the 12th, were accepted, and next morning a native officer's party was admitted, and the British flag hoisted on the Tower of the inner fort.

Finding that treachery on our part was suspected, and wishing to do away a report all over Cambleish, so prejudicial to our character, I did not hesitate signing a paper, declaring, in the name of my Government, that the garrison should not be put to death, after they surrendered; and I trust his Excellency will approve of this. Next morning about 300 men, mostly Arabs, marched out and grounded, in front of our troops, about 900 arms of different descriptions, in an orderly and regular manner, which, with the conduct of these men on the morning of the 29th May, in allowing me to carry off my killed and wounded, induced me to return to the three Jemidars, and most of the Arabs, the knives that had belonged to their families for ages.

The matchlocks, blunderbusses, swords, &c. were disposed of to Lieut. Rind's and Cornet Kaye's auxiliary and Hindoostanee horse.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. M'DOWELL.

Extract from a Letter from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Camp, Cawnpore, July 18, 1818.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from Captain Briggs, announcing the surrender of Moolheir,* which completes the reduction of Candish, and terminates the war in the Peishwa's late dominions.

Extract from a Letter from Captain Briggs, Political Agent in Candish, to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Soungheir, 15th July, 1818.

I am happy to inform you that Moolheir is at present in our possession.

General Order by his Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Head quarters, Camp, Ochar, 28th Dec. 1817.

The Commander-in-chief has much satisfaction in announcing to the army the successful result of an attack† made by the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Hardyman, consisting of His Majesty's 17th foot, and the 8th regiment of native cavalry, on a considerable body of the Nagpore Rajah's troops, posted near the town of Jubbulpore, and supported by four pieces of cannon, which after a short struggle were captured by our troops, the enemy being completely routed, and dispersed with considerable slaughter.

The evacuation of the fortified town of Jubbulpore, and the capture of several guns, and a quantity of military stores, were the immediate consequences of the foregoing operations, which reflect credit on Brigadier-General Hardyman, and the troops engaged; and to whom, and especially to Lieutenant Pope, 8th native cavalry, the commander-in-chief desires that his approbation and thanks for their conduct may be communicated.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

This Gazette contains a proclamation from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble at Holyrood House, on the 18th of March next, to choose a Peer to sit and vote in the present Parliament, in the place of the Earl of Errol, deceased.

* Forty miles north of Chandoor.

† This is the affair reported in the despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 14th January, 1818, published in the Gazette of 9th June, 1818.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. Feb. 1819.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

CROWN OFFICE, FEB. 13.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

City of Peterborough.—James Scarlett, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. Wm. Elliott, deceased.

Borough of Guilford.—Charles Baring Wall, of Norman-court, in the parish of Titherly, in the county of Southampton, Esq. in the room of William Draper Best, Esq. now one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

FEBRUARY 16.

Borough of Great Yarmouth.—The Hon. George Anson, of St. James's-square, in the city of Westminster, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Wm. Anson, (now Viscount Anson,) called up to the House of Peers.

Borough of Blechingley.—Sir Wm. Curteis, Bart. in the room of Matthew Russell, Esq. who being chosen a Burgess for the said borough, and also a Burgess for the borough of Saltash, hath made his election to serve for the said borough of Saltash.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

CROWN OFFICE, FEB. 20.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.
Borough of Ashburton.—John Singleton Copley, of the Inner Temple, London, one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

Borough of Drogheda.—Thomas Foley, Esq. in the room of the Hon. Andrew Foley, deceased.

Borough of New Windsor.—The Right Hon. Thomas North, Lord Graves, of the Kingdom of Ireland, in the room of Edward Dlabrowe, Esq. deceased.

CHESTER SPRING CIRCUIT, 1819.

The Honourable JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, and the Honourable SAMUEL MARSHALL, Serjeant at Law.

Montgomeryshire—Thursday, March 25, at Pool.

Denbighshire—Wednesday, March 31, at Ruthin.

Flintshire—Tuesday, April 6, at Mold.

Cheshire—Monday, April 12, at the Castle of Chester.

CARMARTHEN SPRING CIRCUIT, 1819.

SAMUEL HEYWOOD, Serjeant at Law, and JOHN BALDWIN, Esq.

Cardigan—Wednesday, April 7.

Haverfordwest—Tuesday, April 13.

Carmarthen—Monday, April 19.

SOUTH WALES SPRING CIRCUIT, 1819.

WILLIAM WINGFIELD, Esq. and ABEL MOYSEY, Esq.

Glamorgan—Tuesday, April 6, at Cardiff.

Brecon—Thursday, April 13, at Brecon.

Radnor—Monday, April 19, at Presteigne.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, that the persons under-named; viz.

JAMES MACKAY, late of Limehouse, connected with REGISTER and Co. lately noticed;

and ——— CARTER, No. 1, Belvidere-place, Bethnal Green, stating that he belonged to the Excise;

——— CLARKE, Tobacconist, St. Martin-le-Grand;

——— WILMORE, cheesemonger, 11, Dog-row, Bethnal Green, and at Somer's Town;

——— GILKES, pretending to be a quaker, 27, Poole-terrace, City-road;

——— FARLEY, 24, Lucas-street, Commercial-road;

——— BELL, 3, Crown-court, Thread-needle street; are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be balloted for as members thereof;

And that as some persons are passing Notes under the firm of

JOHN WHEATLEY and Co. payable only at Messrs. Alcock and Co. No. 19, Duke-street, St. James's, purporting to be of the Henley and Oxfordshire Bank, signed "John Wheatley," Messrs. Hewell and Cooper, of the old and long established Henley and Oxfordshire Bank, have circulated a caution, stating that their Bank has no communication with Messrs. John Wheatley and Co. and that they do not know or believe, nor can any enquiry learn that any such persons live at Henley.

The Secretary is also desired to communicate to the Members, that

GEORGE TENNANT, (mentioned to the Members in March last) lately had a shop in Rotherhithe;

THOMAS GRAY and RICHARD COSTER, so frequently mentioned, now live, the former at No. 1, King-street Terrace, Lower Islington, and No. 4, Cross-street, Finsbury; and the latter, as his clerk, and also at No. 3, Bridgewater-square; and that

JAMES BROWN, (mentioned in the last circular) no longer keeps the White Hart, in White-hart-yard, Drury-lane; his successor, the present occupier of that public-house, has no connection with him, and is a man of respectability and credit;

And that a person calling himself

T. H. CARR, is negotiating Bills drawn by himself, and appearing to be accepted by HENRY TYDD, 21, Tottenham-court-road, where no such person is known.

Mr. Bullock's Museum, at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, is about to be closed, and its valuable contents removed altogether from this country. The proprietor we are informed, has accepted an offer from the

Continent for the purchase of the entire collection. The encouragement to scientific pursuits which establishments of this kind afford by furnishing a school of study, and by keeping alive a thirst for useful knowledge and information, is so universally felt, that the speedy removal of a collection rendered unique by the labour of years, and the expenditure of a greater sum of money than was ever before embarked by any private individual in so laudable a pursuit, can be considered in no other light, than as a national loss. The first great collection of natural history made in this country in modern times, was that by Sir Hans Sloane, which led to the establishment of the British Museum, where it forms a considerable part. The next was by Sir Ashton Lever, the dismemberment of which, a few years ago, was deplored as a national loss; but neither of these collections, deservedly celebrated as they were, bore any thing like a comparison either in their extent, or particular value of subject, to that of which the announced dispersion has taken place. The Leverian collection was remarkable for the perfection of its ornithological department, indeed, that was almost its sole merit; but neither in extent, preservation, or scientific classification, did it bear any resemblance to Mr. Bullock's selection, which is admirably arranged upon the Linnæan system. This Museum contains upwards of 30,000 different species of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, corals, &c. &c. arranged according to the simplest and most scientific principles.

The pantherion, where the quadrupeds are arranged, is fitted up so as to represent with fine panoramic effect, the various animals as if in their native wilds and forests, surrounded by the rarest and most luxuriant plants, which are the growth of tropical climates.

While the naturalist must study this sight with the enthusiasm which his taste and study inspire, the ordinary spectator, whether adult or juvenile, must participate in something of the same feeling, from the spell in which the surrounding scenery and vegetation, sheds over the rare objects that are presented to his contemplation. Independent of the great leading departments in this Museum, there is an extensive miscellaneous collection of rare articles of antiquity and general curiosity, from the rude specimens of Indian invention, to the finest and most finished contrivances of regular art. When these are once dispersed, there is little probability of a similar collection being ever again formed in this country.

As the last duty which we are likely to be called upon to pay to Science and Art in general, passing out of Mr. Bullock's Col-

lection, we invite the lovers of Science and the Public, to the closing exhibition of this great establishment.

Windsor Castle, Feb. 6.

His Majesty has enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good bodily health, and has been very tranquil during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder remains unchanged.

Calcutta Government Gazettes have been received to August 20, inclusive. Appa-Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, after his escape from our escort, fled to the hill and rocky fastnesses of Goandwana. The Goands, the inhabitants of this territory, are a barbarous people, among whom he appears to have obtained temporary protection, though this race have always been unwilling tributaries to their conquerors the Bhoonsla Mahrattas. Indeed, many of them cannot be said to have been ever conquered, but preserve their independence, and continue to subsist by a predatory course of life. They are governed by petty chiefs, who are generally in a state of hostility with each other; and hence we may conclude, that Appa Sahib's retreat is not very secure. He is, however, said to have collected around him near 3000 Arab mercenaries, the wrecks partly of his own force, and partly that of Bajee Row's; and with these he was enabled to cut off Captain Sparker, whose lamented fate we have formerly noticed. Large reinforcements have since been sent to the Bietool district, where this disaster occurred, and there is no doubt but that the sanguinary Arabs will be exemplarily punished. These barbarians pay no regard to the laws of civilized war. When Capt. Sparkes found that he could not make good his retreat, he sent a flag of truce down the hill; but the ferocious enemy would not listen to terms of any kind. Immediately after receiving information of this unfortunate affair, Colonel Adams detached Major Macpherson, with four companies of the 2d battalion of the 10th Infantry, and a squadron of the 7th cavalry, to attack the enemy; and other military arrangements were also adopted for the purpose of protecting the country.

Advices from Madrid to the 12th inst. state that, at the beginning of the month, the public tranquillity was on the point of being disturbed at Valencia, by a second plot against the Governor, General Elio. The General having been apprized of the rendezvous of the conspirators, (among whom were several officers) repaired thither with a few guards. One of the parties attacked him with a poniard, but only wounded him in the arm; for which attempt he paid the forfeit of his life, the General having run him through the heart with his sword. The rest of the conspirators were apprehended without occasioning the slightest interruption of the public peace.

The following regulations relative to the

trade of Malta were made public by the Governor, Sir T. Maitland, on the 15th January last.—

"The duty of one half per cent. heretofore levied on all goods exported from the island is abolished, and vessels' manifests outwards are no longer required. Vessels putting in here through stress of weather, or for information, may remain 48 hours without being obliged to deliver up their papers, and are at liberty to sail again within that period, subject only to the payment of one tari per ton for anchorage dues, and for water, if required. Vessels intending to avail themselves of the privilege, are directed to come into the quarantine harbour, but are not, on that account, subjected to any further expense. The excise import duty on rum, the produce of the colonies and possessions of Great Britain, is taken off. The quarantine charges are also reduced."

The Governor has also, by proclamation, abolished, *in toto*, the several establishments of *jurats* in the island of Malta and Gozo, from the commencement of the year 1819.

According to advices of the latter end of December from Jamaica, the piratical vessels in that quarter had begun to treat the ships they fell in with under British colours with more civility than formerly, but yet could not desist from occasionally committing depredations. Accounts had been received, stating that Commodore Aury still maintained possession of Old Providence. Many of his followers were much disgusted, and anxiously awaiting an opportunity to quit his service. In November a severe gale drove several of his vessels on shore, by which some were completely wrecked, and others much injured. An American schooner, laden with provisions and flour, bound to Porto Bello, had put into Old Providence. Aury immediately gave orders for her being brought under the guns of a fort he had caused to be erected; in the night near sixty of his followers succeeded in getting on board, cut the cables, and instantly put to sea. Aury soon obtained information of this circumstance; but so crippled were his ships in the gale before-mentioned, that he had not one to send after the American, and the ship, with its passengers, completely escaped.

LENT ASSIZES.—HOME CIRCUIT.
Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY and Mr. Justice PARK.

Hertfordshire.—On Wednesday, March 3, at Hertford.

Essex.—Monday, March 8, at Chelmsford.

Kent.—Monday, March 13, at Maidstone.

Sussex.—Wednesday, March 24, at Hoveham.

Essex.—Monday, March 29, at Kingston upon Thames.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION;

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1819.

At the close of the poll this day the numbers were as follow:—

For Mr. Hobhouse.....247
Mr. Lamb.....171
Major Cartwright..... 21

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

For Mr. Hobhouse.....469
Mr. Lamb.....350
Major Cartwright..... 26

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

For Mr. Hobhouse.....622
Mr. Lamb.....615
Major Cartwright..... 29

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

For Mr. Lamb.....1207
Mr. Hobhouse..... 820
Major Cartwright..... 33

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

For Mr. Lamb.....1542
Mr. Hobhouse.....1016
Major Cartwright..... 36

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

For Mr. Lamb.....1824
Mr. Hobhouse.....1133
Major Cartwright..... 37

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

For Mr. Lamb.....2088
Mr. Hobhouse.....1702
Major Cartwright..... 37

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

For Mr. Lamb.....2263
Mr. Hobhouse.....2036
Major Cartwright..... 39

RETROSPECTION ON THE PUBLIC BANKS OF EUROPE.

The most ancient Bank of Europe was that of Venice; we do not know, certainly, the date nor the motive of its establishment. History informs us, that in 1171, the Republic being hard pressed by war, levied a forced contribution on the richest of its citizens, giving them the engagement of a perpetual annuity of 4 per cent. The lenders established a bureau or office, for the receipt and repatriation of this interest.

This chamber became the Bank of Venice; but at what period, or on what other basis, we are ignorant. In the defect of historic evidence, let us endeavour to state what may be reasonably conjectured of the matter.

As the interest of this loan was always paid punctually, every registered claim in the books of this office might be considered a *procur* for capital; and these claims, or the right of receiving the annuity, was probably often transferred by demise or cession from one to another.

This practice would soon lead to other transfers and deposits, and as soon as this simple and facile method was experienced, and the advantages felt, which commerce could derive from such a manner of account, the credit and circulation of banks were invented; and their uses discovered.

This office, in effect, became a deposit-bank. In 1423 its revenues amounted to above 200,000*l.*, chiefly received from the Government of the Republic.

Though this Bank appears to have been established without a capital deposited, its shares and credit were so well supported, that its bills had at all times an *agio* above the current money of the State.

The invasion of the French in 1797 was the term of its prosperity. The freedom of this city and the independence of the State being lost, its "guarantee," and in consequence the credit of this ancient Bank vanished like a dream.

THE BANK OF AMSTERDAM.

This Bank was founded in 1609, on strictly commercial principles and views, and not to afford any assistance, or commix with the finances of the State. Amsterdam was then an *entrepot*—a perpetual fair, where the products of the whole earth met, and were exchanged.

This great commerce brought at that time to this city the coins of all Europe; but often worn and defaced, reducing their average value 9 per cent. below that of their original stamp and issue. The new coins no sooner appeared than they were melted or exported. The merchants could never find enough of them to pay their acceptances and engagements, and the rate or value of bills became variable to a great degree of fluctuation, in spite of all the regulations made to prevent it.

This was the condition and inconvenience of coined metallic payments, two centuries ago, in the emporium, *entrepot*, and free mart of the commerce of the globe. It was solely to remedy this vexation and impediment, and to fix the value or par of the current-money of the country, that the merchants of Amsterdam established a "Bank" on the model of that of Venice.

Its first capital was formed of Spanish ducats, or ducatoons, a silver coin which Spain had struck in the war with Holland, to support it, and which the tide of commerce had caused to overflow in the very country which it was formed to overthrow!

The Bank soon accepted the coins of all countries, worn or fresh, at their intrinsic value, and made its own Bank money payable in good coin of the country, of full weight, taking a "brassage" for this exchange, and giving a credit on its books, called "Bank money."

This Bank professed not to lend out any part of the specie deposited with it, but to keep in its coffers all that was inscribed on its books. In 1672, when Louis XIV. penetrated to Utrecht, almost all who had accounts demanded their deposits at once, and they were delivered to them so readily that no suspicion could be left of the fidelity of the administration of this Bank. Much of the coins then brought forth show-

ed the marks of the conflagration which happened soon after the establishment of the Bank, at the Hotel de Ville.

This good faith was maintained till about the middle of the last century, when the municipal managers secretly lent their bulion to the East India Company, and to the Government, and were for a long time unsuspected. The usual "oaths of office" were taken by a religious magistracy, or rather by the magistracy of a religious people, that all was safe. The event proved that oaths will not confine gold and silver always to their cells.

The good people of Holland believed, as an article of their creed, that every florin which circulated as Bank money, had its metallic constituent in the treasury of the Bank, sealed up and secured by oaths, honesty, and policy.

This blind confidence was dissipated in December, 1790, by a declaration that the Bank would retain 104 per cent of all deposits, and would return none of a less amount than 2,500 florins.

Even this was submitted to and forgiven: four years afterwards, on the invasion of the French, this Bank was obliged to declare that it had advanced to the States, and the East India Company, more than 10,500,000 florins, which sum they were deficient to their depositors: to whom, however, they could assign these claims to be liquidated at some future time.

This was a metallic bankruptcy: Bank money which bore an agio of 5 per cent. fell to 16 per cent. below current money.

This epoch marked the decay of this institution, which had so long enjoyed an unlimited credit, and had rendered the greatest services to the country. The amount of the treasure of this Bank, in 1753, has been estimated as high as 33,000,000 of florins; but vulgar opinion has carried this estimate much higher.

THE BANK OF HAMBURGH.

The Bank of Hamburgh was established in 1619, on the model of that of Amsterdam; its funds were formed of German crowns called specie dollars. From 1759 to 1769 this Bank suffered much from the base money with which Germany was inundated after the 7 years' war, and was reduced to shut up. In 1770 it was arranged that this Bank should receive bullion as well as coin; and it soon ceased altogether to keep an account in coin. This Bank now receives specie in ingots or foreign coins, as bullion only, which renders the money or paper of this Bank the least variable standard of any in Europe. Its standard is 47 of pure metal, 1 of alloy. Those who deposit pay less than one half per cent. for the security, and one to one and a half per cent. for refining; when they re-demand their deposit in the proper standard, which few do, but for a profit on the metal beyond this charge,

preferring at all other times the Bank money.

This Bank also lends its money on the deposit of Spanish dollars, by giving its receipts payable to bearer; the charge for this accommodation is only 3s. 4d. per month, or 2 per cent. per annum. The loans are limited to three months, when the deposit is retired, or the loan renewed.

This practice seems to deserve imitation here; the want of such an accommodation with us, precipitates the exportation of bullion, or forces it into the hands of our Bank, and tends to make this the worst market of the world for the precious metals.

The Bank of Hamburgh is the best administered of any in Europe; its business and accounts are the most open and best known to the public. Its governors are responsible, and frequently renewed.

In the night of the 4th of November, 1813, Marshal Davoust seized on all the treasure he found when he retook this city; he found there 7,500,000 of Mares Banco: the restitution of this seizure has been claimed of France.

THE BANK OF GENOA,

The most ancient now existing, was founded on shares deposited, and was independent of the Government; but soon, to secure its privileges, all its funds were placed on the security of the revenues of the State; by this means its credit was sapped and shaken, till a fatal blow was given to it by the invasion of the Austrians, in 1746; from this it was again ruined up, but recovered very slowly.

This invention of the Genoese found imitators throughout all Italy. All had their Banks of circulation, that is, a paper-money: Naples had seven Banks.

THE BANK OF VIENNA,

Was founded by Maria Theresia, in the seven years' war. The Empress issued simple "bills of credit," for 12,000,000 of florins, ordering a proportion of the taxes to be receivable in this paper only; this regulation gave them a value higher than the metallic currency. The provincial treasuries found this paper very convenient, as it avoided perpetual transport of specie to and from the capital. But these operations were repeated too often, and carried so far, that all metallic money disappeared, and was exported or hidden.

At last, in 1797, (a curious coincidence) the Bank could pay its notes no longer, and was freed from the obligation to discharge them in metallic money, and all were obliged by law to receive them as current money; they now ceased to be a paper or Bank-bills of credit, and became a forced state paper-money.

Its depreciation soon followed, but was accelerated and exaggerated by the expe-

dient of treating a copper coinage, of little value; 100 lb. of copper was coined into 2,400 pieces, and stamped as of the value of 600 florins.

In 1810, a florin of silver exchanged for 12 or 13 florins in paper. The emission of this paper was carried beyond 1,000,000,000 of florins, till, in February 1811, the Austrian Government declared it would issue no more; and ordered it to be liquidated at one fifth part of its nominal value, in a new paper money, called "Bills of Redemption," a sort of sinking-fund to be discharged by the sale of ecclesiastical property!

Though this paper was little better than the former, the reduction of quantity alone served to assist its currency and support its value; and in May 1812, 100 florins silver would exchange for only 186 of this paper, while the former had fallen below 12 to 1.

THE BANK OF BERLIN,

Founded in 1765, issued notes from 4 to 1,000 livres. The Bank livre is an ideal money, worth at par 1 5-16ths of the crown of currency. This paper has always been liquidated most exactly; but all the wisdom and good faith of the Prussian Government could not protect it from the risks attendant on all institutions of this order. The capture of Berlin by the French, in 1806, suspended its payments, which have, however, been since entirely discharged and re-established.

THE BANK OF STOCKHOLM,

One of the most ancient, dates from 1657, and was established by the Government. Its capital was 300,000 specie-crowns. It issued notes bearing interest and payable to bearer. It borrowed at 4 per cent, and lent at 6. It was so well administered, that at the death of Charles XII. its capital had augmented to 5,000,000.

Another Bank was established, and soon united to the first. They now made advances to the Government and to the nobility, increased their paper to 600,000,000 of crowns of copper, or about 8,000,000l. of our sterling. The debts of the State swelled; luxury and expense increased; even copper disappeared in bars, as in coin, and the Bank paper could not be liquidated, even in this coarse metal; it fell to the 96th part of that for which it was issued. The Government at last owed to this Bank more than 40,000,000 of silver crowns, or more than 60,000,000l. sterling.

Gustavus III. for a time, by strong and wise measures, remedied much of this disorder, but destroyed at last his own labours, by making war on Russia: from this time the country was overwhelmed by the incumbrance of a paper money without value, and was so completely stripped of metallic currency, as to use notes of the low value of sixpence!

THE BANK OF COPENHAGEN

Was founded by Royal authority in 1736, with a capital of 570,000 crowns: in 1745, in the 10th year of its establishment, it applied to the Government to be relieved of the obligation of discharging its notes in coin: it continued still to issue its paper, and to make advances to the state, and to individuals. The public suffered; but the proprietors gained; their dividend was so large, that the shares of the Bank sold for three times their original deposit.

This Bank had issued 11 000 000 of paper crowns, when the King returned their deposits to the shareholders, and became himself the sole proprietor. The paper issued was twenty times the amount of their capital, which had been increased to 600,000 crowns. The king carried this issue to 16,000,000, specie disappeared, and they were reduced to paper notes of a single crown.

The evil was at its acme, when some remedy was attempted. In 1791, all further emission was forbidden, and a progressive liquidation ordered. A new Bank, called the "Species Bank," was created, by a capital, in shares of 2,400,000 specie crowns. This Bank to be independent of the Government and the directors, swore to be faithful, were at the same time, in all that related to the Bank, relieved formally from their oath to the sovereign. Its issue of paper was limited to one 9-10th (less than double) of the specie in its coffers. The former Bank was to retire annually 750,000 of its paper crowns.

By all these means it was hoped to relieve Denmark in less than fifteen years, from its oppressive load of paper money; but the event did not justify this expectation. When once the gangrene of a forced State paper-money has seized on a country, the Government and individuals struggle in vain to extirpate this "cancer" of the politic economy, by the regimen of alterations, mild and slow in their operation. Only a decided and prompt, though painful excision, could relieve and save Denmark, sunk under an increasing depreciation. In 1804, the new notes lost 25 per cent. in exchange with the currency in which they were payable; the notes of the old Bank were at a discount of 45. In October in 1813, the depreciation was such, that 1,800 crowns in paper were offered for one crown of silver!

THE BANK OF RUSSIA.

Russia too, it is well known, has her paper money. On the 29th of December, 1768, the great Empress Catherine, in the commencement of the war against the Turks, established the Bank of Assignats, designed to issue notes or bills payable to bearer. In the manifesto, these notes were declared, in general terms, and very indistinctly, to be payable in "current money."

This doubt, however, was soon dispelled; in the first months of their issue it was

ascertained that they would be discharged in copper only, in imitation of the Bank of Stockholm.

But this was as impossible as it was improper. The value of copper was too small and too variable, and its transport impracticable for this purpose. Only silver could be this basis.

As copper could not be the base of guarantee for the value of these notes, they soon ceased to be notes of credit, and became a merely State paper-money.

This paper-money for a time, by its convenience, the confidence of the people, the moderation of the Government in its issue, and the regulation, that it should be received instead of specie in all the Government treasuries, bore a value above its nominal par with silver. In the first eighteen years, only 40,000,000 (equivalent then to nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling) were issued, and no note for less than 25 roubles, or about 5*l.* at the exchange of that time.

This proceeding, with the real advantages of paper-currency, made the assignats so agreeable to the public, that until 1788, they preserved an agio, or premium, of five per cent. above copper money, and silver had not more than three per cent. premium in its favour. In 1774, at the peace of that date, paper was on a par with silver.

In 1786, the Empress created a Loan-bank, and increased the mass of assignats to 100,000,000, engaging to carry it no farther; but the wars with Turkey, Sweden, Poland, and Persia, reduced her to fail in this engagement in the year 1790. After decrease, in 1796, the assignats in circulation were about 160,000,000 of roubles.

This increase was too great and too sudden, and led to depreciation. In 1788, paper was at discount; in 1793, it had sunk nearly one third, and metallic currency had disappeared, so much the more, because paper notes of 10 and of 5 roubles were issued, and all payments made in paper and in copper.

In 1800, the assignats sunk to a discount, even with copper, and this produced new difficulties.

Thus the paper of the Russian Banks, like all others, was degraded from a paper of Bank credit, founded on the security of circulating commodities, to a State paper-money in the strictest sense. Even of this paper a limited and moderate emission would have been beneficial, as the first 40,000,000 certainly were; but when the emission of paper exceeded the amount of the metallic currency which had been in circulation, its value fell of necessity, as the circulation could not absorb it; and it quickly expelled the precious metals. At the death of Louis XIV. the metallic currency of France was calculated not to exceed 1,200,000,000 of *livres*, or 50,00,000*l.* sterling; in Spain, in 1800, not more than 20,000,000*l.* or 80,000,000 of dollars. It

should seem then evident, that a paper issue of 577,000,000 of roubles was excessive for Russia, and is proved by their depreciation in circulation to nearly one-fourth of the nominal value of their issue. The circulation of Russia seems to be filled at this time by paper, copper, and specie, to the amount of about 25,000,000*l.* sterling, or 150,000,000 of roubles at the par of $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Presses next on our review—as unlike some of those which our retrospection has glanced on, “as Hyperion to a Satyr,” as a planet to its satellites, or the bright sun to its revolving and obscure dependents. Those who are ignorant of the origin and progress of the Bank of England, may refer to Allardyce, to Smith, and Steuart, or take here a succinct notice of its history. The Bank of England has been established 126 years: a keen and ardent Scotchman, a man of genius and vigour, was its projector; the same who conceived the fine design of uniting the great oceans of the Atlantic, and the Pacific, by an establishment at the Isthmus of Darien. Jealousy, selfishness, and narrow policy defeated him in this laudable attempt, and to this perhaps he owed the direction of his mind to lay the foundation of that establishment which has become the Colossus of the financial system of the empire of Great Britain.

The original capital was only 1,200,000*l.* lent to King William and Queen Mary, at the high rate of 100,000*l.* a-year; like the Bank of Venice, it owed its establishment and its privileges solely to the distresses of the Government. It soon required an additional subscription of 300,000*l.*

Before the year 1815, an able foreigner drew up a memoir for a northern Sovereign, on the Bank of England. His elaborate report may be more useful than our own lucubrations at this crisis.

He remarks, that Great Britain has had an advantage over all the other States of Europe, from her private and provincial Banks, always less exposed to degenerate into State engines than all public Banks have proved to be: doubtless, for all the purposes of internal activities and circulations, private and provincial Banks, with proper regulation and prudent caution, are the best course; and they should, and might be, sufficient for all the real wants of foreign commerce: this the exhibition of the commercial discounts of the Bank of England will probably soon make evident.

All the public, corporate, and privileged Banks of Europe, have successively fallen into the hands or snares of the Government, with a common fate, as our retrospect proves.

At this time, 1814-15, says our foreign reporter, the Bank of England is less a bank of circulation, than an engine of the Government. All its capital, as it stood in 1797, it

placed in the public funds; the greater part of its advances is made to the Government, a moderate proportion only of its paper is employed in discounts for the merchants: it deals in bullion and issues notes, by which all its operations are commuted.

This combination, he adds, of the proper business of commercial banking, with the national finance, is the radical vice which undermines its constitution. It is probable its directors were of this opinion recently, when they so properly and timely demanded of the Government, that investigation which will, no doubt, prove that their accounts as bankers are sound and substantial; and that it is their capital and accumulations only which are entangled by the finance of the State.

The Bank of England, he shows, like all other public Banks, has been exposed to the shocks of public convulsion: the invasion of 1745, when time was gained by counting out sixpences; the riots of 1790, and the embarrassment which its connexion with the Government brought on in 1797; the suspension of metallic payments at this period, he says, reduced the Bank notes from a paper, of commercial credit to a State paper-money. At this time only 8,000,000*l.* and a half of its notes were in circulation, and not 1,300,000*l.* of specie in its coffers. He remarks that it was then discovered that 9-10ths of its paper served the purposes of Government, and that its use in the commerce of the country had been greatly exaggerated in the public opinion: that it was the private Banks that fed and supported the great circulation of the country, and not the trifling sum of 8,000,000*l.* of Bank of England paper employed in the discount of commercial bills. The same will probably be apparent to the

Secret Committee just appointed and declared, to give confidence at this time to the trading part of the community.

What results from this retrospection? Surely a conviction of the caution required not to commit in a single Bank, and with a legalized paper, the credit and finance of the State, and the commercial credit and individual security; the bad consequences of which have been so uniform and general all around us.

It is as highly probable as it is much to be wished, that the Bank of England can, with its bullion and bills discounted, retire in one hour (if it were physically possible) all its notes, not exceeding perhaps at this time 25,000,000*l.* The capital of its proprietors, and the amount of its accumulations, then remain, all vested in the public funds, or advanced on the Exchequer bills of the State. In this case, there is no cause for public alarm as to credit or solvency; but the mechanism of the Bank is essential to the motion of all our payments, of which it is the centre and the pivot of regulation, as of impetus and progression. This should not be too much contracted nor impeded, and must not be stopped until some other means are supplied, some other direction given, or some other course can be taken. A metallic currency can, by nothing short of a miracle, suddenly take the place of a paper circulation, nor supply the place of credit, which is the soul of our financial existence; if that take wings and fly away, the body will be at once effete and prostrate. The nature of the case, the circumstance or necessities of our condition, do not of themselves sink us to this state; panic without adequate cause, or conduct of the grossest empiricism, folly, or weakness, can alone inflict on us this calamity. R.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

JANUARY 29, Saturday last, being Bachelors of Arts' Commencement, the following 123 gentlemen were admitted to that Degree:—

[Note—*The names are arranged alphabetically.*]

KING'S COLLEGE.—Mr. Roberts.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Messrs. Ainsworth, Applebee, Athawes, Bayne, Blunt, Bradney, Browne, Campbell, Clarkson, Digby, Drewe, Egremont, Elmley, Glennie, Hastings, Hodgson, Holroyd, Hope, Major, Malby, Mansel, sen. Mansel, jun. Owen, Palk, W. H. Parry, Popple, Pym, Richards, Sangson, Southern, St. Mawe, C. B. Taylor, Thorp, Totton, Valpy, Way, Walker, Ward, Wood, Wright.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Messrs. Bontflower, Browne, Bull, Bulmer, Cooper, Craven, Covey, Downward, Earle, Godfrey, Harrison, Haylock, Holyar, Housman, Hurt,

Knott, Lonsdale, Little, Lockett, Lumb, Marshall, Milford, Pearce, Pease, Praed, Richardson, Smith, Sunderland, Thursfield, Wale, Wright.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.—Messrs. Bushby, Leslie, Lewin, Roberts, Smith.

CLARE HALL.—Messrs. Beresford, Cape, Clissold, Cooper, Fawcett, Jefferson, Kitchen, Moore, Saxton.

PENBROKE HALL.—Messrs. Alt, Evans, Turner, Wynt.

CAIUS COLLEGE.—Messrs. Harmer, Lamb, Porter, Potts, Shaw, Wolston.

TRINITY HALL.—Mr. Rycroft.

BENET COLLEGE.—Messrs. Corbould, Gilbert, Howman, Kent, Lillistone, Porter, White, Wilkinson.

QUEEN'S COLL.—Messrs. Arden, Drewe, Edelmann, King, Mills, Rabett, Remington, Simpson, Walker.

CATHERINE HALL.—Messrs. Egremont, Harrison, Jones, Hewett, Upton.

JESUS COLLEGE.—Messrs. Bradfield, Brougham, Farquhar, Forge, Godsell, Hammond, Harrison, Newman, Pryce, Walker.

CHRIST COLLEGE.—Messrs. Adam, Ash, Dannett, Goodrich, Hadwen, Harbur, Norton, Pedder, Rolls, Williams.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—Mr. Sandford.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.—Messrs. Drage, Gordon, Hammond, Wade, Gery.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.—Messrs. Boteler, Clay, Collett, Fisher, sen. Fisher, jun. Rhodes, Savigny, Stewart, Trotman.

The subjects for Sir William Browne's gold medals for the present year are—

For the Greek Ode:—*Reginæ epicedium.*

For the Latin Ode:—*Thebae Aegyptiacae.*

For the Epigrams:—“*Discrimen obscurum.*”

FEB. 5. The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. Joshua King, of Queen's College, and Mr. George Miles Cooper, of St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.

The Rev. Edward Anderson, Fellow of Queen's College, was on Wednesday last admitted *Bachelor in Divinity*; the Rev. John Michael Brooke, of Jesus College, *Master of Arts*; and George Alexander Wood, of Catharine Hall, *Bachelor of Arts*.

The subjects for the prizes given by the Representatives in Parliament for this University, for the present year, are, for the

SENIOR BACHELORS.—*Quanam fuerit Oraculorum vera indoles ac natura?*

MIDDLE BACHELORS.—*Inter veterum philosophorum sectas, cuiusnam potissimum ribuenda sit laus veræ sapientiae?*

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is—*Muses receiving the Tables of the Law.*

M. Daunou has been appointed Professor of History at the College of France. The other candidate was M. Raoul Rochette, presented by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres.

FEB. 12. John Hind, Esq. B.A. of St. John's College, is appointed Mathematical Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College.

Mr. George William Craufurd, of King's College, was on Wednesday last admitted a Fellow of that society.

OXFORD.

JAN. 30. Wednesday the 20th inst. the Rev. John Birt of Christ Church, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity.

Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

BACHELOR IN CIVIL LAW.—Francis Hawkins, Fellow of St. John's College.

MASTERS OF ARTS.—Henry Porter, Esq. of Brasenose College, grand compounder; John Leicester Adolphus, Rev. Philip Wynter, Rev. James Davenport, Fellows, and Rev. Edward John Smith, of St. John's College; Rev. John Watts, Scholar of University College; Rev. Francis Brooke Welles, Fellow of Worcester College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Edward W. Caulfield, of Queen's College; John Hardy, of St. Alban Hall; Henry Bouchier Wrey, and Charles Bacon, of Balliol College; Arden Bayley, of Exeter College; Edward Richard Gardiner, and Robert Downes, Scholars of Worcester College.

FEB. 6. Thursday the following Degrees were conferred:—

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Frederick Shaw, of Brasenose College; and John George Storie, of Magdalen College.

FEB. 12. On Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

MASTERS OF ARTS.—The Rev. Thomas Shrapnel Biddulph, of Worcester College, grand compounder; Rev. Geo. Morgun, of St. Mary Hall.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Henry Thompson, Esq. of Oriel College, grand compounder; Robert Ibbetson Bazett Henshaw, of Queen's College; James Buchanan and Thomas Fabie Horsford, of Wadham College; John Vere, gent. commoner of Corpus Christi College; Hartley Coleridge, postmaster of Merton College; Daniel Connor, gent. commoner of St. Mary Hall; Julius Deedes, Scholar of Trinity College; Wm. Hunter Baillie, and Charles Ford, of Balliol College; William Gray, of Pembroke College.

BIRTHS.

JAN. 26. In River-street, Bath, the lady of Commissioner Puget, R.N. of a daughter.

27. At Tavistock-square, the lady of G. Barclay, Esq. of a son and heir.

28. The Hon. Mrs. Harbord, of a son.

31. The Countess of Longford, of a son.

The lady of the Rev. J. Gilband, of Chelmsford, of a son.

In New-street, Bishopsgate, Mrs. Charles, of a son.

FEB. 7. The lady of John Maherley, Esq. M.P. of Grosvenor square, of a son.

12. The lady of the Right Hon. Edward Thornton, his Majesty's Envoy, &c. of a daughter.

20. At Hamilton-place, her Grace, the Duchess of Bedford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, John Keir, Esq. of the Island of Madeira, to Miss Stanhope, daughter of the late P. Stanhope, Esq.

JULY 28, 1818. At Calcutta, W. Robertson, Esq. eldest son of C. Robertson, Esq. of Russell-square, to Ann-Lydia, third daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Fraser, late of the 7th regiment Bengal native cavalry.

JAN. 23, 1819. Henry Conte de Montequilo Fezensac, to Miss Hammett, of Lombard street.

25. Edward Pindar, Esq. of North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss King, of Southampton.

26. Sir J. Maclean, K.B. to Sarah, daughter of B. Price, Esq. of Highgate.

27. Mr. R. Dawson, of Norwich, to Mary-Ann, only daughter of J. Campton, Esq. of Nottingham-place.

H. M. Salmons, Esq. of Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, to Priscilla, third daughter of the late Sampson Lucas, Esq. of Haydon-square.

T. Ashmore, Esq. of Powis-place, to Jessica-Ann, third daughter of J. Beckwith, Esq. late adjutant-general of militia in Nova Scotia.

Mr. William Haigh, to Miss Eliza West, of Gledhott, near Huddersfield.

Mr. J. Ellis, of Bucklersbury, to Eliza, only daughter of the late James Moore, Esq. of Berwick-place, Grange-road.

28. Mr. R. Frank, of the Hon. East India Company's ship Minerva, to Miss Caroline-Ann McCabe, of Stoke-Newington.

W. H. Cooper, Esq. of Stockwell, to Harriet, youngest daughter of R. E. Williams, Esq. of Weston Green, Surrey.

Rev. R. Lowndes, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Douglas, of Salwarp.

29. James Scott, Esq. of Rothsfield Park, in Hampshire, to Miss Snell, daughter of the late W. Snell, Esq. of Salisbury Hall, Herts.

30. Lieutenant-colonel Kenat, C.B. to Miss Burrell, youngest daughter of the late Sir William, and sister to Sir Charles Burrell, Bart.

FEB. 2. P. O'Connor, Esq. to Margaret Ross, of Carshalton Lodge, Surrey.

At Ramsgate, Thomas, the youngest son of the late Gilbert Bedford, Esq. of Newland Grange, to Thomasina, daughter of D. Curling, Esq. of Chiltern, in the Isle of Thanet.

3. Mr. T. Butler, of Cheapside, to Miss Delves, of Tunbridge Wells.

4. Mr. James Kimber, of New-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Solomon Bennett, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street.

6. Mr. Edward Younge, of the Middle Temple, to Miss Frances-Ann Cope.

9. R. Ritchie, Esq. of Greenwich, to Charlotte, second daughter of Major Benwell, of that place.

General Stickney, to Miss Mary-Josephie Eyckholt, of Antwerp.

James Alexander Attwood, youngest son of James Attwood, Esq. to Miss Edden, of Lowerwich, Worcestershire.

15. Charles Sotheby, Esq. R.N. to the Hon. Miss Jane Hamilton.

16. George Wray, Esq. to Isabella, second daughter of the late Christopher Wright, Esq. of Cleasley, Yorkshire.

18. J. Jackson, Esq. of the Borough, to Miss Flower, niece of Sir Charles Flower, Bart.

20. W. Franks, Esq. of Woodside, Herts, to Caroline, daughter of the late Christopher Tower, Esq. of Wealdhall, Essex.

Charles Humphreys, Esq. of the Boro', to Miss Southcott, of Teignmouth, Devon.

Roger Staples, Esq. of Aldersgate-street, to Elizabeth, only child of John Horman, Esq. of the Stock Exchange.

James Duff Watt, Esq. to Hertie Eliza, daughter of B. Sparrow, Esq. of Westminster.

21. Mr. E. Jones, of Tower-street, to Miss Fenn, of Gray's-inn-lane.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Mrs. Westall, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Westall, aged 44.

Lately, R. Martin, Esq. late of Bridgeway, Chelsea.

Lately, at Notter, near Landrake, Devon, Lieutenant-colonel O'Dogherty, of the royal marines. One of the most eccentric characters of England, who for more than twenty years occasionally visited Ply-

mouth market on an old white horse, lean as Rosinante, whose lank appearance, combined with his own singular habiliments, formed together a spectacle of wretchedness fully equal to any thing described of the celebrated Elwes. In his last visit to Plymouth, a few weeks since, he seated himself on the steps of the Plymouth Telegraph office to eat an apple.

His dress then consisted of a dirty night-cap round his head, unmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim, a rough waistcoat patched all over, greasy leather small clothes, kept up by listing braces outside the waistcoat, with wads of straw round the bottom of his legs. In his hand he wielded a large hedge stick. Amidst all this seeming penury, he possessed some very excellent freehold estates in the above parish, well stocked; yet he chose to quit the family mansion, and lived in a small cottage in the vicinity, without a pane of glass in the windows. He nightly entered it by a ladder, which he drew after him, and slept in a corner of one of the rooms on a wretched pallet.

Lately, at his house in Dean-street, Soho, Mr. Harlow, an eminent artist. He had recently returned from Italy. He was in the bloom of life, and possessed a genius for the art of painting, which it is no extravagant panegyric to say had few equals, and still fewer living superiors. As a portrait painter, he was peculiarly correct, and gave the character, as well as the features, with fidelity and spirit. The admirable arrangement and powerful effect with which he represented the scene from Henry VIII. in which Mrs. Siddons is the heroine, and all the Kemble family are introduced, is a masterly proof of his taste, judgment, and skill, as an historical painter. He passionately loved his art, and was so rapid in improvement, that his most powerful competitors might have had reason to be alarmed at his progress. His portraits of the venerable President of the Royal Academy, of Northcote, Fuseli, and other members of that institution, are also excellent specimens of the skill and fidelity of his pencil. He was not only judicious in design, but correct as well as vivid in colouring; and, considering his youth and the rapidity of his progress, it may be fairly said, that his untimely death is a severe loss to the arts of this country. As a copyist also he was entitled to high praise. His copy of a picture of Rubens, some time since, might be taken for the original; and his copy of Raphael's famous picture of "The Transfiguration," which he lately painted with astonishing rapidity, was highly admired at Rome, where the original might be compared with it. He had collected many valuable remains of antiquity in his travels, which we believe have not yet reached this country; and his drawing-book of portraits of distinguished living characters must be deemed a very interesting and valuable work. His manners in private life, though peculiar, were agreeable.

JAN. 16. R. Harvey, Esq. of Farnham, aged 61.

18. W. Alchorne, Esq. of Old Fish-street, aged 66.

19. Mr. Greig, of Somer's Town, aged 61.

21. William Dickens, Esq. at Cherington, Warwickshire.

22. Mr. James Kemp, of Hoxton, in the 74th year of his age.

Mrs. Arabella Sanders, widow of the late John Sanders, Esq. aged 88.

23. After a short illness, Miss Lewes, only daughter of Sir William Watkin Lewes, Knt. senior alderman of the City of London.

Elizabeth, wife of T. Downing, Esq. of the King's Road, Chelsea, aged 63.

Mary Broughton Holman, eldest daughter of J. Holman, Esq. jun. of Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 15.

24. James Clark, Esq. of Chitt's Hill, Tottenham.

25. Frances Moore, relict of the late Adam Moore, Esq. of Norfolk-street, aged 67.

George Parker, Esq. of Newton Hall, near Chester, aged 85.

26. Mr. Charles Ashby, of Clapton-place, Hackney.

J. Nind, Esq. of Overbury, aged 81.

William, Earl of Errol, at Lyndhurst, in the 47th year of his age. His Lordship was Hereditary High Constable of Scotland, Knight Marshal, and his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner for the Affairs of the Church of Scotland.

A. Graham, Esq. aged 63.

27. James Allan, Esq. of Clapham Rise, aged 76.

27. Elizabeth Anne Iredill, only daughter of the late Rev. A. Iredill, of Pinder's Valley, Jamaica.

Dr. Primrose Blair, of St. Martin's lane, London.

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Griffith, of Llwyndurris.

29. Sir Henry Tempest, Bart. of Thorpe Lee House, near Staines.

Dowager Countess of Sefton, aged 71.

Sophia, wife of T. England, Esq. aged 36.

30. At Leslie House, Fifeshire, Harriet Evelyn, Countess of Rutles. She only survived her father two years. The late Earl was one of the sixteen Peers of Parliament for Scotland. The titles descend to her eldest son, now in the twelfth year of his age.

J. Sawkins, Esq. aged 65.

Jane, wife of Mr. Hodgson, of the Piazza Coffee-house, aged 25.

31. Captain Anthony Hooper, aged 67.

FEB. 1. W. J. Denby, Esq. of Heathcote street, Mecklenburgh-square.

Nathaniel-Paul, eldest son of Nathaniel Gostling, Esq. aged 30.

2. Jane, eldest daughter of the late R. Arbuthnot, Esq. of Edinburgh.

Mr. D. Edwards, of Harleyford-place, Kennington, aged 66.

At Brighton, aged 72, Hannah, the wife of Joseph Holden, Esq. formerly of Lombard-street, London.

3. Mr. Joseph Vere, late of Little Knight-ridge-street, Doctors'-commons.

4. Mr. Joseph Butterworth, of Abchurch-lane, aged 52.

R. Waugh, Esq. formerly surgeon of the 43d regiment.

5. Joshua-Harry, second son of Edward Syngé Cooper, Esq. M.P. for the county of Sligo.

6. Mrs. Wakefield, of Hackney, aged 58.

Peter Everett Metaser, Esq. aged 56.

9. Rev. E. Spencer, of Wingfield, Wiltshire, aged 80.

10. Thomas Yarnold, Esq. of Thames House, Worcester.

11. John Everth, Esq. of Bush-lane, aged 78.

Mr. John Woodin, of Park-street, Islington, aged 69, late master-attendant at Gibraltar.

12. Captain Francis Mouat Keith, of Lower Grosvenor-place.

Aged 75, after enjoying an almost uninterrupted state of good health until within

four days of his death, Mr. Samuel Skegg, of the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane.

13. Mrs. Carter, of Lad-lane, aged 67.

14. At Aberdeen, Professor W. Ogilvie, aged 52.

15. Louisa Maria, the wife of W. Baldock, Esq. of Malling-house, Sussex.

16. Mr. Thomas Osborne, aged 87.

At Aston-hall, Lancashire, in the 50th year of his age, the Most Noble Archibald, Duke of Hamilton, Brundon and Chatelherault—He is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, now Duke of Hamilton.

17. Mr. W. March, of Fleet-street, aged 70.

David Cooper, Esq. of Portland-place, Hammersmith.

19. At Clifton, Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. aged 75.

21. John Sime, Esq. of Mile-end, aged 75.

John Oliphant, Esq. of Itonfield, aged 79.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a FEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

In the press.

A NEW Satirical Novel is forthcoming, entitled, London, or a Month at Stevens's, by a late Resident.

Dr. Chalmers's new Volume of Discourses in the Tron Church of Glasgow.

Miss Lefann, author of Strathallan, a new novel, entitled, Levlin Abbey.

The Practical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden, with Memoirs of his Life, by the Rev. James Morton.

The third volume of Archdeacon Coxe's Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. Montgomery, author of the World before the Flood, &c. &c. is preparing another volume, entitled, Greenland and other poems.

A new edition of Mr. Campbell's Poetical Works, illustrated with engravings from designs by Westall.

A new edition of Dr. Holland's Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, and Greece.

Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, with a Preface, Notes, and Appendix. By one of the Fancy. The Appendix contains, among other flash articles, some Chaunts by Bob Gregson, the present Poet Laureate of the Fancy.

A new edition of Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary, revised and corrected to the present Time.

Dr. Clutterbuck's Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic

Fever at present prevailing in the Metropolis.

Dr. Granville's Memoirs of the present state of Science and Scientific Institutions in France.

Dudley, a Novel, by Miss O'Keefe, 3 vols. 12mo.

The third volume of Mr. Southey's History of Brazil.

The Life of William, Lord Russell, with some account of the times in which he lived, by Lord John Russell.

The London Commercial Dictionary and Sea Port Gazetteer.

The second and concluding volume of Baynes's Ovid's Epistles.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor has the pleasure of acknowledging *Alpine's* communication from the Highlands, but is, at present, unable to avail himself of the polite offer which it contained.

"*Iceland Poetry*," by *Reding*, shall receive our earliest attention.

The communications by a Friend who does not choose that his name should be mentioned, will be always acceptable.

If *Zachariah L.* will state his questions, they shall be inserted in our next.

J. D.'s letter relative to the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, has been forwarded where, the Editor hopes, it will have more effect than if inserted in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

J. B.'s letter on *Automaton Chess Players* is an unwarrentable and low attack upon one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever invented.

Cælebs, Senior's, letter is unintelligible: there is neither wit nor wisdom in it; weak attempts at the former, and weaker pretensions to the latter.

Communications of a temporary nature prevent our inserting, in the present Number, the *Outlines of a Plan for the cheaper Supply of Provisions*.

Mackay's letter is meant to do good; but we are fearful it will fail of influence in a quarter where little good is done.

Viator in our next.

Several other favours have been received, which are under consideration.

ERRATA in our last.—In the Contents, for "Description of the Frontispiece—Lord Howe's Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral," read "Marquis Cornwallis."—Page 80, col. 1, line 47, for "John King, Esq." read "James King, Esq."

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, TO SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1819.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BRYCE, SAM. late of Liverpool, baker. Feb. 6.
CHAMBERLAIN, WM. Leicester, hosier. Jan. 6.
JOB, JOS. 1y-la. Newgate-st. merchant. Feb. 16.
OULET, JESSE, late of Charlotte-st. jeweller. Feb. 9.
PICK, WM. Basinghall-st. merchant. Feb. 13.
JAMES, RUB. Bristol, cabinet-maker. Feb. 16.

SARGEANT, BENJ. Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, carpenter. Jan. 6.
TWYFORD, JOHN. Portswood-within-Binnington, Chester, cotton-spinner. Jan. 6.
TAYLOR, JOHN, Whittington, Lancaster. Jan. 30.
WALKER, NATH. now or late of Dover, brewer. Jan. 30.

BANKRUPTS.

- ANDREWS, RICH.** Bristol, baker, March 9, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Mary, Bristol; and Poole and Co. Gray's-Inn.] Jan. 26.
- AUBERT, NICHOLAS BAPTIST,** Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance broker, March 9. [Heardon and Co. Corbett-co. Gracechurch-st.] Jan. 26.
- ALLUM, RICH.** Chatham, builder, March 10. [James, Earl st. Blackfriars.] Jan. 30.
- ATKINSON, JAMES WHITBREAD,** Mordon, Surrey, farmer, March 27. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-st. Strand.] Feb. 15.
- BROCKLEBANK, STEPHENSON,** Liverpool, merchant, March 9, George, Liverpool. [Lowndes, Liverpool; and Taylor and Co. King's Bench-walk.] Jan. 26.
- BUDDEN, JOHN,** Bristol, liquor-merchant, March 9, Commercial rooms, Bristol. [Russell, Bristol; and Edmunds, Exchange-office.] Jan. 26.
- BURGIS, JOHN,** Southampton st. Covent Garden, ornamental paper-manufacturer, March 13. [Castle, Curator st.] Jan. 30.
- BARKER, JOHN,** Stratford, Essex, common-brewer, March 13. [Smith, Lincolny-sq.] Jan. 30.
- BRADLEY, JOSEPH ST. JOHN'S,** Worcester, coachmaster, March 13, White Hart, Worcester. [Wallen and Son, Kidderminster; and Bigg, Southampton-build Chancery-lane.] Jan. 30.
- BAYLIS, DAN,** Stroud, Gloucester, clothier, March 10. [Young, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane.] Jan. 30.
- BLYTH, RON.** Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-merchant, March 25, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Elli's, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 2.
- BURROUGHS, JOS.** Great Hermitage-st., spirit-merchaut, March 23. [Pearson, St. Helen's place, Bishopgate st.] Feb. 9.
- BROWN, WM.** St. John st. cheesemonger, March 23. [Davie and Co. Palsgrave place, Temple.] Feb. 9.
- BURN, WM.** Exeter, tailor, March 23, New London Inn, Exeter. [Brutton, Castle st. Exeter; and Brutton, Broad-st.] Feb. 9.
- BACON, RICH.** Barkway, Hertfordshire, and of Aldersgate-st. miller, March 27. [Keynolds, Chesnut, Herts; and Gray, Tyson-place, Kingsland-road.] Feb. 9.
- BOURNE, EDW.** Austin-friars, merchant, March 6, and April 3. [Keasey and Co. Bishopgate-st. Within.] Feb. 20.
- BROADY, WM.** Bromsgrove, Worcester, me cer, March 12, 13, and April 3, Star and Gutter, Worcester. [Hobson, Bromsgrove; and Hladgate and Co. Essex-st. Strand.] Feb. 27.
- COLE, EDWARD,** Shrewsbury, Salop, hop-merchant, March 9, Raven, Shrewsbury. [Edgerley, Shrewsbury; and Gullitts, Southampton build. Chancery lane.] Jan. 26.
- COOPER, THOS.** Kennett's-wharf, Upper Thames-st. merchant, March 13. [Crosley, Great James-st. Bedford-row.] Jan. 30.
- CANMONT, PROSPER,** Old Broad-st. merchant, March 20. [Blunt and Co. Old Broad-st.-build.] Feb. 6.
- CAMPBELL, PETER,** Mary-le-bonne-st. Golden-sq. wine merchant, March 20. [Newcomb, Vine-st. Piccadilly.] Feb. 6.
- CULLINORE, THOS.** Wickwar, Gloucestershire, March 23, Star, Wotton-under-edge. [Frankis, John-st. Bristol; and King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st.] Feb. 9.
- CROSSER, ANDREW,** Elmsmere, Salop, grocer, Raven, Shrewsbury. [Dukes, Shrewsbury; and Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-build. Holborn.] Feb. 13.
- CAWOOD, DENNIS,** Newton, Wakefield, York, merchant, March 27, Court-house, Wakefield. [Foljambe, Wakefield.] Feb. 13.
- COBBETT, W. jun.** Tottenham, common-brewer, and of Mark-lane, corn merchant, March 30. [Lamb and Co. Princes st. Bank.] Feb. 16.
- COOPER, EDW.** Blandford-Forum, Dorset, linen-draper, April 3, Crown, Blandford-Forum, [Dean, Gullord-st.] Feb. 20.
- CLARKE, JOHN,** Stagbutch, Hereford, farmer, March 2, and April 3, Angel, Ludlow. [Wellings and Co. Ludlow; and Jenkins and Co. New Inn.] Feb. 20.
- DODSWORTH, W.** Suburbs of the city of York, ship-carpenter, March 30, Black Swan, Coney-st. York. [Smith, Pump-co. Temple; and Brooke and Co. York.] Feb. 16.
- DINELY, JOHN,** Propleton, Worcester, coal-merchant, March 13, 16, and April 3, Packhorse, Worcester. [Beck, Devonshire-st. Queen-sq.; and Thornbury, Worcester.] Feb. 20.
- FORCE, JOHN,** Walcot, Somerset, Dealer, March 9, Full moon, Old Bridge, Bath. [Hodson, Bath; and Highmoor, Scott's-yard.] Jan. 26.
- FERRAILL, JAS.** Birmingham, Wawick, printer, March 13, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Whately and Son, Birmingham; and Swaine and Co. Frederick's pl. Old Jewry.] Jan. 30.
- FOULEKTON, JOHN,** Upper Bedford-pl. Bloomsbury-sq. merchant, March 16. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] Feb. 2.
- FRICKER, CHAS.** jun of Stoke Newington, merchant, March 30. [Maugham, Great St. Helena.] Feb. 16.
- FISH, THOS.** Bridport, Dorsetshire, victualler, March 30, Bull, Bridport. [Nicholls, Bridport; and Allen, Clifford's Inn.] Feb. 16.
- FOX, ROH. WENE and Co.** Plymouth, merchants, March 1, 2, and April 3, King's Arms, Plymouth. [Kelly, Plymouth; and Austice and Co. Inner Temple.] Feb. 20.
- GREENSLADE, ROB.** late of Plymouth, Devon, builder, March 13, Weakleys Hotel, Plymouth-Dock. [Bozon and Co. Plymouth Dock; and Drake and Co. Chancery-la.] Jan. 30.
- GLEE-ON, JOHN,** Cock hill, Ratcliffe, potatoe-merchant, March 13. [Smith, Barnard's-inn.] Jan. 30.
- GILCHRIST, JOHN and Co.** Liverpool, merchants, March 16, George, Liverpool [Murray, Marshall, st. Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.] Feb. 2.
- GALE, JOHN,** Paternoster-row, wholesale-stationer, March 27. [Hurst, Milk-st.] Feb. 13.
- GARNETT, WM.** Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Chester, dealer in coals, March 9, 10, end April 3, Golden Lion, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Loves and Co. Temple; and Leigh, Liverpool.] Feb. 20.
- GREEN, JOHN,** Maddox-st. Hanover-sq. coach-maker, March 2, 13 and April 3. [Keynolds, Hertford-st. Fitzroy-sq.] Feb. 20.
- HULME, WM. LECK,** Stafford, grocer, March 9, George, Leek. [Killminster and Co. Leek; and Dewberry and Co. Conduit st. Hanover-sq.] Jan. 26.
- HARMAN, GEO.** Norwich, manufacturer, March 9, Castle, St. Peter of Mancroft, Norwich. [Taylor and Co. Norwich; and Neeson, Barnard's-inn.] Jan. 26.
- HUDSON HARGRAVES and Co.** Liverpool, merchants, March 13, George, Liverpool. [Massey, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 30.
- HORNBY, JOHN,** Liverpool, merchant, March 16, York Hotel, Liverpool. [Whitley, William-sq. Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] Feb. 2.
- HENN, ISAAC,** Birmingham, Warwick, screw-maker, March 13, Union Tavern, Birmingham. [Beswick, Birmingham; and Braikenridge and Co. Bartlett's-bu. Holborn.] Jan. 30.
- HATTERSLEY, MICHAEL,** Bilton-with-Harrowgate, York, hotel-keeper, March 16, Granby, Bilton-with-Harrowgate. [Richardson and Co. Knarborough; and Alexander and Co. New-inn.] Feb. 2.
- HEALEY, ROB.** Lower-place, Lancaster, woollen-manufacturer, March 20, White Bear, Manchester. [Shuttleworth, Rochdale; and Chippendale, Crann-co. Fleet-st.] Feb. 6.
- HOPPER, CHARLES,** Little Trinity-la. lace-dealer, March 27. [Umney, Clement's-lane.] Feb. 13.
- HIGHFIELD, GEO. BENTLEY and CHAS.** Liverpool, merchants, March 30, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple; and Murray, Liverpool.] Feb. 16.
- HARDMAN, JAMES,** Manchester, warehouseman, March 2, 6, and April 3, Dog, Manchester. [Kay, Manchester.] Feb. 20.
- JONES, EDW.** Great Sutton-st. Clerkenwell, coal-merchant, March 9. [Castle, Curator-st.] Jan. 26.
- JAY, JOHN,** Old Jewry, wine-merchant, March 13. [Taylor and Co. New Basinghall st.] Jan. 30.
- JONES, JOHN,** Liverpool, and HUGH HUGHES, Demarara, merchants, March 13, George, Liverpool. [Gunnery, Liverpool; and Dacia, Liverpool-pl. Temple Bar.] Jan. 20.
- JACKSON, CHRIST,** Upper Thames-st. sugar-fac-

- tor, March 30. [Smith and Co. Lemau-st. Goodman's-fields.] Feb. 6.
- JOHNSON, JOHN, Lucas-st. Commercial-road, merchant, March 30. [Willey, Welclose-squares.] Feb. 16.
- JONES, WM. Shoreditch, earthenware and chinaman, and of Burslem, Stafford, rope-maker, March 6, and April 3. [Sutcliffe, Earl-st. Blackfriars.] Feb. 20.
- KENT, JOHN, now or late of Stowmarket, Suffolk, beer-brewer, March 8, 9, and April 3, Angel, Bury St. Edmund's Suffolk. [Chilton, Chancery-lane; and Wayman, Bury St. Edmund's.] Feb. 20.
- LOYD, THOMAS, and Co. Blue-bail-yard, St. James's-st. Westminster, wine merchants, March 13. [Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-st.] Jan. 30.
- LLOYD, THOMAS, Tibberton, Hereford, farmer, March 30, Oak and Grapes Tavern, Hereford. [Evans, Hereford, Pentrice, Gray's-inn.] Feb. 6.
- LEVY, LEWIS, Great Prescott-street, merchant, March 30. [B. Lewis, Crutched friars.] Feb. 6.
- LLOYD, WM. Shrewsbury, tailor, March 23, Lion, Shrewsbury. [Asterley and Co. Shrewsbury; and Griffiths, Southampton-bu. Chancery-la.] Feb. 9.
- LONGDEN, JOSEPH, Peak Forest, Derbyshire, meal and flour seller, March 23, Angel, Chesterfield. [Thomas, Chesterfield; and Lowes and Co. Temple.] Feb. 9.
- LEWIS, WM. Beak-st. Golden-sq. woollen-draper, March 23. [Davies and Co. Lothbury.] Feb. 9.
- LOMAS, J. White Horse, Fetter-la. tavern-keeper, March 30. [Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.] Feb. 16.
- MACLEOD, THOS. HARRISON, Pinner's Hall, Winchester-st. and of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. wine-merchant, March 13. [Hoare, jun. Hatton-garden.] Jan. 30.
- MORGAN, MINER JOHN, and Co. Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill, wholesale stationers, March 16. [J. and A. Smith, Dorset-st. Salisbury-sq. Fleet-street.] Feb. 4.
- MATTHAM, CHARLES, Pinner's Hall, Winchester-st. merchant, March 16. [Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.] Feb. 2.
- MORGAN, WM. and Co. Newport, Monmouth, common brewers, March 30, White-lion, Bristol. [Platt, New Boswell co. Lincoln's-inn; and Protheroe, Newport, Monmouth.] Feb. 6.
- MARCHANT, MARY, Poplar, cowkeeper, March 30. [Howell, Raymond's-inn.] Feb. 6.
- MATTHEWS, EDMUND, College-hill, merchant, March 27. [Daws and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Feb. 9.
- MATHER, JOSEPH, Manchester, joiner, March 23, Dog, Deansgate, Manchester. [Clay and Co. St. Mary's-gate, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford row.] Feb. 9.
- MEDLAM, JOHN, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, grocer, March 23, Swan, Huddersfield. [Allison, Huddersfield; and Fisher and Co. Holborn.] Feb. 9.
- MARTIN, WM. Leadenhall market, cheesemonger, March 27, Russell, Lant-st. Southwark.] Feb. 13.
- NOBLE, MARK, Lancaster, chymist, March 9, King's-arms, Lancaster. [Hadwen, Lancaster; and Alexander and Co. New-inn.] Jan. 26.
- NAYLER, MATTHEW, and Co. Darlington, leather dressers, March 23, Old Fleece, Darlington. [Barnes, Darlington; and Dixon, Gray's-inn-sq.] Feb. 9.
- NEATE, WM. Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, silversmith, March 6, and April 3. [Rowland and Young, Lincoln's Inn fields.] Feb. 20.
- OLVEIL, JAMES, and Co. Pinner's Hall, Broad-st. and of Plymouth, Devon, March 23. [Cranchi, Union-co. Broad-st.] Feb. 9.
- O'HARA, MICHAEL, Watford, Hertford, inn-keeper, March 30. [Williams, Blackman-st. and Bekkhamstead.] Feb. 16.
- PERKINS, CHRISTOPHER, Perkin's rents, Peter-st. Westminster, victualler, March 13. [Jones, New-inn, Strand.] Jan. 30.
- PRICE, DANIEL, now, or late of Watford, Herts, linen-draper, March 13. [Davies and Son, Lothbury.] Jan. 30.
- PHILLIPS, RICHARD, Exeter, chemist, March 13, New London, Exeter. [Brutton, Castle-st. Exeter; and Bruton, Broad-st.] Jan. 30.
- PICKMAN, JOHN, Deptford, malster, March 16. [Panther and Co. London-st. Fenchurch-st.] Feb. 9.
- POTTS, ROBERT, Holborn-hill, haberdasher, March 23. [Hodgson, Dyer's co. Aldermanbury.] Feb. 9.
- POWELL, GEORGE, Little Trinity la. Queenshithe, baker, March 30. [Holmes, Great James-street, Bedford-row.] Feb. 6.
- PITCHER, JAMES, Upper Thames-st. carpenter, March 27. [Godwin and Co. Earl-st. Blackfriars.] Feb. 13.
- PENNY, GEORGE, and Co. Commercial Safe Rooms, Mincing la. brokers, March 27. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] Feb. 13.
- PERRA, JOHN late of Liverpool, merchant, March 17, 18, and April 3, at the office of Avison and Wheeler, Liverpool. [Avison and Wheeler, Liverpool, and Castle street, Holborn.] Feb. 20.
- PHILLIPS, GEORGE EDWARD, of Plymouth, saddler, March 4, 5, and April 3, King's Arms, Plymouth. [Kelly, Plymouth; and Antice and Wright, Inner Temple.] Feb. 20.
- PREST, WM. and Co. Lawrence Pointney-la. corn factor, March 6, and April 3. [Druce and Son, Billiter sq.] Feb. 20.
- RUSSELL, ANTHONY, Tweekesbury, Gloucester, linen-draper, March 9, Hop-pole, Worcester. [Gillam, Worcester; and Cardale and Co. Gray's inn.] Jan. 26.
- REDDALL, THOS. Liverpool, merchant, March 13, George, Liverpool. [Massey, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 30.
- REDDALL, WM. Liverpool, merchant, March 13, George, Liverpool. [Massey, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. Bedford row.] Jan. 30.
- ROBERTSON, EBENEZER, Manchester, cotton-spinner, Star, Deansgate, Manchester. [Creswell, Essex-st. Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-la.] Feb. 6.
- ROTHWELL, JOHN, March 30, Morfield, Lancaster, Whitster, Swan, Bolton. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn; Boardman and Co. Lancashire.] Feb. 6.
- RANDALL, JOHN, Pancras-st. Tottenham-court-road, and of Craven-st. Knitsh-town, March 27, auctioneer. [Willis and Co. Warrford-cu. Throgmorton-st.] Feb. 13.
- RAFFIELD, JOHN, Edward-st. Cavendish square, dealer, March 27. [Draper and Co. Exchange bu. Royal Exchange.] Feb. 19.
- REED, THOS. and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, March 27. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] Feb. 13.
- REVEIT, JOSEPH, jun. of Tolleshunt Darcy, Essex, butcher, March 13, 16, and April 3, ship, Colchester. [Milne and Parry, Temple; and Smithies, Colchester.] Feb. 20.
- SALTER, CLEVELAND, jun. Portsea, Southampton, baker, March 9, Crown, Gosport. [Compigne, Gosport; and Sevelt and Co. Basinghall-st.] Jan. 26.
- SAYER, EDMUND, Bath, tailor, March 20, Christopher, Bath. [Gaby and Co. Bath; and Adlington and Co. Bedford row.] Feb. 6.
- SMITH, ELIZ. St. Martin's-co. St. Martin's-la. shoe-maker. [Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.] Feb. 6.
- STANFELD, JOSHUA, Ardwick, merchant, March 23, White-lion, Halifax. [Wiglesworth and Co. Halifax; and Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's inn.] Feb. 9.
- STARBUCK, ROBERT, Milton, Gravesend, Kent, boot-maker, March 27. [Ledgwick, Collegs-hill.] Feb. 13.
- TAYLOR, WM. jun. Liverpool, merchant, March 9, George, Liverpool. [Garnett, Liverpool; and Heard and Co. Temple.] Jan. 26.
- THOMPSON, EBENEZER, Globe stairs, Rotherhithe, ship builder, March 13. [Swain and Co. Frederick's pl. Old Jewry.] Jan. 30.
- TOWSEY, JOSEPH, jun. Blandford-Forum, Dorset, stone mason, March 16, Crown, Blandford-Forum. [Dean, Guildford st.] Feb. 9.
- TOWSEY, JOSEPH, jun. and Co. Blandford Forum, Dorset, dealers, March 16, Crown, Blandford-Forum. [Moore, Blandford; and Wilson and Co. Lincoln's-inn fields.] Feb. 9.
- THOMPSON, THOS. Hambleton, Birkham, Lancaster, tanner, March 16, White horse, Preston, Lancaster. [Buck, Preston; and Norris, John-st. Bedford-row.] Feb. 2.
- TAYLOR, ROBERT WITNEY, Oxfordshire, mealman, March 23. [Gregory, Wax-chandlers' Hall, Maiden-la. Wood st.] Feb. 9.
- TRICKER, CHAR. jun. Stoke Newington, merchant, March 27. [Mangham, Great St. Helen's.] Feb. 13.

- THOMPSON, WM.** Dunderdale, late of Manchester, merchant, March 15, and April 3, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Hard, Johnson, and Chester, Temple; and Haddfield, Manchester. Feb. 20.]
- UPTON, GEORGE,** Queen-st. oil merchant, March 27. [Lee and Co. Three-crown-sq. Southwark.] Feb. 13.
- WADLEY, JOHN,** Coventry-st. Haymarket, cheesemonger, March 15. [Popkin, Dean-st. Soho.] Jan. 30.
- WALKER, RALPH,** Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, March 15, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-la.; and Bainbridge, Newcastle.] Jan. 30.
- WHITE, WM.** Chalford, Gloucester, linen-draper, March 15, Bell, Gloucester. [Counsel, Gloucester; and Chilton, Chancery-la.] Jan. 30.
- WALDALE, GEORGE,** and Co. Allhallows's Wharf, Upper Thames-st. oil-crushers, March 15. [Alliston and Co. Cornhill.] Jan. 30.
- WILBEAM, JOHN HENRY,** Dock-head, Surrey, rectifying distiller, March 16. [Martin and Co. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames-st.] Feb. 2.
- WILKS, ROBERT,** Chancery-la. printer, March 20. [Arundell, Chancery-la.] Feb. 6.
- WILKINSON, HENRY,** Liverpool, merchant, March 23, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Lowndes, Slater's-co. Castle-st. Liverpool; and Taylor and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.] Feb. 9.
- WILKINSON, HENRY,** Liverpool, merchant, March 27, George, Liverpool. [Taylor and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple; and Lowndes, Liverpool.] Feb. 13.
- WATKINSON, WM.** Strand, Westminster, shoemaker, March 27. [Jones, New-inn.] Feb. 13.
- WRIGHT, FRANCIS,** Budge-row, merchant, March 30. [Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.] Feb. 16.
- WOODS, W.** Haughton-st. Clare-market, coal-merchant, March 30. [Thomas and Co. Barnard's-inn.] Feb. 16.
- WOODHOUSE, JAMES,** and Co. late of Minding-la. West India brokers, March 9, and April 3. [Weston, Teasdale, and Symes, Fenchurch-st.] Feb. 20.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, TO SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1819.

- ANSELL, J.** Carshalton, Feb. 27
- Allopp, R.** Lincoln, March 13
- Alcock, E.** Atherton, March 10
- Atkins, W.** sen. and Co. March 9
- Adair, A.** Winchester-st. March 13
- Bodill, T. & Co.** Nottingham, Feb. 18
- Ballmer, J.** Bishopgate-st. Feb. 27
- Baruh, D.** Houndsditch, Feb. 20
- Bueh, W.** Saffron-Walden, Feb. 27
- Bartelle, T.** Aldersgate-st. Feb. 27
- Barrow, J.** Westmoreland, March 6
- Buckland, M.** Haywater, Feb. 27
- Hayes, J.** jun. Yorkshire, March 2
- Becher, G. P. and Co.** Broad-st. March 6
- Buddeley, R.** Coventry, March 10
- Barker, J.** and Co. Helmsley Blackmoor, March 31
- Bennett, J.** Manchester, March 18
- Bernard, J.** and C. Manchester, March 20
- Coles, C.** and Co. Fleet-st. Feb. 20
- Channer, H.** Sutton, Feb. 20
- Crampton, W.** Nottingham, March 15
- Cockburn, S.** High-st. St. Mary-le-Bone, Feb. 20
- Cox, C.** Portsmouth, Feb. 23
- Constant, L. H. H. G.** Wellclose-sq. Feb. 27
- Clifford, M.** and Co. Kingston upon Hull, Feb. 27
- Chick, R.** Molyneux-st. Feb. 23
- Collins, S.** Hervey's-lu. March 9
- Collier, W.** Devon, March 9
- Cooke, G.** and Co. Nicholas-lane, March 9
- Cox, J.** Liverpool, March 11
- Chorley, J.** Liverpool, March 10
- Dudley, R.** Worcester, Feb. 22
- Dixon, T.** Cumberland, March 25
- Dodds, J.** Aldersgate-st. Feb. 27
- Davis, J.** Somerset, Feb. 25
- Donner, H.** Buxton-st. Feb. 27
- Deal, J. T.** Dorset, Feb. 27
- Dyson, S.** Beyerley, March 6
- Davis, B.** Gilmorgan, March 10
- Devereux, F.** and Co. Brabant co. March 6
- Day, W.** New Kent-road, March 27
- Day, J. & Co.** Tavistock-st. Mar. 2
- Dennett, H.** Wilson-st. March 13
- Evans, G. & Co.** Southwark, Mar. 9
- Evans, G.** sen. Southwark, March 9
- Edenbury W.** Bush-la. March 9
- Fletcher, B.** Deptford, Feb. 2
- Franks, G.** Red-cross-st. Feb. 20
- Forster, W.** St. Martin's-la. Feb. 27
- French, A. B.** Old South Sea House, Feb. 16
- Greaves, A.** Queen-st. Cheap-side, Feb. 16
- Gregory, Z.** Birmingham, Feb. 23
- Giblett, P.** and Co. New Bond-st. Feb. 27
- Hughes, H.** Manchester, Feb. 23
- Honywell, W.** Bath, Feb. 24
- Hannum, E.** Threadneedle-st. Feb. 20
- Hagerdom, J. P. H.** Old Broad-st. Feb. 23
- Hambridge, J.** Gloucester, Feb. 26
- Hill, J.** Derby, Feb. 24
- Hornsbly, T.** Cornhill, Feb. 23
- Haynes, S.** Cheltenham, March 16
- Hill, J.** Rotherhithe, May 1
- Heron, L. F.** Huddersfield, Mar. 3
- Hayes, L.** and Co. Old Jewry, Mar. 6
- Hudson, E.** and Co. Cross-st. Mar. 6
- Haddingham, M.** King-st. March 6
- Hambridge, J.** Stow-on-the-Wold, March 5
- Holmes, T.** and Co. March 9
- Holden, J.** West Bromwich, Mar. 11
- Jacob, B.** Bartholomew-cl. Mar. 6
- Jones, G.** Warwick, Feb. 27
- Jordan, J.** Houndsditch, March 6
- Johnson, R.** Lane End, March 22
- Koe, J. H.** Mill-wall, Feb. 20
- Kirkbride, J.** Cumberland, Mar. 25
- Le Cheminant, N.** and Co. London, Feb. 20
- Lancaster, J.** Brompton, Feb. 16
- Lacom, D.** Brewer-st. Feb. 27
- Le Cheminant, N.** and Co. Fenchurch-st. March 6
- Lloyd, W.** sen. Peckham, and Lloyd, W. jun. Findon, Sussex, March 9
- Lawrence, H.** Liverpool, March 18
- Machin, J.** and Co. Great Guildford-st. Feb. 20
- McBair, R.** Fen-co. Feb. 16
- McKenzie, W.** Covent-gar. May 11
- Milne, G.** Broad-st. Feb. 20
- Macnair, A.** Queen-st. Golden-sq. Feb. 20
- Mitchell, J.** Southampton, Feb. 25
- Middlehurst, J.** Liverpool, Feb. 26
- Macculli, J.** Worthing, Feb. 9
- May, W.** and Co. Liverpool, Feb. 26
- Morand, S.** Dean-st. Finsbury-sq. Feb. 27
- Mayor, J.** sen. and Co. Leadenhall-st. March 11
- Middlewood, J.** W. Whitechapel High-st. March 13
- Moses, T.** Bath, March 15
- Nash, R.** Kingston-upon-Thames, Feb. 20
- Osbourne, C.** Biller-sq. March 6
- O'Neill, K.** Liverpool, Feb. 19
- Omerod, G.** Lancaster, March 1
- Oakley, G.** and Co. Old Bond-st. March 20
- Pearson, T.** Lancaster, Feb. 26
- Pennell, W.** jun. Queenhithe, Mar. 6
- Phillips, T.** and Co. Old City Chambers, Feb. 27
- Phillip, J.** Pimlico, March 20
- Polack, B.** Sheffield, March 22
- Roberts, J.** Spital-fields, Feb. 6
- Rowlatt, J.** Quarter-house-sq. Feb. 20
- Randall, R.** Coleman-st. Feb. 23
- Rogers, S.** Monmouth, March 13
- Roxburgh, J.** Liverpool, March 3
- Roseli, W.** Clifton, March 2
- Renton, M.** St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, March 6
- Roberts, J.** Spital-fields, Feb. 16
- Read, E.** and Co. Great Russell-st. March 13
- Susley, T.** St. Peter the Apostle, Isle of Thanet, Feb. 20
- Sparkes, J.** and Co. Mary-le-Bone, Feb. 16
- Snary, J.** Kingsgate st. Feb. 20
- Shaw, J. E.** Fleet-st. Feb. 20
- Swain, K.** and Co. Wood st. Mar. 2
- Swainson, J.** East Smithfield, Mar. 2
- Stonham, J.** Beckford-row, Mar. 16
- Tappenden, I.** Liverpool, Feb. 11
- Spitta, C. L.** and Co. Lawrence-Pountney-la. March 13
- Sundius, C.** Devonshire-sq. Mar. 13
- Smith, G.** Tausley, March 13
- Tappenden, I.** North Court, Kent, Feb. 11
- Tappenden, F.** Aberdare, Feb. 11
- Thomson, T.** sen. and Co. Dorset, Feb. 22
- Taylor, G.** Durham, Feb. 27
- Thornbury, N.** Stroud, March 5
- Tugwell, G.** Tenterden, March 6
- Throckmorton, J. F.** Guildford-st. March 6
- Veners, J.** York, Feb. 27
- Unwin, S.** Chester, March 2
- Walt, J.** Birmingham, Feb. 23
- Wright, M. A.** Southampton, Feb. 25
- Wainale, J.** Manchester, Mar. 6
- Whitfield, J.** and Co. Northumberland, March 2
- Wickman and Co.** Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 10
- Waghorn, T.** Chatham, Feb. 27
- Watte, W.** Lower Mordon, Feb. 16

West, R. E. Southwark, March 9	Waters, E. T. Old South Sea House, March 6	Willerton, T. Coventry, March 10
Weatherly, J. and Co. Northumberland, March 6	Wilson, S. Liverpool, March 9	Watts, W. Tholey, March 3
Woodeson, T. W. Dover-st. Mar. 9	Williams, J. Bunhill-row, Mar. 9	West, T. Gracechurch-st. March 27
		Ward, J. Sculcoates, May 8

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, TO SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1849.

ARNEY, G. Bury-st. Feb. 27	Hort, A. Finsbury-sq. March 6	Phillip, C. A. and Co. Pembroke, Feb. 27
Braband, F. Manchester, Feb. 14	Hart, W. Isle of Wight, March 9	Rebback, J. Wilts, Feb. 27
Bantock, W. J. Church-st. Spital-fields, Feb. 23	Hardy, W. Thetford, March 13	Ridley, T. Seaton Sluice, March 13
Bagelmann, J. Mincing-la. Mar. 9	Hailestead, S. Horsham, March 13	Radcliffe, A. Swansea, March 13
Brucere, J. Craven-st. March 13	James, R. Worcester-shire, March 8	Sturman, W. Southwark, Feb. 20
Cotterell, M. and S. High Holborn, Feb. 16	James, J. Newgate-st. March 13	Slack, W. Liverpool, Feb. 20
Crockett, H. Warwickshire, Mar. 2	Kirkman, J. City-road, Feb. 23	Scott, J. Witham, Feb. 27
Cooper, H. D. Horslydown, Mar. 2	Langdon, J. H. City-road, Feb. 20	Stubbs, J. Long-acre, Mar. 2
Cross, T. Bath, March 6	Love, W. York, Feb. 27	Scoles, C. Bensington, March 9
Dawson, T. and I. Keeth, Feb. 16	London, J. C. Lloyd's Coffee-house, March 2	Sculthorpe, H. Nottingham, March 13
Dyson, G. jun. Lambeth, Feb. 20	Leplastrier, J. Minorities, March 6	Taylor, T. Oxford, Feb. 27
Dicken, T. Stafford, Feb. 20	Lakeman, D. H. Liverpool, Mar. 9	Thwaites, W. G. Great James-st. March 6
Devereux, F. and M. Philpot, March 2	Martin, P. Oxford st. Feb. 16	Taylor, J. East Smithfield, Mar. 13
Edes, T. Collier's-rents, Feb. 16	Maish, H. Brentford, Feb. 20	Villiers, C. F. Hereford, Feb. 20
Emery, J. Stafford, Feb. 20	Mac Donnell and Co. Broad-st. Feb. 27	Wondroffe, J. Commercial-road, Feb. 16
Ehrenstrom, E. Fenchurch-st. Mar. 6	Moxon, R. W. and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, March 9	Whitford, J. High Holborn, Feb. 20
Gaves, J. Southwark, Feb. 20	Norton, R. jun. Charlotte-st. Rathbone-pl. Feb. 16	Wainsley, J. Manchester, Feb. 20
Gooch, J. B. Warrford-co. and Northampton-sq. March 9	Ohren, M. and M. C. Broad-st. Ratcliffe, March 13	Wright, W. and Co. Aldermanbury, Feb. 27
Gardner, N. Shelsley, March 9	Price, W. Minorities, Feb. 23	West, R. E. Southwark, March 6
Herbert, T. Hanway-st. Feb. 16	Phillips, T. Old City Chambers, Feb. 27	Williams, T. Liverpool, March 6
Humble, S. Liverpool, Feb. 20		Williams, W. Amen corner, Mar. 9
Hughes, J. Liverpool, Feb. 20		
Hallott, W. Spa-fields, Feb. 23		

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, TO SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1849.

ALLAN, T. and Allan, J. Adams-co. Broad-st. insurance-brokers.	Croft, E. and J. York, plumbers.
Addington, J. and Conquest, J. T. Bishopsgate-st. surgeons and apothecaries.	Corbett, M. and Isherwood, D. Manchester, dealers in cotton wool.
Airey, J. Cooke, R. and Bigland, A. Liverpool, soap-boilers.	Collingwood, W. and Thomson, J. North Shields, earthenware-manufacturers.
Appleton, H. and Seward, J. Rumwell, Essex, farmers.	Cocks, T. and Bettridge, J. Birmingham, silversmiths.
Anderson, J. and Haig, J. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st. merchants.	Dyson, J. and Shaw, J. Lindley, York, woollen-cord-manufacturers.
Archier, J. and Evans, T. B. Ware Park Mill, Hertfordshire, millers.	Dempsey, J. and Pickard, J. Liverpool, timber-merchants.
Anjer, J. and Romm, B. J. Bristol, coopers.	Davis, T. and Comer, W. Liverpool, cotton-brokers.
Brown, R. and Shaw, E. G. White-hart-lane, Battersea, market-gardeners.	Edwards, E. and Edwards, R. Fleet-st. hatters.
Bradbury, T. Manchester, and Groom, T. Salford, bricklayers.	Emery, R. and Clayton, J. Steeraway, Salop, lime-masters.
Bayly, M. and Langley, M. Deal, Kent, boat-builders.	Ellerton, E. Fall, W. N. Ellerton, E. Brackenbury, P. (Executrix and Executors of R. Ellerton, deceased), and Richardson, W. Richmond, Yorkshire, mercers.
Brammah, S. and Maude, A. Leeds, millwrights.	Elmore, C. and Elmore, T. Monmouth-st. leather-dressers.
Bamber, J. and Co. Bolton-in-the-Moors, Lancaster, timber-merchants.	Ellson, T. and Marklew, J. K. Henley-upon-Thames, auctioneers.
Beck, T. and Sadler, G. G. Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, mercers.	Forster, F. and B. Warrington, milliners.
Blakey, J. R. and Sharp, J. vinegar-makers.	Francis, W. and Caunter, R. Broadhempston, Devon, timber-merchants.
Barnard, J. and Bingham, J. Shoreditch, brush-manufacturers.	Franks, G. and Taylor, W. K. Red-cross-st. London, hatters.
Blachford, R. and Walker, P. Wapping High-st. ship-chandlers.	Gibbs, J. Brown, J. and Self, S. Bristol, chemists.
Barjes, J. and Webster, G. H. Great Yarmouth, printers.	Green, G. and Bonsor, J. Cock-hill, Ratcliffe, coal-merchants.
Barrow, J. and Roper, W. St. Mary-axe, wine-merchants.	Hartley, S. Hartley, W. Hartley, J. and Hartley, T. Tadcaster, York, corn-millers.
Bolton, R. and Cawthorne, J. Horton, Yorkshire, colliers.	Harwood, J. and Inwood, C. Tottenham-court-road, poulterers.
Bishop, C. and Barker, H. Tokenhouse-ya. London, attornies.	Henderson, J. and Morley, J. Ludgate-hill, linen-drapers.
Baker, H. and Baker, J. London, silk-merchants.	Hughes, W. and Baynes, C. Maiden-la. Covent-garden, printers.
Cook, W. and Mott, J. Gray's-inn-passage, linen drapers.	Harris, J. and Harris, S. Broad st. Ratcliffe, corn-dealers.
Cross, C. and Latham, T. Manchester, bread-bakers.	Hooper, M. and Broughton, H. A. Great Marlborough-st. attornies.
Colten, D. L. and Atkinson, J. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, fruit-merchants.	

- Hawley, T. Edwards, J. and Cooke, T. Shrewsbury, ale brewers.
- Hutchinson, R. Wilson, R. and Hutchinson, W. London.
- Hartshorn, F. and Hanson, E. Bilsford, Staffordshire, milliners.
- Heathcote, M. and Tysoc, C. Manchester, manufacturers.
- Hannen, J. Fordingbridge, and Barefoot, W. jun. Wimborne Minster, auctioneers.
- Inman, T. Benson, J. Chorley, W. and Burrow, G. Lancaster, silk spinners.
- Israel, S. H. and Wagg, J. N. Fenchurch-st. wholesale druggists.
- Jasper, J. Clark, J. of Warfield, Shropshire, and Jones, S. late of Bridgnorth, Gent. deceased.
- King, W. and King, J. E. Bedford.
- Lambert, G. and Grove, G. Sloane-sq. schoolmasters.
- Morris, J. and Stacey, T. Greenwich, barge builders.
- Mull, M. and Mills, S. Portsea, wine-merchants.
- Myers, R. and Holmes, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen drapers.
- Marsh, S. and Marsh, G. F. Mansell-st. Goodman's-fields, wholesale slopsellers.
- Maud, W. and Blakey, J. N. Bradford, Yorkshire, surgeons.
- Milsom, A. and Greenwood, T. Preston, Lancashire, upholsterers.
- Masius, C. W. and Allsup, J. R. Mincing-la. brokers.
- Nainby, W. and Ward, R. Glamford Briggs, Lincoln, tallow-chandlers.
- Northhouse, W. and Howe, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, printers.
- Nadauld, W. E. and Harrey, J. White-hart-co. Lombard-st. goldsmiths.
- Platt, J. and Gargory, T. Odiham, Southampton, ironmongers.
- Powell, W. and Bingham, J. Giltspur-st. plumbers.
- Prentice, D. and Taylor, W. Royal Arcade, Pall-mall, boot makers.
- Robertson, D. Taylor, T. and Lyon, W. Pentonville and Exmouth st. surgeons.
- Richards, T. and Carral, G. Liverpool, ship-brokers.
- Reeves, S. and Winnock, S. Scarsdale House, Kensington, school-mistresses.
- Read, S. Lea, J. Lea, W. and Corrie, J. Gospel Oak, Staffordshire, dealers in iron.
- Syme, W. and White, I. Fenchurch-bu. London, merchants.
- Smith, S. and Hatton, T. Eastham, Cheater, brewers.
- Smart, J. and Harle, A. Gray's-inn-la. coal merchants.
- Smith, J. Pattinson, W. and Dudley, W. Cheap-side, wholesale linen-drappers.
- Sleiger, C. and Stevens, G. Whitechapel, sugar-refiners.
- Scaley, R. and Tennant, B. P. Three-tun-co. wholesale tea-dealers.
- Stead, J. and Stead, B. Leeds, curriers.
- Still, J. Burleigh, J. and Emerson, J. Bristol, brass-founders.
- Thornton, J. Thornton, T. and Thornton, F. Bradford, York, wool-staplers.
- Terry, R. and Perrin, T. Bristol, brewers.
- Turner, M. and Turner, T. Riplingham Grange, Yorkshire, farmers.
- Tebbut, J. Batson, R. Tebbut, J. jun. and Batson, A. Limekiln-dock, Limelhouse, shipwrights.
- Tanner, E. and Myers, H. Tower-hill, insurance-agents.
- Toller, W. and Toller, E. Huntingdon, corn-merchants.
- Tregelias, S. and Tregelias, S. jun. Falmouth, merchants.
- Witte, L. jun. and Witte, H. Well-st. Wellclose-sq. sugar-refiners.
- Whitehead, W. and Setterington, —, York, linen-drappers.
- Wade, J. and Gair, E. Fulham, fishmongers.
- Westhorp, R. and Falkingham, R. Cheap-side, warehousemen.
- Youngusband, J. and Edelen, J. Liverpool, ship-brokers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 91.)

JOHN RUTHVEN, of Edinburgh, Printer; for an improved drag for coaches, carriages, and other vehicles, which operates by raising a wheel or wheels off the ground from the inside or outside of the coach, carriage, &c. without stopping the horses. Dated December 23, 1818.

ALEXANDER ADIE, of Edinburgh, Optician; for an improvement on the air-barometer; which improved instrument is to be called *Symplesometer*. Dated December 23, 1818.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Salford, Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Brewer; for certain improvements in the construction of furnaces, or fire-places, for the purposes of heating, boiling, or evaporating water and other liquids; which improvements are applicable to steam-engines and other purposes; whereby a greater saving in the consumption of fuel is effected, with a more complete destruction or consumption of smoke by combustion than has hitherto been produced. Dated December 24, 1818.

HENRY FAYERHAR, of Castle-street, Leicester-square, Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a machine for cutting veneers in wood and other substances. Dated December 24, 1818.

CHARLES KANNER, of Plymouth, Devonshire, Tanner; for certain improvements in preserving or cutting raw hides and skins, by the application of certain materials hitherto unused for that purpose. Dated January 4, 1819.

JOHN PONTIFEX, of Shoe-lane, London, Copper-smith; for improvements in the means of raising water for giving motion to machinery and other purposes. Dated January 7, 1819.

WILLIAM CARTER, of Shoreditch, Middlesex, Printer; for improved methods of preparing cork-bark, usually employed in the manufacture of corks. Dated January 6, 1819.

JOHN SIMPSON, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Plater; for a method of constructing and making harness on an improved principle, for horses and other animals used for the purpose of drawing or conveying carriages, to be called *Release Harness*. Dated January 15, 1819.

CHARLES SMITH, of Piccadilly, Middlesex, Superfine Colour Manufacturer; for improvements in the method or form of making up superfine oil and water colours for drawing, painting, and other purposes. Dated January 15, 1819.

ROBERT SALMON, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, Esquire, and **WILLIAM WARRELL**, of Chenies, Buckinghamshire, Engineer; for sundry apparatus for cooling, condensing, and ventilating, worts, liquors, and all other fluids or solid matters. Dated January 15, 1819.

JOHN GREGORY, of Penny Fields, All Saints, Poplar, Middlesex, Shipwright; for a combination of machinery, consisting of a fire-escape-ladder and the various apparatus necessary for the safety of persons and property in such cases, part of which machinery is applicable to other useful purposes. Dated January 15, 1819.

WILLIAM HAZLEDINE, of Shrewsbury, Salop, Iron founder; for a method of casting certain kinds of cast iron vessels. Dated January 15, 1819.

JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Merchant; for certain apparatus for preventing stage-coaches, and other wheeled carriages, from overturning. Dated January 15, 1819.

FREDERICK CLIFFORD CHERRY, of Croydon, Surrey, Veterinary Surgeon in the Army; for a box, case, or flame forge, which may be readily transported from place to place, applicable to shipping, agriculture, and a variety of other purposes, when portability and economy are desirable. Dated January 15, 1819.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1819	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1819	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Jau. 26	29.34	43	SW	Cloudy	Feb. 9	29.83	42	SW	Cloudy
27	29.33	44	E	Ditto	10	29.70	44	W	Fair
28	29.23	37	SE	Ditto	11	29.91	46	NW	Ditto
29	29.40	42	NE	Fair	12	29.60	46	W	Ditto
30	29.30	39	E	Rain	13	29.63	45	NW	Ditto
31	29.32	40	NE	Show.	14	29.86	35	NW	Ditto
Feb. 1	29.50	30	NW	Fair	15	29.92	36	W	Ditto
2	29.50	31	N	Snow	16	29.50	45	S	Rain
3	29.60	29	SE	Fair	17	29.30	46	SW	Fair
4	29.32	36	W	Cloudy	18	29.50	47	W	Ditto
5	29.60	38	E	Rain	19	29.20	45	SW	Ditto
6	29.55	43	SW	Fair	20	29.75	40	W	Ditto
7	29.30	40	SW	Ditto	21	29.46	43	NW	Rain
8	29.75	41	SW	Ditto	22	29.71	41	N	Fair

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM JANUARY 26, TO FEBRUARY, 16, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—The market remains dull, no public sale having been brought forward, and so little business done by private contract, as to render prices merely nominal.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 4,450 tons, being 2,350 less than at this time last year; present prices 46s. per cwt. higher.

The B. P. SUGAR market has been dull since our last. A hurricane has taken place in Jamaica which caused holders to ask a shilling or two advance, but without obtaining it, purchases having been made at last week's prices; viz Brown Jamaica 75s. a 76s. good brown 77s. a 79s. middling 81s. a 83s.; good middling Grenades with colour 82s. good brown St. Vincents 77s.

FOREIGN SUGARS have been a little more inquired for.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 7,900 casks less than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 6d. per cwt. higher, per Gazette average.

RUMS.—Considerable business has been done within these few days, and in consequence prices rate about 1d. per gallon higher than the last quotations. It is difficult to meet with any proof Leewards as low as 3s, the asking price being 3s. 2d.

The present stock of Rum is 15,971 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

Stock last year same date, 19,802, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

PIMENTO is dull of demand, and so are DYEWOODS.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

ASHES of all descriptions are very heavy of sale,

Carolina Rice, although lately sold at 42s. is now firmly held for 44s. per cwt. duty free for home consumption, and 36s. to 38s. in bond for exportation.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The transactions in COTTON since our last have been chiefly in Pernams and Bengals for export, which were sold at last week's prices; for other sorts the market is dull, and holders of Brazil seem rather more desirous to effect sales. The sales of the week are as follow; viz (duty paid) 330 Pernambuco fair to good 22½d. a 23d.; 35 Demetern and Berbice fair 20½d. in bond, 35 Bourbon fine 2s. 6d.; 1,200 Bengal ordinary to middling 6½d. a 7d., fair 7½d., fine 8½d.; 60 Madras good 10d.; total 1,661 bags. The imports are 79 United States, 1 West India, 1324 Surat, 1,748 Bengal; total 3,332 bags.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS.—In large lumps considerable business has been done at 1s. a 2s. per cwt. advance, but the better sorts remain unaltered. MOLASSES dull of sale.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE have been sold at 68s., there are now buyers at 69s. but the holders ask 70s.

OILS.—Greenland Oil has been very dull of sale since our last, and although a considerable reduction in the price has taken place, there is no revival in demand. Sperm Oil is also lower. Linseed Oil has been in good demand, but no sellers, unless at an advance of 10s. to 11. Rape Seed Oil, in consequence of the consumption being very small, each succeeding sale is made a shade under former prices.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—One public sale has taken place since our last, consisting of Dutch and St. Domingo, part of the former was sold at a further reduction of 4s. per cwt. and the latter was taken in at 140s. and at which price it is now held.

At the sale of East India on Wednesday prices declined about 10s. per cwt.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 4,400 tons, being 2,550 less than at this time last year, present prices 40s. per cwt. higher.

In B. P. SUGARS there has been little business done, good qualities have obtained nearly the former prices, but ordinary brown sold 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower, fine Jamaica 89s. middling do. 80s. a 62s., brown do. 75s.; Trinidad 76 to 82s.; good brown St. Lucie 75s. dry brown do. 72s. a 73s.; white Barbadoes 92s., middling 89s. per cwt.

FOREIGN SUGARS. The East India sale of Sugar on Wednesday last went off without spirit, and the low qualities declined about 2s. per cwt.

The Stock of B. P. Sugar is now 6,300 casks less than last year's at this time; the present prices rate 1s. 6d. per cwt. higher, per Gazette average.

RUMS.—An advance of 1d. per gallon is asked, but not realised.

The present stock of Rum is 15,445 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

Stock last year same date 19,255 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

DYEWOODS are without inquiry.

PIMENTO has been sold since our last at 9d. a 9½d per lb. of fair quality.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

ASHES are very heavy of sale.

• **CAROLINA RICE** is held for 45s. duty free, and 36s. to 38s. in bond; and there are buyers of the former at 44s. and of the latter at 35s. per cwt.

Tobacco.—The public sale on Wednesday last consisted chiefly of middling qualities, and sold at a reduction of about 1½d. per lb. from the late nominal quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The **COTTON** market continues dull of demand, except for East India, which remains firm; about 500 Surats of former sales have been taken on speculation at 8½d. a 9½d. per lb. in bond for middling to fair quality, and the Bengals are mostly bought for a similar account, with a few for export. Prices are generally 1d. per lb. lower, except East India. The sales of the week are (duty paid) 20 Upland good 17d.; 200 Pernambuco fair to good 22d. a 22½d.;

40 Mina middling 17½d.; 15 Surinam middling 20d.; in bond, 600 Surat ordinary to middling 8½d. a 9d. fair to good 9½d.; 1,200 Bengal ordinary to middling 6½d. a 6½d. fair 7½d.; total 2,075 bags. The imports are 24 United States, 1,114 Pernambuco, 117 Demerara and Berbice, 246 West India, 6,466 Bengal, 480 Surat via France: total 8,447 bags.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg, 8th January, 1818:—Y. C. Tallow on contract money 178 rbls. Soap 162 ditto, White Candle 170, Wheat 31, Clean Hemp on contract 86. Exchange 12 1-16 a 1-32.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The demand for large lumps has not been so lively as noted in our last, and purchases have been made at 1s. per cwt. lower. The stock on hand is rather large. Loaves of all descriptions remain stationary.

MOLASSES heavy of sale at 35s. per cwt.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—New India and Navy Beef and New India Pork have obtained a small advance in prices, in consequence of their scarcity. The following were the prices free on board in Ireland: India Beef 8l., India Pork 8l. 8s., Mess Beef 5l. 12s. 6d., Mess Pork 5l.

FOREIGN FRUIT.—Two cargoes of Denias in baskets were sold last week, at the prices quoted, the quality of one was exceedingly good, and the other much inferior; and also three parcels of fine Black Smyrna Raisins have been sold at from 56s. to 58s. per cwt.

OILS.—Although there has been very little demand for Greenland Oil, the price has advanced 1l. to 2l. per tun. A cargo of about 100 tons of Cape Whale Oil is advertised for public sale on Thursday. 44l. has been paid for Linseed Oil. Rape Oil is dull of demand, and lower.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

The B. P. SUGAR market has been very flat since our last, and holders are more disposed to sell, but prices remain without alteration. Sugars of good quality find buyers at a small decline, but low browns are very dull of sale.

FOREIGN SUGARS are without demand.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 5,900 casks less than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 1s. per cwt. higher per Gazette average.

COFFEE.—A small public sale took place on Friday, at which there were few buyers, and nearly all was taken in at a reduction of 4s. per cwt. There has been very little

demand by private contract, except for the good qualities of Dutch.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 4,440 tons, being 2,360 less than at this time last year, present prices 22s. per cwt. higher.

Rums, particularly Leeward Island, have been in steady demand at our last quotations.

The present stock of Rum is 14,933 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

Stock last year, same date, is 18,900 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO.—Some parcels of Virginia have been purchased by speculators, but without affecting the prices. There is little doing for shipment.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The transactions in the Cotton Market have been rather considerable, and many parcels of Pernams have been taken for export at 22d. a 22½d per lb. Bengals have been in demand for export and on speculation at late prices. The sales of the week are (duty paid) 800 Pernambucco, fair to good 22d. a 22½d.; 10 Smyrna fair 12½d.; in bond, 100 Surat middling 9d. fair to good 9½d. a 10d.; 1,800 Bengal ordinary to middling 6½d. a 6¾d. fair 7d.; total 2,710 bags sold. The imports are 184 Mina, 49 Demerara and Berbice, 1,450 Bengal, 87 Madras; total 1,770 bags.

REFINED SUGARS.—Considerable business has been done in large lumps for crushing, at last week's prices; but Sugars for immediate shipment may be purchased at lower prices. Molasses dull of sale.

The OIL Market has been very dull.

COFFEE.—The St. Domingo put up by public auction to-day, was all taken in at from 120s. a 122s. except the damaged, which was sold at 119s. per cwt. The market is at present very unsettled.

R. P. SUGARS.—There was very little business done by private contract to-day, good Sugars with colour, only, being saleable.

Rums were more dull of sale to-day than during the past week.

PIMENTO, of fine quality, was bought in to-day at 9½d. middling ditto sold 8½d. a 8¾d. per lb.

SPICES.—The East India Company's sale commenced this day, and went as follows; viz. about 1,200 tons Saltpetre 35s. 6d. a 36s. 6d. a few lots fine 38s. 6d. about 800 tons taken in; 6000 bags black Pepper taxed at 8d. per lb. all withdrawn; about 300 bags Privilege Pepper good quality 7½d. a 7¾d. per lb. Cinnamon, first quality, 11s. 3d. a 11s. 9d.; second quality 9s. 7d. a 9s. 8d.; a few lots fine seconds 10s. 11d.; third quality 7s. 10d. to 8s.

Cloves 3s. 4d. a 3s. 7d. Mace, first quality, 7s. 4d. a 7s. 6d.; second quality 6s. 4d. a 6s. 8d.; Nutmegs, garbled, 6s. a 6s. 1d.; ungarbled 4s. 8d. a 4s. 10d.; unsound 3s. 9d. a 3s. 11. per lb.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—The present depressed state of the market renders it impossible to quote prices with certainty. Ordinary Jamaica has been sold at 117s. per cwt. for money, and there are buyers of St. Domingo Coffee at 120s. but no sale has been made so low.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 4,660 tons, being 2,340 less than at this time last year, present prices 13s. per cwt. higher.

SUGAR has been dull of demand since our last, and although there is no general giving way in prices, low brown quality may be purchased a shilling lower.

FOREIGN SUGARS.—Havannahs were sold at a public sale on Thursday from 50s. to 57s. 6d. low white to middling qualities.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 6,300 casks less than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 1s. per cwt. higher, per Gazette average.

Rums are firmly held for quoted prices, but are not readily saleable.

The present stock of Rum is 14,469 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

Stock last year same date was 18,296 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

DYEWOODS are unaltered.

The demand for COCOA has been very limited for many months, and prices are nominal.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

In ASHES parties wait the result of the public sales already advertised.

TOBACCO has experienced a very considerable decline in prices, at which some sales have taken place to the trade, but there has been no disposition to buy considerable parcels.

CAROLINA RICE.—The last sales were at 35s. per cwt. in bond, but the article is at present but little inquired after.

SUGAR.—Prices were more firm to-day, particularly for good quality, and about 300 hds. were sold. The Sugar sold since our last were chiefly in second hands.

COFFEE remains as hereinbefore stated, the difference between the prices asked and offered is from 3s to 5s. per cwt.

CAROLINA RICE was sold to-day in small quantities for home consumption at 45s. and 43s. were offered for a parcel but not taken. In other articles there is no alteration.

FROM THE 26TH OF JANUARY, TO THE 22D OF FEBRUARY, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Jan. 26 to Feb. 1.	Feb. 1 to 8.	Feb. 8 to 15.	Feb. 15 to 20
BREAD, per quarter.....	1 0	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 0
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	60 0 a 65 0	65 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
" Seconds.....	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0
" Scotch.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
Malt.....	66 0 a 80 0	66 0 a 80 0	64 0 a 78 0	65 0 a 78 0
Pollard.....	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0
Brass.....	19 0 a 15 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	17 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 23 0
" White.....	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0
Tares.....	13 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0
Turnips, Round.....	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	56 0 a 60 0	58 0 a 63 0	54 0 a 60 0	54 0 a 60 0
Cinque Foil.....	42 0 a 60 0	42 0 a 60 0	42 0 a 60 0	42 0 a 60 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	76 0 a 126 0	72 0 a 124 0	70 0 a 122 0	70 0 a 122 0
" White.....	75 0 a 105 0	76 0 a 110 0	74 0 a 110 0	74 0 a 110 0
Trefoil.....	16 0 a 20 0	18 0 a 63 0	20 0 a 65 0	25 0 a 68 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	44 0 a 48 0	43 0 a 47 0	43 0 a 47 0	43 0 a 47 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000.....	17 0 a 18 0	20 0 a 0	21 0 a 0	21 0 a 0
Onions, per quarter.....	10 0 a 0	10 0 a 12 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	8 0 a 0	7 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 7 0
" Champions.....	5 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 10 a 6 0
Beef.....	4 0 a 5 6	4 0 a 5 6	4 0 a 5 6	4 0 a 5 6
Mutton.....	5 0 a 6 4	5 0 a 6 6	5 0 a 6 4	4 0 a 5 0
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0
Veal.....	6 0 a 7 0	5 6 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	5 4 a 7 4
Pork.....	5 6 a 7 0	5 6 a 7 0	5 6 a 6 6	5 4 a 7 4
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	100 0 a 105 0	100 0 a 105 0	100 0 a 105 0	100 0 a 105 0
" Carlton.....	110 0 a 116 0	110 0 a 116 0	110 0 a 116 0	110 0 a 116 0
" Dutch.....	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0
" York, per skinn.....	65 0 a 0	65 0 a 0	65 0 a 0	65 0 a 0
" Cambridge.....	63 0 a 0	63 0 a 0	63 0 a 0	63 0 a 0
" Dorset.....	67 0 a 0	67 0 a 0	67 0 a 0	67 0 a 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
" Ditto, New.....	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0
" Gloucester, doubled.....	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0
" Ditto, single.....	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0
" Dutch.....	63 0 a 66 0	63 0 a 66 0	63 0 a 66 0	63 0 a 66 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0
" York.....	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	7 0 a 0	7 0 a 0	7 0 a 0	7 0 a 0
" Irish.....	6 0 a 0	6 0 a 0	6 0 a 0	6 0 a 0
" York, per cwt.	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0
Lard.....	105 0 a 0	105 0 a 0	105 0 a 0	105 0 a 0
Tallow, per cwt.	3 16 0	3 16 0	3 16 0	3 16 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
" Ditto, Mould.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
" Ditto, Mottled.....	112 0	112 0	112 0	112 0
" Ditto, Curdled.....	116 0	116 0	116 0	116 0
Starch.....	4 10 a 0	4 10 a 0	4 10 a 0	4 10 a 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	36 0 a 43 6	36 0 a 43 6	36 0 a 43 6	36 0 a 43 6
" Ditto, Sunderland.....	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15
{ Sussex.....	5 5 a 6 6	5 5 a 6 6	5 5 a 6 6	5 5 a 6 6
Hay.....	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 6
Clover.....	7 15 0	7 15 0	7 15 0	7 15 0
Straw.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Hay.....	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 6
Clover.....	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0
Straw.....	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
Hay.....	6 17 6	6 17 6	6 17 6	6 17 6
Clover.....	7 17 6	7 17 6	7 17 6	7 17 6
Straw.....	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoidupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Jan. 23.	Ending Jan. 30.	Ending Feb. 6.	Ending Feb. 13.
WHEAT.....	s. d. 79 5	s. d. 79 5	s. d. 79 5	s. d. 79 5
RYE.....	56 7	58 4	59 1	59 2
BARLEY.....	64 5	64 0	63 11	63 9
OATS.....	34 10	35 0	34 5	34 4
BEANS.....	71 9	72 0	70 10	68 11
PEAS.....	70 5	71 9	70 1	69 9
OATMEAL.....	38 1	38 9	38 1	38 0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Feb 20, 1819, is, Wheat, 77s. 7d. | Rye, 57s. 6d. | Barley, 60s. 6d. | Oats, 34s. 8d. | Beans, 67s. 10d. | Peas, 68s. 6d. | Oatmeal, 35s. 7d.

AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoidupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Jan. 1819, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Feb. 13, is, Wheat 68 5 | Rye, 51s. 8d. | Barley, 48s. 7d. | Oats, 29s. 4d. | Beans, 49s. 11d. | Peas, 50s. 7d. | Oatmeal, 28s. 10d. | Beer or Big, 41s. 6d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Jan. 27, is 80s. 2d. per cwt. | Feb. 3, is 49s. 41d. per cwt. | Feb. 10, is 49s. 21d. per cwt. | Feb. 17, is 49s. 74d. per cwt.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM JANUARY 25, TO FEBRUARY 19, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1819. Days.	bank Stock.	Specul. Reduc.	Specul. Conso.	Super Consol.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct per Ct.	Imp. per Ct.	Ann.	Omnium per Ct.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea St.	Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills. per Day	Coms. for Acct.
Jan. 25	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791
26	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792
27	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793
28	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794
29	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795	795
30	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796
Feb. 1	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797
2	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798
3	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799
4	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
5	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801
6	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802
7	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803
8	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804
9	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805
10	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806
11	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807	807
12	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808
13	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809
14	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810
15	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811
16	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812	812
17	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813	813
18	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814
19	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815	815

All Exchange Bills dated prior to the Month of February 1818 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1719, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR MARCH, 1819.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of the late Rev. CHARLES BURNET, D.D.; 2, a Wood Engraving, representing the PATENT ACCELERATOR, or WALKING EXPEDITION; and, 3, Four Wood Engravings, illustrative of the PATENT SAFE COACH.

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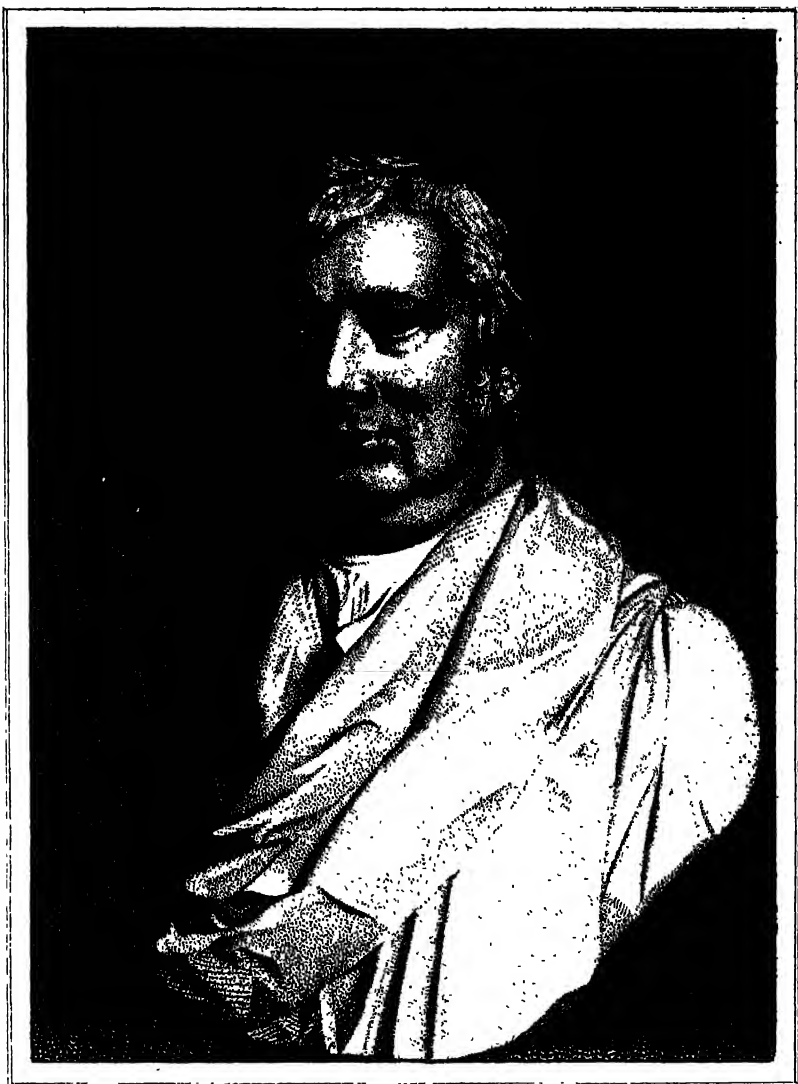
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EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Purser, Surgeons, Time of coming afloat, &c.

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13th March, 1819.



LONDON, Published for the *European Magazine* by J. Asperne 32 Cornhill 1st April 1819.

The Rev. Charles Burney, D.D.
L.L.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.

Drawn by W. Well from a Bust by Nollekins. Engraved by J. Thomas.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH, 1819.

MEMOIR OF THE REVEREND
CHARLES BURNEY, D.D. LL.D. F.R.S. AND A.S.

LATE RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S, DEPTFORD, AND OF CLIFFE, KENT, PREBENDARY OF LINCOLN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT LITERATURE IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY, AND HONORARY LIBRARIAN TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, DRAWN BY WIVELL, FROM A BUST BY NOLLEKINS, ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON.]

——“ Fashion'd to much honour ; From his cradle
He was a scholar, and a ripe, and good one ;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading,
Unto all those who sought him, sweet as summer,

* * * * *

And to add greater honours to his age,
Than man could give him, he died fearing God !” SHAKESPEARE.

AROUND the tomb of the warrior, whose life-blood seals his country's victory, is entwined the fairest garland of that country's gratitude, and his achievements are inscribed in the proudest record of that country's glory. In the requiem that hymns to his last repose, the statesman, whose life, and all that life's best energies, were devoted but to his nation's welfare, is heard also the dirge of an empire for his loss, and the tears and bles-

sings of a weeping people consecrate his memory—And when the wise, the learned, and the pious, descend into the grave, leaving behind them a name, and a remembrance, which future ages shall dwell upon with admiration, and which an unborn posterity shall reverence, then also does a grateful country pay the tribute so justly due to worth and wisdom, and the sepulchre, which shrouds from mortal view the decaying relics of humanity, records also the

claims of virtue to distinction, and points out the dignity of virtue to imitation.

In our literary hemisphere, the name of BURNBY has been long conspicuous as a star of no ordinary brightness,—his connexions have formed a constellation of talent and ability rarely witnessed in one family,—and though the superior orb is blotted from its galaxy of splendor to shine no more on earth, yet the remembrance of a Burney's fame, and the example of his mighty genius, will long continue to incite, to enlighten, and to animate, those, who are treading in his steps to excellence and to honour.

To the research of such literary wisdom, and to the labour of such literary industry, are we indebted for much of that proud fame, which elevates our country high amongst the empires of the world, and which, while it rolls back the "tide of times," and gives the lore of other ages to posterity, fixes a claim to the admiration and gratitude of future generations, and commands the homage, even of those, who envy, what they cannot emulate.

Our biographical sketch of the late Doctor Burney must necessarily be brief, having already paid the tribute due to his eminent acquirements, at the moment when our regret for his bereavement "was green in memory," and, with the public, we felt our public loss;* the following enumeration of some of the distinguished members of his family, sufficiently proves their claim to honourable mention, and forms a legacy of fame, of which their descendants may indeed feel proud.

Charles Burney, Mus.D. F.R.S. a Member of the National Institute at Paris.

James Burney, Esq. F.R.S. a post-captain in the royal navy, who accompanied the celebrated Cook in one of his voyages round the world, and has lately been occupied in a Chronological History of the Discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

Charles Burney, D.D. his brother, the subject of our Memoir, whose son, the Rev. C. Parr Burney, M.A. F.R.S. is also an author.

Frances D'Arblay, the widow of a

major-general in the service of Louis XVIII. This lady distinguished herself as an author at eighteen years of age, and has produced the celebrated novels of "Evelina," "Cecilia," "Camilla," and "The Wanderer," and also the tragedy of "Edwin and Elgiva," which was acted, but never printed.

Sarah Harriett Burney, her sister, the author of "Clarentine," "Geraldine Fauconberg," and "Traits of Nature."

Richard T. Burney, Esq. who also received an excellent education, was sent to India many years since, where he settled at Calcutta, and died there, about the year 1807.

There is reason to suppose, that the Burneys originally came from the county of Salop; as we are certain, that the father was born at Shrewsbury in 1726, and also that he received the early parts of his education at the free-school of that town. After this, however, he finished his studies at Chester, where he was placed for some time under the tuition of a half brother, with a view to the profession of Music; and in 1744, while in his eighteenth year, repaired to London, and remained for three years under the care of the celebrated Dr. Arne.

Nine years were afterwards spent in obscurity, as organist at Lynn, in Norfolk; but, in 1760, the elder Mr. Burney returned to London, obtained the degree of Doctor in Musick from the University of Oxford, and, on the death of his master, began to be considered as having arrived at the head of his profession. This, of course, led to wealth, as well as reputation; and in 1770, he travelled through France and Italy, with the laudable view of collecting materials for a history of Music, to be published in four volumes, 4to. the first of which appeared in 1781.

This was followed by another tour through Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Provinces: the account of which peregrination was also published, in two volumes, 8vo. in 1773. Such were the talents therein exerted, and so excellent was the arrangement of these celebrated works, that Dr. Johnson did not scruple to tell Boswell, that he had looked to the writings of that "*clever dog Burney*" as a model for his own journey to Scotland. At this period, Dr. Burney resided in the house of Sir Isaac Newton, near Leicester-

* *Yds* Vol. LXXIII. page 239.

square; but having at length obtained the situation of Organist to Chelsea Hospital, he there spent the remainder of his days in peace, tranquillity, and respect. He was twice married, and had in all no fewer than eight children.

CHARLES BURNET, the second son of the preceding, was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, on the 6th of December, 1757. He received little or no part of his education in that town, as his father left it, and brought his family along with him to London, while he was of a very tender age.

On February 17th, 1768, young Burney was admitted on the foundation of the Charter-house: here he went through the school with great credit; and at length, in quality of a scholar belonging to that excellent institution, was admitted into Caius College, Cambridge. He soon distinguished himself by his patient industry, by the depth of his literary researches, and by his extraordinary skill in the Greek language.

His stay here, however, was but short. He soon removed to King's College, Old Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1781; and in 1782, we find this accomplished scholar commencing his career as a classical instructor, at an academy at Highgate. But he did not remain long there, for his friend Dr. Dunbar, professor of Moral Philosophy in one of the Scottish Universities, with whom he had formed a friendship during his residence in the North, recommended him in the warmest manner as an assistant to the late Dr. Rose of Chiswick, who for many years superintended a most respectable academy in that village.

It was here too, that the subject of this Memoir first distinguished himself as a man of letters. Dr. Rose, in conjunction with Mr. Cleveland, is supposed to have instituted the Monthly Review, a periodical publication, justly celebrated for many years, on account of the learning, ability, and liberality, displayed in its pages. He still occasionally continued his contributions; and it was undoubtedly by his intervention, that Mr. Burney became a critic. The Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, author of an introduction to the writing of Greek, having published a collection of verses in that language, under the title of "*Monostrophica*,"

he commenced his literary labours by a very accurate and masterly examination of this work. These articles appeared in the Monthly Review for June and Aug. 1783; and were, as there seems reason for supposing, among his first efforts. They quickly attracted the attention of the public, and had considerable influence in fixing his reputation as a Grecian.

In June 1783, Mr. Burney married the second daughter of Dr. Rose; and in 1786, opened a school on his own account at Fair Lawn House, Hammer-smith; whence, after the lapse of seven years, he removed to Greenwich, and there established the very flourishing academy, over which his representative at this day so worthily presides. Nor were academical honours wanting to grace and adorn his career, for to the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow in 1792, was added that of D.D. received from the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1812.

We understand, however, that it was not until late in life, that Dr. Burney entered into holy orders. If he had assumed the ecclesiastical garb at an earlier period, there can be but little doubt, that the first honours in the church would have rewarded his high character, his distinguished talents and superior learning.

Meanwhile, his reputation proved very serviceable to his scholastic avocations; and he now began to be considered as one of the three learned Greeks of England, his name being always united with those of Porson and Parr. So early indeed as 1789, he superintended, while in the press, an Appendix to Scapula's Lexicon, and two years after were printed his "Observations on the Greek Verses of Milton." His edition of the letters of Bentley and other celebrated men was read with great eagerness by the learned; and, as an appropriate introduction to his ecclesiastical functions, he abridged Bishop Parson's exposition of the creed, of which two editions have appeared. About five years before his death, he also published a sermon, delivered by him in the cathedral of St. Paul's, at the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy.

The competence, which was the well deserved fruit of Dr. C. Burney's labours as a school-master, enabled him

now to indulge his ruling passion, the collection and formation of a classical library, in the pursuit of which he not only displayed the greatest taste and industry, but exhibited a most munificent spirit. Its chief feature, as in his own character, was *Greek*; and by means of the Pinelli Library introduced into this country, in consequence of a fortunate speculation on the part of an adventurous bookseller (the late Mr. Edwards), he added greatly to his collection of Greek dramatic authors; nor was he inattentive to the history of the English stage, as appears from the biographical materials left behind him, illustrated by many thousands of theatrical prints and portraits.

After the death of the late Mr. Towneley, Dr. Burney obtained the fine manuscript Homer, which passes under his name, and has been rated so high by some connoisseurs, as to have been lately estimated at the sum of 1000*l*. The Codex Crippasianus also of the Greek orators came into his possession likewise by purchase, and may be deemed invaluable, as, in addition to a purer text, it contains some parts of their speeches never hitherto published. Of the printed books also some were of a very rare description, in high preservation, and bound with an unrivalled degree of taste and richness. The number amounted to nearly 14,000, and many of these were of additional value from the manuscript notes of H. Stephens, Bentley, Markland, and himself, with which the margins are sometimes crowded.

This rare collection, at one and the same time, presented, in the Greek dramatic authors, and in a few other works, the text of the first edition, with all its subsequent and progressive states of improvement. Here was to be found a work in its primary state, exactly as it had been originally presented to the public; and by its side was to be seen each step towards perfection, in regular succession. Some idea of its extent and value may be formed from the comparative estimate published of the number of editions of several celebrated works, from which it appears, that the Burneyan collection, on an average, contained at least four times the number of those in the British Museum!

In these pursuits, the silent lapse of

time produced a succession of years and of incidents. A life so usefully and honourably spent was accompanied by many agreeable recollections; but his own health began gradually, yet perceptibly, to decline, and that too at a period, when his father was not only alive, but still continued to give proofs of both bodily and mental vigour.

As Dr. Burney had now acquired independence, though not opulence, he resigned his school, in favour of his only son, the Rev. C. P. Burney, who had acted for some few years as his assistant, and who has also claims to the distinguishing characteristic of his family, having published a sermon preached at Lambeth, before the Primate, on the consecration of the present Bishop of Oxford, as also a prize essay, while at college, "On the Love of our Country."

About this period, the Doctor retired to his rectory at St. Paul's, Deptford, to which he had been inducted about nine months before; and there, after a slow, but gradual, decay, he resigned all worldly cares on the 28th of December, 1817. His death was, at the last, sudden, being occasioned by apoplexy, with which he was first seized on the morning of Christmas-day, and under which he languished but for three days afterwards.

Dr. Burney, during the last twenty-five or thirty years of his life, maintained the highest character as a scholar. He, indeed, ranked absolutely in the foremost line of eminence; and although, in a general point of view, his precise station cannot be exactly ascertained, yet in respect to an intimate acquaintance with the Greek drama, he might, perhaps, have justly claimed the first. His critical acumen was commensurate with his extensive learning, while the native energies of his mind assisted not a little, both in society and in the closet, to secure to him a pre-eminence, which would only have existed in a smaller degree, had he been less addicted to books.

In addition to these claims, that magnificent disposition, in consequence of which he expended a large portion of his hard-earned gains on the acquisition of a library, seemed to shed a lustre round him, while it communicated a certain portion of it to his family, relatives, and friends. Since the

days of the Medicis, no private person had before his time been seen to employ agents, both at home and abroad, to purchase whatever was rare, and valuable, and learned; and few men, with such limited means, have achieved so much. No obstacles prevented, no sum, however large, obstructed, no difficulties, however formidable, deterred him in his pursuit, as, by devoting nearly the whole of his fortune to this particular propensity, he was enabled to amass one of the most splendid libraries of his day; and some of the richest of our nobility were startled at a competition, in which a private gentleman, with but very scanty resources, fairly outbid the proprietors of large hereditary estates.

To the honour of Dr. Burney, neither envy nor jealousy seem to have formed any portion of his character; and it is pleasant, in the republic of letters, to behold a friendship subsisting among the most powerful and conspicuous of its chiefs.

On the birth of a son, the subject of this Memoir did not look around him, either to the more dignified among the clergy or the laity, in order to single out a future patron, for the hope of his family. On this occasion he reared an altar to literature and friendship, and inscribed it with the name of *Parr*, which is still borne by his successor. This is a little anecdote highly honourable to all parties. With Porson too he lived for many years in unreserved intimacy: and as he was accustomed to estimate a man by his learning, this singularly gifted genius, of course, maintained a distinguished place in his esteem. Mr. Beloe, in his preface to the third volume of "*Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*," after stating his obligations to Earl Spencer and the late Bishop of Ely, also mentions those conferred on him by the subject of the present sketch in the following terms: "I return also my cordial thanks to Dr. Charles Burney. It is very unnecessary to expatiate on the value of his friendship. But I have much pride in informing the world, that I enjoy that friendship; and that in the account of the Greek books, printed before the year 1800, I am particularly

indebted to the use of his manuscript observations on this subject."

Dr. Burney was of a disposition the most sociable, and all, who knew him, must confess, that he was both hospitable and generous. On all occasions, his wit and pleasantry were conspicuous; and as he possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, his company was of course greatly courted. Such indeed, and so various were his powers, and his means of conveying pleasure at the festive board, that of late years he has been generally invited to take the chair, at all those beneficent meetings, the avowed objects of which were to raise sufficient funds for the maintenance of the wives and children of those, who had entitled themselves to the gratitude of the public, either by their literary or scholastic labours.

Under the auspices of his distinguished pupil, Doctor Kaye, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, a number of Dr. Burney's most celebrated scholars assembled immediately after their master's death, and subscribed for a monument to his memory in Westminster abbey. This, the noblest tribute that can be paid by the surviving scholar to the fame of his deceased preceptor, has been recently completed under the inspection of Mr. S. Gahagan, and was on Tuesday, February 16, 1819, opened for public inspection. It is placed in the south aisle of that church, between those of Drs. Knipe and Stepney, and consists of a tablet, remarkable for the chaste simplicity of its ornament, and surmounted by a beautiful bust, copied from that excellent likeness taken by Nollekens, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1815. On the tablet is engraven the following inscription, from the classical pen of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, whose intimacy with the deceased, whose knowledge of his attainments, whose union with him in literary labours and scholastic reputation, and, above all, the peculiar tendency of whose studies, which have left him without a rival in that particular branch of literature, pointed him out as the most proper person to pay this last testimony of affection and respect to his departed friend.

A X Ω

CAROLO . BURNEIO . LL.D. S.T.P. A.S. ET . R.S. SODALI
 GRÆCARVM . LITTERARVM . ET . LATINARVM . PROFESSORI
 IN . REGIA . ACADEMIA . LONDINENSI
 GEORGIO . TERTIO . BRITANNIARVM . REGI . A . SACRIS
 ECCLESIAE . LINCOLNIENSIS . PRAEBENDARIO
 CLIFFIAE . ET . ECCLESIAE . D . PAVLI . DEPTFORDIENSIS
 IN . AGRO . CANTIANO . RECTORI
 SCHOLAE . GRENOVICENSIS . PER . XVIII . ANNOS . MAGISTRO
 QVI . VIXIT . ANNOS . LX . DIES . XXIV .
 DECESSIT . QUINTO . CAL . IANUAR . ANNO . SACRO . CIA IS CCC XVIII .
 ET . DEPTFORDIAE . SEPULTVS . EST
 DISCIPVLI . EIVS . HOC . MONVMENTVM . PECVNIA . COLLATA . POSVERVNT
 INERANT . IN . HOC . VIBO
 PLVRIMAE . ET . RECONDITAE . LITTERAE
 IVDICIVM . ARTIS . CRITICAE . PRAECEPTIS
 STILI . QVE . FREQVENTISSIMA . EXERCITATIONE . LIMATVM
 ET . IN . NODIS . REI . METRICAE . SOLVENDIS
 EXIMIA . QVAEDAM . SOLLERTIA
 IN . LIBRIS . QVOS . LATINE . AVT . ANGLICE . CONSCRIPSIT
 LVCIDVS . ERAT . SENTENTIARVM . ORDO
 ET . SINE . FVCO . NITOR . VERBORVM
 SERMONEM . EIVS . AD . MAGNAM
 ET . INGENII . ET . DOCTRINAE . OPINIONEM . COMMENDABANT
 MOTVS . ANIMI . AD . EXCOGITANDVM . CELERES
 VOX . PLENA . ET . CANORA
 ACIES . OCVLORVM . ACERRIMA . ILLA . QVIDEM
 SED . HILARITATE . TOTIVS . VULTVS . SVAVITER . TEMPERATA
 ET . ARGVTIAE . IVCYNDISSIMO . LEPORE . CONDITAE
 QVVM . IUVENES . AD . POLITIOHEM . HVMANITATEM . INFORMARET .
 ACCVRATIVS . QVODDAM . ET . EXQVISITIVS . DOCENDI . GENVS . ADHIBEBAT
 ET . IN . MENTIBVS . EORVM . AD . OMNE . OFFICII . MVNVS . INSTRVENDIS
 PERSONAM . MAGISTRI . SVMMA . FIDE . ET . GRAVITATE . TVEBATVR
 HASCE . AD . LAVDES . ACCESSERVNT
 SINGVLARIS . VITAE . ATQVE . NATVRAE . COMITAS
 QVAE . OPTIMI . CVIVSQUE . BENEVOLENTIAM . CONCILIABAT
 ET . DISCIPVLOS . AD . AMOREM . ET . REVERENTIAM . PRAECEPTORIS . SVI
 MIRIFICE . ALLICIEBAT .
 ASSIDVVM . ET . VEHEMENS . STVDIVM . IN . PROMENDIS . CONSILIIIS
 QVAE . LVDIMAGISTRIS . INDIGENTIBVS . AVT . SENIO . CONFECTIS
 SOLATIVM . AC . PERFVGIVM . PRAEBERE . POSSENT
 ET . DIGNA . HOMINE . PERFECTE . ERVDITO . DILIGENTIA
 IN . COMPARANDA . BIBLIOTHECA
 QVAE . LIBRIS . ALIIS . MANV . SCRIPTIS
 ALIIS . E . PRELO . EMISSIS
 ITA . ORNATA . FVIT
 VT . POST . MORTEM . POSSESSORIS . LVCTVOSAM
 EMERETUR . SVMTV . PUBLICO
 ET . IVSSV . ANGLICI . PARLAMENTI
 IN . BRITANNICO . MVSEO . COLLOCARETVR
 MAXIME . AVTEM . IN . BURNEIO . ELVCEBANT
 VOLVNTAS . IN . ANGLICAM . ECCLESIAM . PROPENSISSTIMA
 SPES . AETERNAE . SALVTIS . PIE . IN . CHRISTO . POSITA
 ET . CONSVETVDO . PVBE . ATQVE . CASTE
 VENERANDI . DEVM .

The very many, who knew and loved Dr. Burney, will be happy in the thought, that this permanent and honourable record should be left of the admirable qualities as a man, and the rare and consummate ability as a scholar, which adorned and endeared their friend and favourite. For Dr. Burney was, perhaps, as much as any one of his time, acceptable to every class of society: no less dear to the circle of his own family, than courted in his wide intercourse with the world at large;—equally admired and respected by men of talent and erudition, as followed and beloved by those, whose claims to notice and to kindness were founded less on their eminence in literature or science, than on the elegance of their manners and amiable disposition of their minds. The epitaph,—harmonious, and correct, and vigorous as it is in its language, and excellent for its selection of topicks,—is peculiarly gratifying to all, at whom we have now glanced, as it contains a portrait of Dr. Burney, which, with the utmost truth of delineation, and, we might almost say, freshness of colouring, delightfully brings back him to their recollection who is gone.

In the varied and important duties of a Parish Priest too, Dr. Burney proved himself thoroughly qualified to do jus-

tice to the generous and exalted patronage, for which he was indebted less to the partiality of friendship, than to the high claims of learning and character. Few as were the years, during which he was connected with his parishioners in Deptford, he had rendered himself singularly useful by his activity,—by his benevolence,—by the soundness of his views, and the genuine Church-of-England spirit, with which, equally free from the restraints of bigotry and the sourness of intolerance, he upheld the dignity of his order, and maintained the rights and privileges of his situation.—He lived among them beloved and respected,—he was mourned too by them, as such a man deserved, and followed to his tomb by many of his flock, who had been admitted to the enjoyments of his social hours, —had been assisted by his friendship, guided by his counsel, and warmed by his devotion. Immediately after his death, a subscription was commenced for a monument to his memory, which has recently been erected by Goble. The inscription, of which we subjoin a copy, was furnished, at the request of the subscribers, by his friend and schoolfellow, the Rev. Josiah Thomas, Archdeacon of Bath.

CHARLES BURNAY, D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A.
 RECTOR OF THIS PARISH, AND OF CLIFFE IN THIS COUNTY,
 PREBENDARY OF LINCOLN,
 AND CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.
 BORN DECEMBER 3, 1757, DIED DECEMBER 28, 1817.
 IN HIM WERE UNITED
 THE HIGHEST ATTAINMENTS IN LEARNING,
 WITH MANNERS AT ONCE DIGNIFIED AND ATTRACTIVE;
 PECULIAR PROMPTITUDE AND ACCURACY OF JUDGMENT,
 WITH EQUAL GENEROSITY AND KINDNESS OF HEART.
 HIS ZEALOUS ATTACHMENT TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
 WAS TEMPERED BY MODERATION;
 AND HIS IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSES FROM THE PULPIT
 BECAME DOUBLY BENEFICIAL,
 FROM THE INFLUENCE OF HIS OWN EXAMPLE.
 THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. PAUL'S, DEPTFORD,
 ERECTED THIS MONUMENT
 AS A RECORD OF THEIR AFFECTION
 FOR THEIR REVERED PASTOR, MONITOR AND FRIEND,
 OF THEIR GRATITUDE FOR HIS SERVICES,
 AND OF THEIR UNSPEAKABLE REGRET FOR HIS LOSS.

On the death of Dr. Burney, it became a subject of general disquietude, lest his noble library should be separated and distributed by public sale; but at length it was determined, that

it should become the property of the nation, and consequently be preserved as one great whole. Accordingly, on February 23d, 1818, Mr. Bankes presented a petition from the Trustees of

the British Museum to the House of Commons, praying for parliamentary aid to purchase this rare and extensive library. The Honourable Gentleman described it "as a collection of a very superior kind, having been accumulated by the labours of many years, on the part of its possessor, who was a man of great taste and learning, and who had spared no reasonable expense in the collection; and when it was considered how important it was to deposit literary treasures of such value and character in the British Museum, Mr. Bankes hoped, that the House would be disposed to listen to the prayer of the petition."

The Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, bore ample testimony to the learning and abilities of Dr. Burney, and agreed, that the present opportunity of obtaining so valuable a collection of books and manuscripts ought by no means to be neglected.

A Committee was accordingly nominated, and the sum of 13,500*l.* recommended to be given to the proprietor. Some slight objection was urged on the score of public economy, but instantly overruled by the eloquence, with which Sir J. Mackintosh and the Hon. Frederick Douglas spoke to the high importance of such literary riches, and their use and assistance to every classical student, and, indeed, to the cause itself of elegant and liberal learning.—The vote accordingly passed unanimously; and we cannot more appropriately close this account, than by an exact copy of the Report on the Library, as printed by order of the House of Commons.

" Report from the Committee on Petition of Trustees of the British Museum, relating to the Collection of the late Dr. Burney.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 17th April, 1818.]

"The Committee, to whom the Petition of the Trustees of the British Museum, submitting to the House the propriety of purchasing the Collection of the late Dr. Burney for the use of the Public, was referred,

"Have directed their attention, in the first place, to inquiring into the component parts or principal classes of literature, of which this library consists; secondly, into their value; and,

thirdly, as to the importance of purchasing the whole at the public charge, for the purpose of adding it to the Collection now existing in the British Museum, having ascertained, that Dr. Burney's executor was unwilling to separate one portion from the rest, or to treat for the sale of the Collection otherwise than as entire and undivided.

"One of the large classes consists of Manuscripts of classical and other ancient authors; among which that of Homer's Iliad, formerly belonging to Mr. Towneley, holds the first place in the estimation of all the very competent judges, who were examined by your Committee; although not supposed to be older than the latter part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, it is considered as being of the earliest date of the MSS. of Homer's Iliad known to scholars, and may be rated as superior to any other, which now exists, at least in England; it is also extremely rich in scholia, which have been hitherto but partially explored.

"There are two copies of the series of Greek Orators, probably written in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, of which that upon vellum was brought to this country by Mr. Cripps and Dr. Clarke, and is esteemed as extremely valuable; an account of the Orations contained in it was drawn up by Dr. Raine, late Master of the Charter-house, and of the collations, which he had made in comparing it with the Aldine edition.

"This manuscript of the Rhetoricians is indeed one of the most important manuscripts ever introduced into this country, because it supplies more lacunæ than any other manuscript; there is contained in it a portion of Isæus, which has never been printed: there is only one printed oration of Lycurgus in existence, which is imperfect, and this manuscript completes it; there is also an oration of Dinarchus, which may be completed from this manuscript.

"Among the rarer manuscripts in the Collection, there are two beautiful copies of the Greek Gospels, of the tenth and twelfth centuries. The Geography of Ptolemy is another of the finest MSS. enriched with maps, which, although not older than the fifteenth century, yet, from the circumstance of

all the other known copies of this work in the original language being in the collection of different public libraries abroad, the possession of this copy is rendered particularly desirable. There is likewise a valuable Latin manuscript of the Comedies of Plautus, written in the fourteenth century, containing twenty plays; which is a much larger number than the copies already in the Museum, or those in foreign libraries in general contain, most of which have only six or eight, and few, comparatively speaking, more than twelve plays. A beautiful and correct manuscript of Callimachus of the fifteenth century; a very fine copy of Pappas Alexandrinus' collection of Mathematical Treatises, of similar date; and a manuscript of the Asinus Aureus of Apuleius, an author of extreme rarity, deserve also particular notice. The whole number of manuscripts amounts to about 345, but those above-mentioned are the most important and valuable.

"Exclusive of the manuscripts already noticed, there is a very large number of Memoranda and Criticisms, in Dr. Burney's own hand (exclusive of the *Fragmenta Scenica Græca*, and books with Dr. Burney's own notes); three or four articles of which seem nearly prepared for the press. In this part of the Collection there are several small Lexicons of the Greek Dialects, with numerous remarks on ancient Authors: the merit of which, though certainly considerable, can only be thoroughly appreciated by patient investigation.

"There are also many original letters of Isaac Casaubon, who maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the learned men of his time, whose letters to Casaubon have never been published.

"Among the printed books, the whole number of which is from 13,000 to 14,000 volumes, the most distinguished branch consists of the collection of Greek dramatic authors, which are arranged so as to present every diversity of text and commentary at one view; each play being bound up singly, and in so complete, but expensive a manner, that it has occasioned the sacrifice of two copies of every edition, and in some instances of such editions as are very rare: the same arrangement has also been adopted

with regard to Harpocration, and some of the Greek grammarians; and both the editions of, and annotations upon, Terentianus Maurus are particularly copious and complete. It appears, indeed, that this collection contains the first edition of every Greek classic, and several of the scarcest among the Latins, and that the series of grammarians, lexicographers, and philological writers, in both languages, is unusually complete. The books are represented to be generally in good, though not, in what may be styled brilliant, condition: the whole having been collected by Dr. Burney himself, from the different great libraries, which have been of late years brought to sale, beginning chiefly with the Pinelli collection.

"To enable the House to form an opinion upon this branch of the Collection, your Committee subjoin the words of one of the witnesses, whom they examined; who says, 'The great feature of this eminent Scholar's library, is that part, which relates to Greek literature, whether ancient or more recent. In this respect it is, probably, the most complete ever assembled by any man, as it comprises all the materials requisite for classical criticism. In Latin classics, and in the criticism connected with Roman literature, it is not so copious as in the Greek; but nevertheless it contains a number of rare and valuable books, which would considerably enrich the stores deposited in the Museum.'

"The same witness, with reference to the collection of Memoranda above alluded to, further says,

"The books with manuscript notes may be divided into three portions: first, those, which have their margins more or less crowded with remarks, collations, &c. in the hand-writing of many very eminent scholars; viz. Ken-ley, Burmann, Casaubon, &c.: secondly, the books with manuscript notes by Dr. Burney. The greater portion of the books thus enriched, are the Greek tragedians, and the ancient Greek lexicographers. To illustrate the Greek drama, and to add to the stores of the ancient lexicographers, Dr. Burney seems to have directed the greatest portion of his industry, and to any future edition, these remarks and additions would prove a most interesting acquisition. Another important por-

tion of this collection may be called the Variorum collection: this is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable series of books in the whole library: in it, Dr. Burney has so brought together the comments and notes of many celebrated scholars upon several Greek, and particularly the dramatic writers, that at one view may be seen almost all that has been said in illustration of each author; it extends to about 390 volumes in folio and quarto. One portion of this remarkable collection consists of a regular series of 170 volumes, entitled *Fragmenta Scenica Græca*, which comprises all the remains of the Greek dramatists, in number not less than 300, wheresoever they could be traced.'

"The great copiousness of Dr. Burney's Library in Greek literature, may be collected at once from the following comparative statement of the editions of several authors, in that collection, and in the library of the British Museum.

Authors, &c.	British Museum.	Dr. Burney.
<i>Works entire or in part.</i>		
<i>Æschylus</i>	13 edit.	47 edit.
<i>Anacreon</i>	17	26
<i>Anthologia</i>	19	30
<i>Apollonius Rhodius</i> ..	4	12
<i>Archimedes</i>	2	5
<i>Aristænetus</i>	3	6
<i>Aristophanes</i>	23	74
<i>Athenæus</i>	6	10
<i>Athenagoras</i>	4	9
<i>Callimachus</i>	7	16
<i>Chrysoloras</i>	2	16
<i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> ..	4	10
<i>Demophilus</i>	2	5
<i>Demothenes</i>	18	50
<i>Dion Nicæus</i>		2
<i>Etymologicum Magnum</i>	2	5
<i>Euripides</i>	46	166
<i>Gæza</i>	1	21
<i>Gnomici Scriptores</i> ..	6	14
<i>Gregorius Corinthus</i> ..	1	3
<i>Gregorius Nazianzenus</i>	14	28
<i>Homer</i>	45	87
<i>Isocrates</i>	11	30
<i>Sophocles</i>	16	102

"Another, and a very different, branch of this Collection comprises a numerous and rare series of Newspapers, from 1603 to the present time, amounting in the whole to 700 volumes, which is more ample than any other, that is

supposed to be extant. A large collection of between 300 and 400 volumes in quarto, containing Materials for a History of the Stage, from 1660 to the present time, and particulars relating to the biography of Actors, and persons connected with the Stage, may be classed after these daily journals.

"Dr. Burney's collection of Prints has been principally made with reference to this object, comprising the most complete series, that probably exists of theatrical Portraits; beginning in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which is the period of our earliest engravers of portraits, such as Geminie, Hogenburgh, Elstracke, and the three Passes, and continued to the present time. The number of these theatrical Engravings is about 5000, many of which are bound together in ten volumes; besides these, there are about 2,000 other engraved Portraits, principally of Authors, Commentators, and other learned persons.

"With respect to the Value of the Manuscripts, the Homer is rated by the different witnesses at from 600*l.* to 800*l.* and one of them supposed it might even reach so high a price as 1000*l.*; the Greek Rhetoricians are estimated at from 340*l.* to 500*l.*; the larger copy of the Greek Gospels at 200*l.*; the Geography of Ptolemy at 65*l.* and the copy of Plautus at 50*l.* One witness estimates the whole of the ancient Manuscripts at upwards of 2,500*l.*; and an eminent Bookseller at 3,000*l.* The set of Newspapers, from the year 1603 to the present time, is valued at from 900 guineas to 1000.

"The books with manuscript notes, together with Dr. Burney's Variorum Compilations, including the *Fragmenta Scenica Græca*, are estimated by one at 1000*l.* and by another as high as 1,340*l.*; who likewise computes the Materials for the History of the Stage at 140*l.*

"The Prints are judged to be worth the sum of 450*l.*; and the Bookseller above referred to, who has examined the whole (except the engravings), for the purpose of enabling the present proprietor to set a value upon them, estimates the printed books in the Library at 9000*l.*; some other books in his study adjoining, and a great number of tracts, at 500*l.*; and the whole, exclusive of the prints, at 14,500*l.*

"A considerable expense would ne-

cessarily attend the selling of this, or any other library, by public auction, which usually amounts either to 15 or 17½ per cent. upon the gross produce of the sale; but your Committee having questioned the last witness alluded to, Mr. Payne, found it to be his opinion, that the net money-price of the Library in question, after deducting all expenses, might amount to 14,500*l*.

"The persons examined by your Committee, as being particularly competent to assist them in forming their judgment, have been Henry Ellis, Esq. the Reverend Henry H. Baber, and Mr. Smith, from the British Museum; Richard Heber, Esq. the Reverend T. F. Dibdin, the Reverend J. Cleaver Banks, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Evans; the substance of whose testimony your Committee have endeavoured to put the House in possession of.

"The importance of acquiring for the British Museum a Library stored with such literary treasures as have been enumerated, is sufficiently apparent from what has been already stated; but it is obvious, that, in purchasing the entire Collection, much more will be bought than it will be necessary to retain; and that a considerable number of the printed books, being duplicates of those already in the British Museum, must be sold again; and that this cannot be done otherwise than at the expense of 17½ per cent. upon the produce of such sales, whatever the amount may be. It is also to be borne in mind, that, even if the purchase should be completed without delay, these duplicates could not be sorted and examined, so as to bring them to sale in the course of the present session.

"Your Committee therefore suggest, that, for the ensuing year, the net amount of such Sale (which may be estimated at from 3000*l*. to 4000*l*.) should so far be refunded to the Public, as to go in diminution of the annual grant to the British Museum; and also, that, in consideration of so ample and costly an accession being made to the existing stock of Books, it may be proper to suspend or reduce, for a time, the annual grant of 1000*l*. to the Book Fund, with the exception of such parts of that annual sum as are applied in subscrip-

tions to Works now in the progress of publication.

"Upon the whole matter, your Committee venture to recommend, as the result of the best consideration, which they have bestowed both upon the importance and just value of the entire Collection, that the Proprietor, being ready to dispose of it for the sum of 13,500*l*. it will be a very material addition to the public stock of Literature, and purchased at a price which cannot be deemed unreasonable.

"17th April, 1818."

The following is a list of the Works either composed or edited by the late Dr. Burney.

"Appendix ad Lexicon Græco-Latinum, a Joan. Scapula constructum, &c. Lond. 1789."

"Remarks on the Greek Verses of Milton, published at the end of Mr. T. Warton's edition of Milton's Minor Poems, 8vo. 1791."

"Richardi Bentleii, & Doctorum Virorum, Epistolæ, 4to. 1807."

"Tentamen de Metris ab Æschylo in choricis cantibus adhibitis, 8vo. 1809."

"Bishop Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, abridged, 12mo. 1810, 2d edition, 1812."

"Philemonis Lexicon Græcæ e Biblioth. Parisiens. 4to. and 8vo. 1812."

"A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, May 14th, 1812, 4to. 1813."

Several Criticisms on Classical and Learned Works, published occasionally in the Monthly Review; and numerous articles contributed to the New London Magazine, which was edited by Dr. Burney in 1783, and the two following years.

This truly proud memorial of Doctor Burney's distinguished erudition, and of his eminent attainments in literature, properly terminates our very imperfect sketch of a man, whose superiority will be best appreciated, when the present generation shall have passed away, and when the signet of Time shall have affixed to his honourable and useful labours the seal of immortality.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON REASON.

REASON is that faculty of the mind that constitutes rationality. Its application is universal. It discovers the secret causes of all the phenomena of nature, perceives the connections of mind and matter, and discriminates the various complexed relations of quantity and motion. But these are not the limits of its power. It judges the consequences of human conduct, distinguishes the various shades of moral action, and anticipating events not yet occurred, dives into the womb of futurity, and dissipates the nucleus of evil, that suffered to mature, would overwhelm the proudest boasts of fortitude and virtue. It ascends on the winds, observes the secret laws that regulate the planets, follows the impetuous comet to the extreme boundaries of the universe, and hurrying back in the vortex of its motion to the regions of light, discovers through the amplitude of eternal space, the mysterious influences that connect in one beautiful and harmonious plan, the flutter of the meanest insect and the mighty march of worlds. From its penetrating eye nothing is hid. It pierces the shades that envelope the grave in darkness, and leaves this sensible earth, to transport itself to the unknown world of spirits. From its fascination nothing can escape. By its activity the attributes of the Deity are known. His goodness in sustaining, his justice in condemning, and his mercy in forgiving man, are its visible discoveries. All that adorns life and makes hope desirable, all that in the present moment is enjoyed, or in the past regretted, or in the future anticipated, is due to reason. Under its happy light the human soul is exalted in the scale of being, approximates its maker, and expects by its holy influence to reach eternal happiness in regions of celestial delight. What then can be compared with it. Memory may assist knowledge, and fancy enliven conversation; but without reason, man would be without knowledge, and fancy without images. The earth, a fairy scene of delight, purified by wisdom, and chastened by prudence, would become the dominion of beasts, the theatre of perpetual war, and an offensive vision of all that can disgust or repel. Without reason the human heart would

become a stagnant pool, prolific in wickedness, sterile in virtue, abundant in luxurious poisons and insidious reptiles. The breath of heaven could not cleanse its impurities, or the matin of the rising lark impress it with innocent emotions. Unterrified by the sublime energies of the thunder, and unsubdued by the golden glories of the evening sun, the human heart would pursue its race of plunder, to pluck from the failure of hope, the last remains of disastrous fortune, and the last wreck of sinking misery. Its genial influences pervade the whole character of man. It exalts its dignity, refines its benevolence, and chastens its motives. From ranging the woods and being governed by impulses, he becomes an elevated being, aspiring in his ambition and ennobled in his powers, collecting materials from the wide face of the universe, and searching the inmost parts of nature for its secrets. Limited neither by space nor time, he perpetuates the knowledge of the present and the past, and with each succeeding year, advances himself in the acquisition of science and the improvement of his happiness. The gloomy terrors of the tomb flee its enlivening glories, and are dispelled in the radiance of its light. Reposing in the arms of death, man forgets his earthly sorrows in the anticipations of immortality; and amidst the subversion of his hopes, and the disappointment of his ambition, calmly separates himself from all the ties of life, and entering on the uncertain void, trusts to the mercy of his creator, whose favour he has propitiated by conforming to the holy institutes of reason.

G. S.

To the Editor of the European Magazine
SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to you, to make the following inquiry in your valuable magazine, which probably may meet the eye of some of your readers, who may be able to answer the question.

I am, Sir,

Your's respectfully,
London, March 9, 1819, M. G.

DID Bishop Latimer, in any part of his life, reside at a place now called Thorpe-Latimer, in the parish of Helpringham, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire?

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
 Sir, Grantham, March 2, 1819.

THE following is, I believe, a literal translation of your Latin lines, inserted in the 102d page of your Magazine, for the month of February, 1819.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CLERICUS.

TRUST to God—distrust yourself—do things that are proper—pour out chaste prayers—use small things, and avoid those that are great—hear many things, but speak few—be silent about things that ought to be hid—learn to spare an inferior, to yield to a superior, to bear with an equal.

N.B. The word printed *die* in the third line ought to be *dic*.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
 IN your excellent Miscellany for last month, page 102, I observe four Latin verses; for a translation of which you say you will feel obliged to any of your readers: if you think the following translation worth your notice, it is much at your service.

T. W. C. EDWARDS.

Pall-mall, 4th March, 1819.

ON God rely, not on thyself; do right;
 Live chaste; be frugal; shun Ambition's height;

Hear much; say little; secrets keep; be kind

T' inferiors; yield to betters; nor repine
 What time another's praise shall equal thine.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SOLUTION to the MATHEMATICAL QUESTION proposed at page 133 in the Magazine for February.

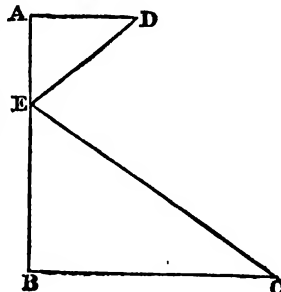
ACCORDING to the calculations of astronomers, the diameter of the earth is 7930 miles, that of the moon 2180 miles, and their distance from each other 30 diameters of the earth:—

Let AD be the semi-diameter of the moon, BC that of the earth, and E the place of the observer. Put $AB = a$, $BC = b$, $AD = c$, $BE = x$, and $AE = a - x$. Then, since the apparent magnitudes of distant bodies are measured by the angle which they subtend at the eye, $\angle AED + \angle BEC$ must be a minimum (per quest.), and, by fluxions, flux. $\angle AED + \text{flux.}$

$\angle BEC = 0$; but the fluxion of an \angle is \pm

$\frac{\text{rad.} \times \text{flux. sine}}{\text{cosine}}$ (Simpson's Fluxions, page 119,

or Dealtry's Fluxions, page 40). Now, by well-



known theorems in trigonometry, $\text{sine } \angle AED = \frac{\text{rad.} \times c}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + c^2}}$,

and cosine $= \frac{\text{rad.} \times (a-x)}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + c^2}}$; also $\text{sine } \angle BEC = \frac{\text{rad.} \times b}{\sqrt{x^2 + b^2}}$, and cosine $=$

$\frac{\text{rad.} \times x}{\sqrt{x^2 + b^2}}$; consequently the fluxional expression for the minimum is

$$\frac{[(a-x)^2 + c^2] - \frac{1}{2} \times 2(a-x) \dot{x} \times \text{rad.}^2 \times c}{\text{rad.} \times (a-x) \times \sqrt{(a-x)^2 + c^2}} - \frac{(x^2 + b^2) - \frac{1}{2} \times 2x \dot{x} \times \text{rad.}^2 \times b}{\text{rad.} \times x \times \sqrt{x^2 + b^2}}$$

which simplified gives $\frac{\text{rad.} \times c \times \dot{x}}{(a-x)^2 + c^2} - \frac{\text{rad.} \times b \times \dot{x}}{x^2 + b^2} = 0$; therefore $\frac{c}{(a-x)^2 + c^2}$

$= \frac{b}{x^2 + b^2}$; whence by quadratics $x = \frac{bn}{b-c} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^3c - ba^2 - bc^2}{b-c} + \frac{b^2a^2}{b-c}}$

$= 155743$ miles, the distance from the earth's centre where the observer must be placed.

Kent-road, March 19, 1819.

J. R. YOUNG.

RELICS OF POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from page 111.)

THE PARIASH OF BOMBAY.

TOWARDS the brilliant hour of sunset, in a spring evening, one of the noblest Brahmins in this island appeared on a parapet of rocks extending into the bay, and began the ceremonies of the coco-nut feast by throwing a gilded shell into the sea. In a few moments the waves swarmed with more than a thousand shells launched as tributes to the bountiful element, while the shore resounded with the joyous clamours of tom-toms, pipes, trumpets, and the double flutes played by rough boys, resembling the young satyrs in antique bas-reliefs. Booths, gaily festooned with dyed cotton or splendid chintzes, and heaped with toys and sweetmeats, gave amusement to groups composed of every nation, class, and cast, in their best attire. But even the Brahmin who presided at this harmless superstition was not more disposed to good humour than Ibrahim Ahmed, a Dustoor or high-priest of the sect called Guebres or Parsees,* in India. He was still in the prime of life; his eminently graceful figure derived every possible advantage from the folds of his long white muslin Jamma, and the gay colours of the shawl which twined round his cap of crimson velvet, suited the laughing character of his face, while they contrasted the clear olive of its complexion. Accustomed to the festivities of the best Europeans in Bombay, and to the frankamenity of their opinions, he looked with more curiosity than contempt on the pageant of Hindoo bigotry. While tame snakes, and jugglers from Madras, amused his companions, his eyes were attracted by a female Pariah, one of the most reprobated class of outcasts. She held in her hand a lamp of fireflies, and was wading into the tide in quest of the coco-nut shells that swam near the shore; hoping, perhaps, to collect a few whose fibres might be used for cordage. Though her person was bowed by the constant drudgery of her unhappy class, and defiled by squalid habits, there was something in the ar-

range of the shaliet contrived to answer the purpose of a petticoat and mantle, which revealed modesty and natural grace. And when she threw back the corner of this shalie, whose ragged ends had been gathered over her head as a veil, the beautiful black eyes beneath it made the Dustoor Ibrahim half regret the dignity of his own station. He thought with more than usual bitterness of the superstition that consigns the Pariahs to utter ignominy, and perhaps these thoughts occupied him so long that he forgot the *Alakha-haram*, or holy fire, which he ought to have kept alive. Those who recollect the objects of a Guebre's superstition, know that a fire-temple contains two fires, one of which the vulgar may behold, but the other is preserved in the most holy recess, unvisited by the light of the sun, and approached only by the chief Dustoor or high-priest. It was necessary to remedy its extinction by fire brought from a funeral pile, and at this period Ibrahim knew not where to seek one, as his sect no longer burned their dead, holding it more advisable to return the body to air, by exposing it, than to earth, water, or fire. But as the Hindoos of Bombay burned human relics on the shore at low water, he folded himself in his shawl, and went forth to seek the materials from whence he might lawfully rekindle the consecrated fire so precious to a Guebre.

It was midnight when Ibrahim began his walk towards a cemetery on the shore, seldom visited at this hour, except by wild dogs; but the superstition of his sect had made these animals holy in his imagination, and he saw them with the feelings of friendliness, excited by his belief, that a dog would preserve his soul from evil spirits if present when he closed his eyes for ever. Ibrahim never started till he saw a skeleton-hand stretched to snatch one of the baskets of provisions which had been scattered as usual, by his orders, for the wandering dogs.† Presently,

+ The Shalie, among the common class of native females, is a long piece of coloured silk or cotton wrapped round the waist, leaving half one leg bare.

† Perhaps this veneration for dogs is peculiar to Indian Guebres, because they have a tradition of their escape from shipwreck, caused by the barking of dogs, when they emigrated to India.

* Both the sun and the sea are worshipped by these idolaters. Their burial-place is a square open repository.

from beneath the cocoa-nut tree which over-shadowed the entrance of the cemetery, he saw a meagre woman creep towards a little mound of leaves, on which a child was lying. She offered some of the boiled rice she had found in the baskets to its lips, but they could not open. The miserable mother held it to her breast an instant and dropped it on the earth again, as if then conscious of its death. She heard the howlings of the famished dogs, and throwing them the rest of the food, more anxious to preserve her infant's remains than herself, the Pariah laid a few of the freshest leaves together, and seemed preparing a grave among the urns and obelisks that adorn the burying place, when she saw Ibrahim standing near her. Aware how horribly the profanation of such holy ground might be avenged on a wretched outcast, she fled with a dismal shriek among the entangled cocoa-trees, and the good Guebre took up the body, determining to give it the most sacred funeral rites in consecrated fire. Covered in his robe, he brought his prize to the chamber of his priestly office, and looking on it more stedfastly, perceived that it still lived. He had, according to the custom of his sect, only one wife, and she was childless. This infant boy justified the eastern proverb, which compares what is most lovely, to the loveliness of a child. An eastern poet would have compared its beauty as it lay in seeming death, to the Indian Cupid slain by Seeva. Ibrahim was skilled in medicinal science, and the weakness caused by famine was soon remedied. His wife consented to adopt the foundling, whose shape and features gave no indication of that coarseness usually found in the offspring of Pariahs; and the foster-father was careful to conceal whatever might raise a suspicion of its abhorred origin. His mansion was one of the most splendid in Bombay, and its gardens were now made delightful to him by the gambols of his new favourite. These gardens were watered, as is customary in the East, by means of a cistern, whose wheel was kept in constant motion by a buffalo. Ibrahim walked one day under his canopy of platana trees, wreathed with yellow roses, and inhabited by crouds of singing birds, and admired the freshness of his shrubs, till he perceived the cistern which supplied them was worked, not by a beast of burden, but by a female Pariah. The human

particles, even in the Guebre's heart, were touched by this cruel spectacle; but his disgust was changed to surprise, when he heard that she had solicited the employment. He directed his superior servants to remove her to a detached apartment of his mansion, where several of her cast were busied in grinding rice, and performing the lower culinary offices. Chandela, as she was called, distinguished herself by the neatness of her labours; and it was soon remarked, that the rice-cake she prepared for Ibrahim's adopted son, were her favorite tasks. The boy loved honey, and as no hives were near, his foster-father was surprised to see his breakfast-table regularly furnished with a small quantity. The poor outcast had traced a bee, and lodged its nest among the moonflowers in his delicious garden, to supply an addition to his luxuries. She brought the delicate winged creature which most resembles the humming-bird, to build its house on the fan-leaf of the palmyra-tree for his adopted son's amusement, and spent hours in chasing away the tree-snake and cobra-manilla from among the jasmine and scarlet mulberries, where he loved to play. Ibrahim was a learned and sincere Guebre, but he knew very little of human nature. He believed the fixed and deep contempt which his religion taught him for an outcast, was too strong to need defence; and had never guessed that men always begin to love whatever beautifies and enriches their felicity. As a Parsee, he was privileged to take another wife, having no hope of progeny by the first; but the infamy attached to a Pariah, the utter ruin of his adopted son if his origin should be discovered, and his own high station, determined him either to resist, or banish the tempter. He made a thousand wise resolutions, and kept them all till he heard Chandela's voice again. Ibrahim's wife, married in her seventh year, and deprived of any motive to improve, was as indolently idle as the ladies of a Bombay harem are usually found. Plaiting coloured threads, embroidering, making pastry, and chewing betel, had composed the history of her whole life, except when she awakened herself sufficiently to paint her eyebrows, and load the hem of her ears with jewels. When the roots of her hair, the palms of her hands, the soles of her feet, and the tips of her nails,

were tinged with red, and her nose had its appropriate jewel, she was considered a Parsee-beauty of the first class, and by none more undoubtingly than herself. Therefore she looked with very contemptuous eyes on Chandela; but in the dullness of a life, which like Mahomet's angels was composed only of sweetmeats, it was really some amusement to be jealous. Little Ahmed, as the adopted boy was called, had so much love for the poor Pariah, that no rebuke could prevent him from stealing among the remote shrubberies, or into the hut where she ground rice, to teach her all he learnt from the handmaids of the harem. She was soon able to play on his guitar, to thread beads, and above all to read the beautiful maxims ascribed to Chee, the Confucius of the Parsees. Ibrahim's wife saw her new talents with affected pleasure, and asked her to sing for her amusement. Chandela complied with a voice of such sweetness, that she might have been mistaken for one of the female-deities of music worshipped in the East, and was recompensed by a present of flowers and *paung*. The latter, consisting of chunam and betelnut, wrapped in the leaf of an aromatic plant, is a compliment implying distinguished kindness, and cannot be refused without the highest affront. Chandela placed it on her forehead, and had opened her lips to receive its contents, when the playful boy snatched and attempted to taste them. The outcast mother uttered a scream of terror, and seizing the poisoned gift from her son's hand, swallowed the whole.

Ibrahim saw and understood this touching scene. He had read the purpose of his wife's malignant jealousy in her large stag eyes; and well aware that the sweetmeat she had poisoned had been exchanged by his own hand for a harmless mixture of ghee, poppyseeds, and sugar, left his house immediately to execute his own project. In the nearest bazaar lived a barber, whose gup or shew-shop was famous for good story-tellers and audacious buffoons. At that hour of night which brings the greatest troop of listeners to such shops, a new assistant appeared in this noted barber's, and the first customer who presented his head to be shaven was a plump merchant of great weight in the Panchait or village council of the Parsees. The new operator bowed with profound reverence three times, and

made a long pause before he began his functions with a gravity so strange as to provoke a question. "Sir," said the buffoon-barber, "I was thinking of Chreeshna's cream-pot and butter-ball;* and also I am trying to recollect how many ton may pass through the cleft of the penitent's rock." "Thou art but a lean fellow," returned the merchant rather angrily, "but if thou wert measured by the weight of thy sins, I reckon nothing less than Jagger-nant's bridge would let thee pass." "Truly," said the Barber sighing, "my neighbour, the rich merchant Ibrahim, is no fatter than I, yet he has marvellous need of a wide hole to creep through, if his sins are to be counted by inches and packed round him." The honest merchant opened his eyes and ears with the avarice of curiosity at this hint, and sat with his new-shaven head bare more than an hour, while the barber arrived, after a prodigious preamble, at the best part of his story. "If your worshipful excellence will promise not to call me as a witness before the Parsee council, you shall hear a most strange secret." Ibrahim has corrupted his conscience with running among the English rajahs, who wear scarlet bajes and black fans; and making mockery of our Brahmins, has taken a Pariah into his garden-house to be his second wife." The president of the Parsee council uplifted his eyes, and a tailor dropped the scissors he was exercising with his toes, to attend more precisely. "Not content with this," continued the barber, "which we Hindoos should think deserving a thousand bastinadoes, he has taken his first poor wife by force from her muslim-chamber, and compelled her to wear the old garments of the Pariah, to draw water and carry pitchers, while the outcast wears pearls on her forehead, dips her hair in rose-water, and calls herself Ibrahim's first wife."—"Friend," said the merchant, "when your prophet Veeshnu churned the sea, he brought forth seven things; a sun, a moon, an elephant, a physician, a horse, a cup of good liquor, and a woman; and in my secret opinion, two of these seven might have been spared."—"Not the elephant," returned the

* A large cistern and round fragment of rock are celebrated by these names at Mahaballipooram, near Arjoon. In Bombay there is a cloven rock through which penitents of all sizes endeavour to pass as a purgatory.

barber with imposing gravity, "for he resembles a most honorable gentleman; but there is no need of a physician with a cup of good wine; and the woman and the moon together are enough to make any man mad." The large counsellor smiled with exquisite complacency, and departed to tell all he had heard of his neighbour.

Before the next eve, as he expected, Ibrahim was summoned by the council of his sect to answer for his offences, and surprised them by making no defence. As chief Dastoor of the Parsees, no heavy penance was required of him, except a fine of six thousand rupees, especially as he consented to re-establish justice in his household. Proper messengers accompanied him home* to enforce it; and his wife, notwithstanding her shrieks and resistance, was compelled to assume the garments of a Pariah. It was in vain she reproached him with his infidelities and treasons; the good Parsees assured her the whole truth of her real station was now confessed by Ibrahim himself; and Chandela's meek amazement when desired to put on her rival's rich attire, was ascribed to the stupefying effects of some malignant drug. The poisoned betel-nut which had been prepared for her, and which was found by Ibrahim's contrivance in his jealous lady's chamber, seemed to confirm this supposition; and the influence of magic is still so firmly believed by modern Parsees, that no one would have doubted even a transfer of shapes and features. At least, none presumed to contradict the High Dastoor; and he had the pleasure of elevating the Pariah to his side, while his angry and revengeful wife suffered due punishment in the drudgery and degradation of an outcast. But she suffered them only a few days: her kinsmen lived in the island of Ceylon, and she fled in the night, as it was supposed, to seek their protection.

This lady's flight, as Ibrahim had sufficient sense to seek no second addition to his harem, placed him in perfect peace with his new wife. She was, indeed, one of those gentle creatures to whom the Hindoo scripture has assigned the first place in Heaven; and her husband's affections remained con-

stant to her without aid from the emerald, the ruby, or any of the amulets to which the poetic superstition of India has given power. Their adopted boy grew in loveliness; and at his eighth year was betrothed, according to the custom of the Parsees, to a little bride some months younger. This festival, always sumptuous in Bombay, was celebrated with the pomp proportioned to Ibrahim's wealth and rank. The palanquin of these young sacrifices to the deity of marriage, shone with gold brocade and wreathes of jewels, as it passed through streets carpeted and canopied with embroidered cloth, towards gardens whose superb trees resembled pyramids of light. But though the sage astrologers had been consulted, and the happiest aspect of the stars observed, a fatal interruption awaited them. At the entrance of a bazaar richly illuminated by Ibrahim's order, where crowds of all ranks were feasted with sherbet and confectionary, among booths filled with musicians and tumblers, a squalid woman suddenly sprung into the street, exclaiming, "My son!—give me my son!"—The procession stopped in consternation, more caused by the pollution of an outcast's touch, than by her incredible claim; and Ibrahim, startled by the shrill tones of a voice he remembered too well, perceived his discarded wife in the dress of a Pariah. He instantly conceived the extent of her revengeful purpose, but it was too late to defeat her. Availing herself of his own stratagem, Bomanjee uttered dismal lamentations, and tearing asunder the rich curtains behind which the boy sat loaded with chains of pearl, attempted to grasp him in her arms. The father of the infant bride, thunder-struck at this base blot on the bridegroom's origin, demanded a pause in the nuptial rites, till the truth could be made manifest. Seeing Ibrahim pale, trembling, and unable to answer, he snatched his adopted son from the palanquin, and advanced to throw him into the embrace of his pretended mother, when Chandela, leaping from her husband's, caught her son from his arms, repeating, "I am the outcast—he is mine."

Notwithstanding the horror of Hindoos at that execrated name, the spectators were silenced by the sacred agony of a mother, and by their eager curiosity to see the rival claims decided. Ibrahim entangled in his own devices,

* The Guebres make no scruple at admitting men into the apartments of their women, who enjoy more liberty than other sects, though very little more education.

could not recant what he had confessed before his brother counsellors; he could not deny that he had called Bomanjee an outcast, and that young Ahmed was a stranger's son. All that seemed doubtful now was, to which of these unhappy women the disputed boy should be assigned; and the noblest Parsees agreed it should be left to his decision. Bomanjee's eyes glared with malignant joy; for in the days of her splendor she had often loaded him with fruits and garlands of flowers; but he had not forgotten the patient cares, the secret caresses, and constant love of his true mother, as he sprang into her arms. She hid her face on his; and dropping the rich mantle she had worn as Ibrahim's wife, stole one sorrowful glance at her husband, and departed among the darkest trees. No one presumed to arrest or follow her steps. A kind of surprise, such as results from some unexpected gleam of brilliant light, had been excited even among the most vulgar, by the nobleness of this unhappy mother. Ibrahim, though he felt that she had willingly sacrificed splendor and honor to save her son, also felt that she had sacrificed him; and had proved her affection as a wife, inferior to her fondness as a parent; and his consternation was not unmingled with resentment. But while he paused, the kindred of his revengeful Bomanjee completed the measures they had prepared for his misery. Instigated by their eloquence and their bribes, the most zealous Brahmins had placed themselves in readiness to seize their victim. Abandoned to their ferocious power by all the creeds and all the customs of the Hindoos, the miserable outcast was brought back to suffer the ordeal by which their superstition pretends to discover those who are really Pariahs, or outcasts from the gods. Conscious of his own indiscreet duplicity, fearful of the disgrace which vehement interference might draw on his own head, and unnerved by the habitual indolence of a selfish life, Ibrahim satisfied himself with silent regret while the Brahmins conveyed their victim to Carli, intending to exhibit her fate as a terrible evidence of their power, and an atoning sacrifice to their goddess Kali.*

* This tremendous deity (the wife of Siva) receives many victims still between the shores of Calcutta and the isle of Sagar, where her ruined temple stands. Her votaries are deemed happy if seized by the sharks which wait round it.

Ibrahim heard Kali named, with a frightful and remorseful consciousness of the death designed for Chandela and her son. The languor of his temperament, which, like his personal beauty, possessed more elasticity than strength, gave way to human passions; and he embarked secretly in his boat at midnight to overtake the Brahmins in their journey to their temple. He reached it safely a few hours after their arrival, and pitched his tent at the foot of its tremendous seat. With no attendants he ascended the piles of rock sheltered by wild groves of mango trees on the road to Carli. All was dark when he reached the mouth of its giant cave, and hid himself among the arched niches which form its portico. The spectacle within would have awed a stronger spirit. Hewn in the solid rock, three aisles formed by twenty-one enormous pillars supported a coved roof resting on ribs of teak-wood undecayed by six hundred years. A few torches gleaming in the corridors, shewed him the gloomy extent of this mountain-temple, in which no image of any deity interrupted its magnificent simplicity. The shadow of a single priest emerging from his cell behind the pillars, seemed to represent the littleness of man in the chambers of his creator: but Ibrahim thought only of his purpose, and questioned the stranger in a faltering voice concerning Chandela and her son. The priest replied, "We are *Jinas*, and this cavern is dedicated to a purer and more ancient religion than the Brahmins. We believe our God all-wise, all-seeing, all-productive, and all-happy — without name, without shape, without tribe, love, or weakness. The man who can attain these perfections will soon behold God, is already in his presence, and will be united to him. Thy Chandela would have nothing to fear from us. We believe the world eternal, therefore we hold it sinful to attempt destruction; we believe all things governed by necessity, therefore we blame nothing except adultery and theft, which never can be needful. Go in peace." He offered Ibrahim food, but of a very simple kind, for their creed excludes animal-meats, milk, and honey: informing him that the Hindoo priests had probably named the cave of Carli to mislead his search, while they performed their melancholy rites on the shore. Dreading to find them completed, Ibrahim descended into a deep and dismal valley, opening by a narrow pass into the sea,

which encompassed a small island near its mouth, as low and dark as the abhorred isle of Sangor, famous for human sacrifices. Two Brahmins answered his enquiries by intelligence that they had already disposed of Chandela according to her doom: but the next hour would decide whether her son should belong to them, or to the miserable *cast* of his mother. Breathless and aghast with fear of this decision, Ibrahim stood among the crowd, while the votaries of Hindoo superstition approached in garlands of flowers and scarlet robes, bringing in a magnificent litter the unfortunate boy designed for an offering to Kali. Beautiful and rosy in the sleep procured by opium, they placed him in the centre of the road, strewing Cusa-grass, oil, and milk, upon his garments. Citarrs and trumpets mingled with the heavy sound of a triumphal car containing the idol Kali, represented by a gorgeous mass of ebony studded with rubies, drawn by an elephant of rare beauty. Certain that the infant's death would be decided if the wheels of this vehicle pursued their way, Ibrahim saw only one desperate expedient in his power to save it. He had seen this elephant in Ceylon when driven by its hunters into the trap* prepared for it, and had given it liberty by drawing out the stakes which prevented its escape. Trusting to the grateful sagacity of this noble animal, he threw himself with his face upward before the sleeping boy in the road of the idol's chariot, an action which the Brahmins saw without displeasure or surprise, as believers expect honour on earth and immortality in heaven from its touch. Not a breath was heard among the spectators, and the music sunk into the softest sound of the flutes used to charm the rock-serpent and cobra-capella, lest it should disturb the sleeper: but when the wheels had rolled within a foot-pace, the elephant suddenly paused, fixed his mild eyes on his former benefactor, and rais-

ing the nearest wheel with his trunk, raised him and his slumbering boy in safety. A long and deep cry escaped the crowd, the lamps were suddenly extinguished, and Ibrahim felt himself raised from the earth, muffled in his shawl, and conveyed away in a kind of litter. He began to fear that his rashness had only changed the child's fate and his own into a more lingering misery, as the Brahmins profess to believe that those over whom their divinity passes without a touch, are reprobated for ever. Many hours and many changes in his conveyance passed before the veil was taken from his eyes. They beheld a stupendous chamber resting on columns of rock illuminated by a thousand lamps. The flat roof, the turbaned capitals of the pillars, and the threeformed god, whose face sparkled with jewels amongst a crowd of inferior images, informed him that he stood in the cavern-temple of Elephanta: and the linen scarfs and zennars† worn by those who surrounded him, announced the highest order of Brahma's priests. One of superior stature and aspect held the hand of a woman covered with a silver veil, and addressed Ibrahim in these words:—

"No part of nature displays its creative power to every eye, nor do we expose the vital principle of our religion to the vulgar. We reserve it for those who merit our care, and are capable of receiving its fruits. Thyself and this woman Chandela are among the chosen number:—she was once a portion of the vilest class, but thy bounty has made her worthy to convert thee, as the clay that has become fragrant by dwelling near the rose, may form a vase to preserve it. Why should a being capable of such glorious self-sacrifice, bow to the deity of one element, when he might behold the author and governor of all?—He who is moisture in the water, light in the sun and moon, breath in the winds, and the invisible soul of all men!—Such is the divinity we worship—such the principle of a religion which the perverse ignorance of the multitude compels us to dress in awful and fantastic mysteries,—Receive this woman as thy wife, and her son shall be as thine own.

* A modern traveller says, the elephant-craal, or trap, resembles a funnel, several hundred feet in length, and divided into three chambers, the last and smallest of which is guarded by strong posts or stakes driven into the ground, and men holding bundles of lighted straw. Two tame elephants are usually employed to lead the captive out, oppressing him with all their weight, and sometimes beating him with their trunks, while his groans and resistance express his indignation.

† The zennar, or Brahminical thread, is composed of three cotton threads, each 48 yards long, twisted together, folded, and thrown over the left shoulder.

We devote them to our God in winning thee from thy darkness, and our offerings to his altar are generous and faithful hearts."

* * * * *

The smile which our pastor's romance might have excited, was suppressed by the benevolent enthusiasm of the narrator. After a complimentary debate between the professors of navigation and jurisprudence, precedence was awarded to the latter, and the young Clerk was our next historian. V.

A THOUGHT ON PAUPERISM.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

IN a conversation last night, amongst many ideas interchanged on the present state of pauperism, one was suggested which seemed to have the recommendation of novelty. As your *Miscellany* invites whatever is designed to be useful, perhaps it may obtain notice by appearing in your pages.

Let us suppose, that instead of paying unrequited sums to the parish, each householder was required to furnish the poor in the workhouse or dependent on it, with employment to the full amount of the poor's rates levied on him? would not this tend to remove the oppression of the tax, and to encourage the industry whose failure is the leading cause of pauperism? to the schedule annually delivered to each inhabitant, a list might be annexed of what labours the workhouse poor seemed capable, including, as may be presumed,

Laundry-work.

Occasional gardening.

Common shoemaking, knitting, netting, and basket work.

Coopers' or carpenters' jobs.

Making or mending children's clothes and family linen.

Plaiting or repairing straw hats or chairs.

Household help, &c.

To many whose narrow resources render their present contributions to the parish-poor almost insupportable, such an arrangement promises relief; and few of the wealthiest families are without some kinds of the occasional work already mentioned, which might be entrusted to the coarse and ordinary artisans found in a workhouse. Besides, the option might be given either of

employing the poor or supporting them unemployed; and except absentees, none would be very willing to pay their required quota without "value received" when they might have an useful compensation for all or some part.—I have mentioned occasional household help in the list of employments, because many families employ only such; and as it is notorious that almost every servant has some beggar-child or vagrant acquaintance to assist privately in her errands or menial duties, such aid would be better given by the parish-pensioners than by secret dependents on petty thefts and connivances. A full and fair price should be required for every act of service or kind of work, for two reasons:—to afford the surplus necessary to support the really helpless, and to prevent unfair competition with the independent class of labourers. Special clauses might be introduced, barring painters, carpenters, &c. from being employed by persons of their trades to the injury of regular journeymen.

Many modifications would be requisite to render such a scheme generally practicable, yet, with all its imperfections, it might be worth an experiment in one parish for a limited time. It would cause no sudden revulsion in the state of the poor, no change in the assessments for their benefit; yet, while it blended their relief with the conveniences of the middle class, it might tend to restore those habits of industry which prevent moral debasement; to deprive a workhouse of its only allurements and excuse, indolence and despair; and finally, perhaps, to wean the poor from their dependence on a system which offers a premium to the idle, and renders pauperism "a privileged order."

AN OBSERVER.

THE SECOND NIGHT

OF

"LE NOTTI ROMANE."

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

DIALOGUE II.

Sylla and Brutus contend on the question of their respective conduct towards their country. Cæsar's comparison between Clemency and Cruelty.

MARIUS ceased, but his eyes flashed anger,—“Peace, oh indignant spirit,” said Cæsar, “in the presence,

perhaps, of souls innumerable despatched by thee, and in awful silence at thy menacing aspect. If remorseless thou canst now behold them, at least repress the savage boast of that dreadful extermination, that deluge of blood which satiated thy vengeance." Marius, whose cruel soul till then was never softened, like a fondled tyger benignly extended his hand to the dictator. In the meanwhile a distant murmur in every part of the cavern was heard, of words expressing mingled terror and surprise—at length I heard the croud around me whispering, "Sylla, Sylla, Cornelius Sylla!" and I beheld a majestic ghost advance, at whose approach the croud with downcast looks gave way and left to his haughty steps an ample space. He was clad in armour, and the cuirass shone upon his manly breast. His eyes were blue, but stern, his countenance fierce, and his complexion of a scorbutic redness. He stood and cast his cruel eyes around—his chin elevated, as demonstrating his high opinion of himself, and his contempt of others. At the name of Sylla, Marius, as in life he did, fled—and vanished from my sight.

Cornelius, then, with a disdainful smile, and deep, deliberate voice, addressing the croud around him, thus began:

"Who, among ye, obscure and timid spectres, is there, who dares here to do, what in life he dared not—demand of me a reason for my actions? Ye have seen me, confident in my magnanimity, girt solely by the splendor of my deeds, lay down, in the forum, the dictatorship, dismiss the lictors who had cut off so many of your unworthy heads, and remain firm, unarmed, and ready to account to you for every drop of blood I had shed. Ye were Romans—the occasion, the time was favourable—vengeance was easy—and in the power of all—the wounds were fresh—Sylla vulnerable—mortal—yet no one had breath enough within his trembling lips, to speak to me."

This he said and was silent—resting his right hand on his side, and his left on the hilt of his dreaded sword. With impetuous haste Brutus then rushed forward from the croud, exclaiming—"Say ferocious Sylla, by what authority didst thou put to death a hundred thousand Romans?" "And who art thou," said Sylla, with stern gravity, "who talkest thus boldly?" "I am of

the noble race of Junius Brutus—like him, an enemy to tyrants, and had I lived when this country suffered under thy tyranny, she should not have suffered unsavenged."

Cornelius stood thoughtful and silent, then fixing his eyes on Brutus, said "by what means?" Brutus promptly replied, "by all means with which the oppressors of their country can be opposed by a bold citizen." "But what would you have said," continued Sylla, "when I laid down my degraded power, and at the same time submitted my head to the rage of the populace, reserving no other defence than my individual strength? "I would have said," replied Brutus, "that which I have just now said—by what right didst thou put to death a hundred thousand Romans?"

"By what—by that with which all governors are invested to chastise pernicious vices. To save an agonizing country all remedies are justified by their necessity. I, however, did not deviate from the civil ordinances, for I was created dictator by free suffrage. But what needs the mention of legal customs, when it was manifest that in Rome, all order having been a long time inverted by sedition, by the audacity of the plebeian tribunes, no one knew where or what was the country or who the citizen, nor were there in her any vestiges of her ancient virtue. Self-correction is not to be expected in hearts rendered obdurate by repeated crimes—terror, terror alone in them can effect reform—I was thus compelled to the adoption of it in manifold instances of dreadful severity. But had I lived in an age when a mild government would have been efficient and respected, you would have seen me evince the magnanimity of my character by very different means—as indeed may be inferred from my conduct in the commencement of my enterprise; for when I entered Rome I entered it with respect, and restrained my victorious squadrons by so strict a discipline, that the lives and properties of all were inviolate. I then undertook to correct abuses and corruptions by ordinary and moderate means, but the general obstinacy and perverseness soon compelled me to take up the sword—an extreme remedy for extreme evils—and when wearied I rested on my sword's hilt my chastising hand, I freely submitted my conduct,

Romans, to your judgment—and a general silence absolved me."

With an indignant groan, Marcus, then, thus replied :

"Egregious impudence! to assert a nation guilty and himself the sole virtuous corrector of it! Thou! thou a mere citizen, capable of corrupting and abusing every civil ordinance, and of reducing the city in a short time to wretchedness and slavery! Nor were the people undeserving of thy insolence, and thy axes, for they endured thy insolence and to thy axes basely bowed their necks. All manly feeling must have been extinct amongst them, when the power was permitted thee of settling up their lives to sale. But cruelty is in thee immortal—for thou dar'st still to boast of that which now, at least, thou shouldst abhor. And thus it is, that tyranny extinguishes all sense of time, of place, of reason—the oppressor, like the voracious tyger, after having devoured his prey, still licks the blood upon his lips; and the oppressed are no longer conscious of the eternal flame of justice, or, conscious, fears to look up to it. Had any one arisen in the forum that day on which, thou, confident in the general servility of the people, laid down thy blood-stained dignity, and had demanded of thee an account of fathers slain, and of their substance seized, he would soon, in thy contemptuous speech, have found with how little remorse thou wouldst defend thy numberless atrocities. The passing sentence of death, in regular judgment, and by general laws, was always an act of grave deliberation, in which every good mind hesitated, and was reluctant; but thou, with no other warrant than thy barbarous will, couldst gaily decree the death of thousands!—Even the arm of justice should tremble at the blood it sheds—and thinkest thou thyself unspotted by the torrents shed by thee? Go, proud and ferocious spirit, thou speakest not here as in the forum, to a depraved plebeian mob, but to a citizen who slew the tyrant of an enslaved people, and afterwards himself, because—he scorned to live a slave."

Cornelius with cool and deliberate voice, but with bitter irony in his looks, replied: "High-sounding words thou hast uttered, oh, spectre, I know not whether brave as bold, but idle is thy boast of having prostrated the tyrant, if shortly after to the shades below thou

wast thyself constrained to follow him. And who was he?" Brutus then pointing to Cæsar, said "That was the man—I slew him—and he was far thy better." Sylla turning round, instantly recognised him, and said, "In him then, oh, Brutus, thou seest an instance to justify my severity, and to shew how pernicious was my clemency. That man I included in the proscription; but so urgent, and so numerous were the supplications in his favour, that I revoked the sentence. I at the same time forewarned the Romans that in him, they were fostering their ruin—that in him were combined the ferocity of many Mariuses." "Admirable destiny!" replied Brutus, "thou, with tremendous scythe mowing down citizens, like the grass of the field, among whom might have been hoped an avenger of his country, preservedst for her that one, who shouldst be her future oppressor—and in the single instance of thy clemency, didst reserve for her the most pernicious mischief! But such is the nature of bad things, they can never operate for good." Cæsar at these words somewhat dejected, turning to Brutus, "Peace!" said he. Then addressing himself to Cornelius, he proceeded:

"Oh, cruel proscriber, insatiable of blood! thy empire the dreadful instrument of heaven's anger, had for its ensigns terror! and death!—mine was acquired by a magnanimous valour and willing lenity. Grateful to thy gloomy soul was the pale countenance of Romans trembling in thy fatal presence—to me nothing more pleasing, than to see in them a cheerful confidence. Thy exterminating hand, who would have presumed to touch!—Mine, uncontaminated by the blood of proscriptions or of plots, terrible only to the enemies of Rome, was to the Quirites benignly offered, and by them benevolently received."

Sylla with a ferocious smile replied, "Tis but a foolish commendation of thyself, that thou wast kind and lenient to scoundrels, who even now boast of having betrayed thee. With how much more reason might I defend the severities I used, which rendered me safe, and the people respectful. Thou wast pleased to shew benignity to traitors, and a woeful experiment it was; my pleasure was in an opposite rule of conduct, and events have shewn which

of me was the wisest. I bathed in the blood of the people—the people wondered—and obeyed me—thou gavest them thy friendship, and they plunged thee in thy own. Go, wretched ruler! renounce thy milky lessons, nor presume to teach Sylla how to govern men."

Thus having said he turned around his ferocious eyes, and with a menacing voice exclaimed: "Who there who dares to censure my dictatorship?—let him speak, I'll hear him and defend it." As at the noise of thunder the whole assembly was still—while he with majestic fierceness stood waiting; none spoke—none presumed to break the timid silence, and with a malignant smile having cast a look at Brutus, he vanished into air. A ghost then, in scorn of the fugitive Sylla, said, "thou arguest as becomes the heir of a prostitute"—at which observation the surrounding multitude smiled, and I recollected that Sylla had actually been left heir to the wealthy Nicopoli, a woman to whom that disgraceful appellation was justly given. From the whispering multitude I also learned, that Sylla in his Will had desired his remains might be consumed on a funeral pile, although till then the custom of his ancestors had been to have them preserved with spices. But he feared to have his hated body exposed to the fury of the people. Thus scarcely had the dreadful Sylla disappeared, than he became the subject of various remarks; many disburthening their minds of thoughts respecting him which in his terrific presence they dared not utter—a circumstance, whence to my mind this inference occurred, that the effects of a proud and overbearing tyranny are, to debase the souls subjected to it with a fear so radical, that it partakes of, and becomes a concomitant principle in their immortality. The multitude, terror-struck at the aspect of Sylla, now in idle taunts put forth their silly vengeance. Thus at the sight of the devouring falcon, the birds, buried in the thick foliage, suspend their song; but no sooner does their hovering terrific enemy take farther flight, than, bold and cheerful, they resume their freedom, and, exulting, warble again their varied song. But the more exalted shades still stood in silent sadness—their lips not sealed by fear, but by an abhorrence of discourse with a scorner of every virtue.

(To be continued.)

RECOLLECTIONS.

OF A

METROPOLITAN CURATE.

(Continued from page 120.)

Chapter VII.

Him who ne'er listen'd to the voice of
praise

The silence of neglect can ne'er appal,

BEATRICE.

BEFORE I introduce the extracts from my friend's MS. remarks upon the reading of the Church-SERVICE, I would acquit myself of a sacred duty which I owe to his memory, and pay my unfeigned tribute to his worth. I would at once grace and justify the eulogy which he richly deserved, by attaching his name to my humble offering, did I not well know that in his lifetime he shunned every species of publicity more anxiously than many of his brethren without half his merits seek to obtain it. I will not, therefore, so outrage his modest spirit, nor break in upon the hallowed silence of the grave, in which he contentedly resigned for ever the opportunity of enrolling himself among the candidates for human applause, exchanging the vicissitudes and conflicts of this life, its labours and sorrows and disappointments, for the happier hope and more assured reward of the approbation of his God—He was the filial and affectionate support of a parent from whom he inherited talents of a superior degree, and received that instruction which added knowledge to genius, and improved both into a pre-eminence of ability, which, had he been longer capable of struggling with the severities of his condition, must have signalized him among the brightest ornaments of his profession.

His father was well known in the literary world at the latter end of the last century—and stood so high in estimation for classical erudition, that he was supposed to be the author of one of the most celebrated political works which at that period engaged the attention of the country—But it happened to him, as it has, alas! occurred to many who have applied their acquirements to public information, that his unremitting exertions were passed over with neglect by those who were most benefited by them, and that fame which ought to have rescued him from the grasp of poverty, served but to shed a flitting gleam of sunshine over the

dark clouds of adversity, which at length burst upon his aged head, overwhelmed the remnant of his days, and laid his grey hairs in the dust of the tomb.—His publications were few, and his pecuniary profits small—and these were so frittered away by the expenses of the press and the balance-sheet of his publisher, that had he not derived some incidental emoluments from his communications to the periodical works of his day, he had found his income inadequate to the subsistence of himself and the affectionate partner of his life, who soothed the bitterness of his latter days with that tender solace which softened his cares, assuaged his disquietude, and caused even misfortune to wear a smile—teaching its depressed victim sometimes to forget his griefs.

Of such a father and such a mother my estimable friend was the endeared son. In the day of their brighter prospects they gave him an excellent education at N—— school, under Dr. P——; and in consequence of the generous intervention of the Master of St. J——, who was the associate of the father's early years, he was sent to Cambridge, and under the immediate protection of Dr. C—— passed through the customary exercises with considerable credit—he took a good degree, obtained the classical medal of the year, and was made fellow of the college. But he had a susceptible heart, which yielded to the impressions of an ardent attachment, and betrayed him into the surrender of all his collegiate prospects of preferment—he loved too ardently to compromise the happiness of the object of his affections by the protracted expectation of a living of which he would otherwise have become the possessor in the course of a few years.—He married; and his union proved fatal to his felicity—She in whom was centered all his fondest wishes—she in whom he promised himself a treasure of enjoyment—she for whom he gladly sacrificed the golden reversions of his college succession—she whom he loved for herself alone—she, alas! in whose smiles he lived, and in whose conjugal bosom he flattered himself he should ever find consolation under the frowns of fortune, and a faithful shelter from the pitiless blasts of an unfeeling world—she, forgot her plighted vows, and became the treacherous destroyer of his peace—the happiness she might have secured for herself in the undeviating

truth of his affection, and in the pure consciousness of unbroken faith, her personal depravity wantonly cast from her—she became a voluntary exile from her husband and her children, the polluted companion of a villainous adulterer, and fled from the reach of an injured husband's reproaches to a foreign land, where misery and infamy soon followed close upon her steps, in consequence of the desertion of the cold-blooded wretch who had made her his prey by violating the confidence of his friend, and seducing from all the cheering convictions of conjugal and maternal duty the only woman whom, above all others, he ought to have contemplated with reverential regard, as the sacred object of that friend's wedded love, and as the consecrated depository of all his earthly joy.

From that hour, this ill-fated husband of a worthless woman found his fortitude giving way, even the attentions of his children, fond and filial as they were, could not appease the anguish of the mortal wound with which her black ingratitude had pierced his very soul—and although his piety preserved him from despondency, his spirits were broken, and the efforts which he was compelled to make to command the direction of his mind, whenever the calls of his professional duty demanded his exertions, became at length a severe pressure upon his declining strength; yet he confessed to me, that, but for the support which he derived from the holy occupation, he must have sunk into utter apathy of being.—“In the house of my God,” said he, “I feel my heart expand with a devout consciousness that He whose omniscience searches the very imaginations of my thoughts, beholds the conflicts of my soul under the trials which he has in his impenetrable wisdom ordained me to endure. There I am more immediately in his presence, as the servant of his will, and it seems to me that I am upheld with more than the common efficiency of my natural powers—There I stand before my Judge, as the humble, yet, I would trust, the earnest, minister of his Word—My imperfect ministrations are united with the devotional offerings of those who will hereafter be my witnesses at his dread tribunal, when we shall all know even as we are known—from this conviction my spirit receives

a higher elevation of thought, and rises above the oppressive weight of my temporal cares; these, in its ascent to the Throne of Grace, it casts from it as the burden of a lower world; unworthy to impede the progress of its happier reflections—but, my dear friend, I feel that my natural strength is decaying, and the hour is not far distant when the calamities of life shall cease to pursue me, and my weary head shall repose itself in the silence of death, when the neglect of the world and the calumnies of my enemies will be but as dust in the balance; yet I would linger on a few years longer, under all my pangs of heart, might it be granted me, to see my beloved children placed in some prospective power of providing for themselves when they will no more have a father to protect them—She who gave them birth has cruelly deserted them—and I shudder at contemplating the evils that may await their orphan exposure—The parents of their unworthy mother can and would, perhaps, readily extend their aid and protection towards them; but if their wretched daughter should ever return, I dread the influence of the natural feelings with which the dear children may meet her maternal advances—from them I have hitherto concealed her degraded situation—they know not how little she deserves of their affection—I would avoid the possibility of their ever being again associated with her—with the dread of this, I have contrived to spare out of my earnings from the labours of my pen, sufficient to ensure my life for fifteen hundred pounds, which I have equally divided between the three children—I have now to request, as the greatest earthly consolation which I am capable of tasting, that you would be a friend to *them*, as you have been to their disconsolate father—be their guardian and their guide, and my last sigh shall breathe a blessing on your generous kindness—Will you promise this?”—My heart assented, but my lips denied the power of utterance to the promise, so entirely was I overcome by the settled melancholy and sad foreboding with which his request was accompanied—“You hesitate,” said he: “O! believe me I do not ask it on my own account, my poor bereaved offspring seek it at your hands—You will not, my friend, I know you will not, nay I’m sure you cannot, refuse the boon—it is my death-bed supplication, for certain am I my

present weakness is the harbinger of dissolution—tell me you consent, and then, my dearest friend, I shall look forward with undisturbed resignation of mind to that event which, as a Christian, I would fain hope will remove me to those regions of peace where I shall no longer deplore the wrongs of this world—where the wicked shall cease from troubling, and the weary shall be at rest—and,” added he, pressing my hand, while his eye kindled as he spake, “our affections will be purified from every unworthy attachment, all separations shall cease, and God will be all in all.”

When the oppression of the sympathies which had filled my bosom had yielded to the tears which his affecting intercession for his children had called forth, I assured him, in the most positive terms, that I would never lose sight of them, and that I would endeavour to fulfil his utmost wish respecting them.—“You will then, my dear friend,” exclaimed he, “I know you will, be the comforter of their parentless condition, you will be a Mentor to their youthful steps—But oh, do not let them, by any possible concurrence of events which it may be in your power to guard against, be placed within the reach of the remotest influence of that unhappy being—I will not, I cannot name her—who has been the wilful destroyer of their broken-hearted father’s happiness—I know you, dear Charles, to possess a spirit more subjected to the impressions of compassion than the strength of your judgment itself can at all times vindicate: but mark me, and let my words fix themselves deeply within the softest part of your heart, should that hour ever arrive in which the retributive dispensations of Heaven, by its infictions, lower the pride of her boasting to repentance, and you be startled with the vision of her altered mien, for sin and remorse will not bring her back with the unpolluted charms of beauty and youth, be firm in the execution of my present request—keep the children from her—they know not the criminal atrocity of her conduct, they must not, therefore, hear the accents of her self-condemnation—tell her, I left her my forgiveness most unconditionally, with this exception, that she dedicate the unconsumed remnant of her days, which the burning recollection of her violated faith may leave her,

to the indispensable work of making her peace with that Supreme Being whose justice she has defied, and whose judgment she has incurred, by her flagrant trespass on his sanctified law of conjugal truth!—Enough, my dear friend, of this too interesting subject of sorrowful recollection.—The God of mercy pardon her—May he be gracious to us all!—I will no longer detain you—to-morrow you and I shall be engaged in those duties which, in their sacred avocation, give to the soul an energetic elevation of mind that makes us forget our personal griefs.—How little do our flocks suspect with what bitterness of heart we are struggling whilst we labour to lead them to spiritual consideration.—In the words of my favourite Milton, I may say,

“They little know
Under what torments inwardly we groan;”

—with what breaking hearts we discharge the solemn functions of our ministration—and in what calamitous disquietude we pass the woe-fraught week, after we have ministered unto them in the great congregation—From to-morrow's burden of reminiscence you have relieved me most essentially by your treasured promise—Adieu then, dear Charles, for the present, I shall see you in the early part of next week—Call upon me, I beseech you, for your converse revives me.”

We parted, and for ever in this world—He went to his chapel in the following morning—He had set up late in the preparation of a charity-sermon which he had been called upon to preach for the Bayswater Hospital—As he usually preached from notes, he was wont to exert himself upon such an occasion beyond his actual strength—It was so on this decisive morning—he had scarcely reached the middle of his discourse, when his head suddenly fell upon the cushion, and he spake no more—The congregation rose in alarm—two or three of the principal members hastened to his assistance—he had sunk upon his knees—they raised him up—he was dead!—Those who were assembled were greatly shocked at so sudden and awful a visitation—and doubtless the fatal occurrence afforded subject for various melancholy comments in the Sunday-morning rides of the carriage of the flock, as well as the morning calls of all the pious females who had been in the habit of assembling

at the chapel—with every one he was a favourite preacher, and all were loud in his commendation—yet so it was, that no one thought of him but as they saw him in the course of his duty—he gratified their taste by the excellent discourses which he delivered to them, and justified their predilection by the pious consistency of his matter and manner. In the former there was never to be found any of that slimy factitious appeal to the feelings which the preachers of his day made the medium of their frothy popularity. The approbation which he gained was grounded in substantial good sense and purity of style—he preached to edify those whom he taught as a minister of truth, not to create a reputation to himself as an orator, and to obtain the transient suffrages of those injudicious admirers of the man who would pass by the sincerity of the pastor as a mere adjunct of little or no interest.

Notwithstanding the general acceptability of his services, he was by no means sought out among his flock—and the duties of the sabbath only brought them both together to separate for the whole week as soon as those duties were fulfilled.—He was employed by the proprietor of the chapel, and was paid by him—his hearers paid for their seats, and were satisfied—the medium of remuneration was certainly no concern of their's—they supposed it was worth his while to be so employed, and that the proprietor took care of himself—the performer was a good one, and they liked the performance—and this was all they thought about the business.—There was a time, soon after he took orders, when he was led to expect one of the small things of the Church, a Chancellor's living—A man who once united his political sentiments with those of his revered father, and who was of high connexions in his native county, made a promise, if ever he should come into power with the Administration, of providing for the son—This event took place two or three years afterwards, and the young Clergyman waited upon the Minister with a letter from the quondam associate of the Great Man.—The usual question was put, “What do you wish me to do for you?”—The applicant answered modestly, that he understood there were several small livings upon the Chancellor's list, then vacant.—

"Yes," replied the Secretary, "there are; but the list of petitioners for them is a hundred times larger than that of the livings: besides, I am not much disposed to commit myself by a request of that kind, as I can make no exchange of patronage in the situations which my department comprehends.—Can you point out any benefice belonging to the Crown in your father's neighbourhood, the incumbent of which is likely to die shortly? in such a case, I will get your name put upon the list of candidates."—My friend, who had not been long enough in the church to learn to calculate upon another's death for his own accession, answered, that he did not know of any such.—"Well, then," said the Minister, "what do you think of a chaplaincy to a marching regiment, it will clear you full fifty pounds a year?—this it is in my own power to give, the other I must ask for of another—mention this to your father, and let me hear from you."—So saying he rose, and placing an appointment at the War Office, wished my friend a good morning.—He, poor fellow, had certainly indulged a brighter hope as to the issue of this application, because his father had told him that he had once the happiness of saving this man's life when in a situation of imminent peril and that in the first impulse of his gratitude he had poured out the most unlimited assurances of eternal obligation, and had declared, that if he would bring up his son Charles to the Church, he would take care of his fortunes.—But the young man was not aware that in only twenty years had elapsed since the favour was conferred and the vow made—nor did he so fully understand the obnoxious influence of place and power over the purer affections of the heart;—the surprise, therefore, that was excited in his mind by the disproportion between the obligation and the return was considerably heightened, when he heard his father's cool remark upon the offer.—"This is precisely the conduct which I expected of that man, but I did not wish to damp your hope.—You have now received an early lesson, which may prevent you from experiencing much vexatious disappointment in your future prospects, whenever they may depend upon a great man's promises.—The man whom you have applied to once ranked himself among the staunchest supporters of the

Whig interest—he is now a placeman and a Tory—and although I do not suspect upon the change of principle as a political turpitude, when such change originates in conviction and maturer judgment, and is produced by an alteration in the circumstances of the times or the constitution of society, yet I much fear, that when the virtues of the heart and the charities of life are unhesitatingly sacrificed to that self-aggrandisement for which, in too many instances, the change is made, the real principle of it is bad, and is deservedly to be suspected, both in its object and its design.—However, Charles, your progress in the Church will not be less acceptable to me or to yourself, should it depend upon the independent exertion of your own talents, instead of the venal interest and capricious favour of a lordly patron."

The sentiments of the father sank deep into the mind of the son—but he found, to his mortification, that promotion in the sacred path which he had chosen, was not always the concomitant of either superior attainment, cultivated talent, or conscientious performance of duty; and that without the help of patronage, he might indeed reach the top of Pisgah, but could never hope for more than the distant view of the promised land.—Yet as he bent his countenance towards, he felt a conscious sense of animated zeal in the holy cause to which he upheld, which encouraged him to proceed without feeling the slightest envy at the good fortune of others, or murmuring at his own ill success. In the edification of his hearers, his ministry was blest beyond what he could have dared to presume upon—among the poor he diffused the cheering consolations of unbought attention—With the rich he maintained the dignity of unawed faithfulness.—In the pulpit he was a most energetic and instructive preacher—and out of it he was the affectionate and liberal pastor.—He lived, known but to few—but he died sincerely regretted by all who knew him best.—Such was Charles H—, a striking example of talent and toil, patience and disappointment, Christian truth and bitter affliction.—Peace to his shade—I have laid upon his unheeded grave the lowly chapel which the hand of friendship has woven, and I would please myself with the thought that his humble spirit will not be displeased with the offering.

I ought to apologize for this long digression—but if among my readers there be some who love to ponder in melancholy pleasure upon the amiable qualities of those with whom they took sweet converse in their youth, I would trust I have not exceeded the limits of their kind indulgence—I return then to the purpose with which I began this Chapter, and proceed to the extracts which I mean to select from my friend's essay on Reading the Common Prayer.—The following prefatory remarks were prefixed to the essay; and as they will plead in extenuation of the presumption of both of us, for supposing it possible that any of the Reverend Body of the Clergy does not know how to read full as well as he ought to do, I shall here introduce it.

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Digest of the early History of
ENGLAND.

Written 13th October, 1816.

OF THE BRITISH AND GALLIC PEOPLE AND
EMPIRES.

—“*delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.*”

IT is as curious as it should be useful, to turn over the pages of the history of the last eight centuries, of these two states and people, so highly distinguished among the nations of Europe:—In the days that are past, for this long era, only Spain can stand on equal line with them, and she must include Portugal in her limits, to support the comparison:—Of the days to come, we can prognosticate nothing surely; the omens of promise seem to point northward; and designate Russia as the *next* autocratical region of our hemisphere.

Before the Christian era, both France and England had submitted to the arms and policy of the Romans; and the barriers of the Rhine and of the Sea, had been reached and passed. A common fate befel these two people of a common origin; for the southern parts of the British Island were without doubt first settled by colonies from the opposite and near coasts of Gaul—Normandy, Brittany, and Poitou.

We are, then, for the most part, Gauls, or French, in our origin; by whom some agriculture, and the first steps of civilization, were introduced into this island.

For one hundred years after their first visit, the soldiers of the Cæsar did not again vex our ancestors by a second incursion; and they were then opposed with active courage, though unsuccessfully, by the gallant chief Caractacus, and the heroic Queen Boadicea; till, at last, the island was rather settled and improved, than subdued, by the noble Roman Agricola. The Romans established the tax of a *tithe* of all corn for secular revenue and purposes—taxation and usury, in the short space of less than a century, pulled down the proud and politic dominion of the Romans in this island—Carausius, a peasant, and a barbarian, subverted, and succeeded to their power.

Britain has the honour of having given birth to the great Emperor Constantine, and her sons were a principal instrument of his power and success, who established Christianity in Europe, and raised the walls of the noble and imperial city of Constantinople.

In the fourth century, in the decline and distractions of the Roman and Imperial power, the Scots from Ireland, the Picts of Scotia, and the Saxons of the Rhine and the Elbe; all at once rushed in, and harassed the Britons, who a little before, in the pride of a novel independence, in an over confidence of strength, had left the flower of their youth in an almost deserted part of France, to which they gave the name it has ever since retained—Britanny;—thus, 1400 years ago, the French, in the center of their present empire, were British, as the ancestors of these were Gauls before: it is remarkable here, that the swarming and repeated invasions of Britain after this time by the Saxons, left few of this original Celtic race, but those who had peopled and colonized Britanny, or retreated into Cornwall, or Wales. At this time, too, the ancient Celtic language was lost in England, and yielded to the Teutonic or Saxon dialect; which maintained itself in use for 600 years, when it yielded in its turn to the Norman incursion and conquest; which soon blended its speech with its power and politic usurpation.—Six hundred years, from the Crucifixion, elapsed, before this island received the blessing of Christian conversion, which beon our ancestors owe to Pope Gregory, by the means of the Monk Augustin, and his forty associates; the King of Kent be-

ing the first convert, and his example soon followed—the preachers of *that* time eschewing all worldly riches and rewards. It is now that learning, science, and civilization, began to dawn upon us; in which, though we are yet young, we have made *some* progress, in the course of little more than a thousand years. With our religion, we received, at once, our learning, science, and the useful arts, and owe them all to Rome, in the double conquest of arms and knowledge, of religion and of manners.

Our language, the Celtic dialect, common to us, and to the Gauls, had been superseded by the Saxon; and was now, in its religious and ethical nomenclature, invaded by the Latin; and, soon after, yielded further to the French speech of the Normans:—in this manner our rural dialect, is still strongly marked by Saxon words; our learned, religious, and ethical speech, by the Latin tongue; and our domestic phrase by the language of our next invaders, conquerors, and rulers, the Normans, and their dynasty. Thus, the ox, the calf, the sheep, and the swine, of our Saxon dialect of the fields, became the beef, the veal, the mutton, and the pork, of our Norman domestic phraseology—our men, became *Gentlemen*, and our good women, *dames*; with many other similar conversions, or additions to our *now* copious vocabulary.

The invasion of the Danes; the noble resistance of Alfred; his defeats, retreat, re-appearance, gallant struggle with these incessant hordes of invaders, and final triumph and settlement of his kingdom, is an agreeable relief in the history of these times. This patient, heroic, and noble founder of the principles of our present laws and constitution, 900 years ago, which the Norman Conquest, a century after, did not subvert, is a pattern to *all* monarchs, and the highest honour of our country—He founded universities, and taught us to make bricks; wrote national poems in the Saxon tongue, and improved our clumsy naval architecture:—a general commanding in more than fifty pitched battles; a legislator who settled and fixed the laws and institutions of his country; a religious prince, without bigotry, persecution, or fanaticism;—religion, legislation, learning; war by land and by sea; civil policy, revenue, agriculture, and com-

merce, were *all* superintended and advanced by the *personal* cares and studies of this great man and good King, in the short reign of only twenty-seven years!!

Within a century of the weak rule and impolitic government of his quickly passing successors, our massacre of the Danish settlers among us, as cruel as unwise, brought Sweyn and Canute, with their hardy followers, to punish our folly and crime, and to change the dynasty of our Princes—The Dane Canute was acknowledged King of *all* England; but he wisely retained all the institutes of Alfred: With most auspicious beginnings, this line of three kings endured but five-and-twenty years; and gave way again to the Saxon line, in the person of the *pious* Edward, brought from Normandy to rule over us, by the Kentish Earl Goodwin. It is at this period, nearly 800 years ago, that the Norman or French influence, manners, and people, entered among us; soon to prevail over us, in dominion and in rule; though, for a time, cruelly treated, and much opposed, through the jealousy and influence of this Earl. About this time, a formidable invasion of the Norwegians, who even possessed themselves of *York*, weakened the military means of King Harold, and encouraged the enterprize and claims of William Duke of Normandy; who, 953 years since, landed with a large and well appointed army on our southern coasts; while the force of the nation was drawn off and exerted in the northern part, with the fierce Norwegians:—these new Gallic invaders were the descendants of Danes, who had seized on that coast and province of France, called, after them, “Normandy,” as the next province had *before* been occupied and peopled by *our* colony, and denominated “Britanny,” in consequence.

The *sudden* submission of the *whole* island to this last irruption, is a curious politic circumstance, and only to be accounted for, by the divisions, weakness, or misrule of the Saxon government subverted—*Aldermen* and *Dukes* had divided, distracted, and weakened the country, by their contentions, avarice, and ambition.

It is at this point, 950 years ago, that the history and fate of Britain, as it relates to our *present* condition, government, and institutions, properly begin—It was at this epoch that our laws, language, and manners, were so

greatly changed; we were now first connected with the Continent, and became engaged in its quarrels and wars, interests and negotiations. At this time, too, France had many advantages over the rest of Europe; "the cruel "Saxons" had not devastated her fair fields, as the torrent of his hordes had already overrun and despoiled, Spain, Italy, and Greece, and the migrations and invasions of Germany had exhausted her swarms of people: Pepin and Charlemagne now illustrated France, and, in dividing, succeeded to all that could be connected of the old Roman Imperial power.

William was a politic conqueror, and a prudent monarch; he left to London the Saxon charter of her liberties and privileges; he protected the possessions and properties of those he had subdued; he intermixed by marriages and reciprocal endowments in both countries, the Norman and the English nobility; and by supporting the Danes in England, as of common blood, with his Normans, he kept the English in check, and secured himself by the jealousy of the Saxon and Danish races of the people—he chose all his bishops among his Norman subjects, and spread them in all places of trust and profit, in great numbers: thus England became a Norman or French colony, in language, religion, manners, and descent.—It was at this time, that the Danes were permitted by William to once more ravage, and plunder freely, the eastern coast; that all the country north of the Humber was devastated, and laid waste and barren, to a great extent, and more than a hundred thousand of its inhabitants destroyed by famine or the sword, for adhering to Edgar Atheling, and joining with the Scotch.

In the great work of the Domesday Book, the register of estate in landed property of the whole kingdom, William deserves and wants some imitation at this time; as much as we should avoid his arbitrary assessments and plundering of the Jews; to whom he permitted the baneful practice of usury, that he might squeeze the bags their rapacity had filled.

As William had subdued Britain with his Normans, so he kept his fierce and independent Normans in subjection by the arms of his new British subjects; of whom he led as large an army into Normandy, as that which he had before

brought from thence for their subjection—another intermixture of the English and French.

His son Robert, impatient to rule, revolted; and here took place, in Normandy, that unexampled rencontre, in the open field of battle, between the brave and hoary monarch and soldier, and his own eldest son, unknowing each other; in which youthful vigour prevailed, and the voice of the fallen King discovered and averted the unconscious patricide his son was so near to commit. Their mutual feeling; the shame and remorse of the one and the parental tenderness of the other; their instant erection, generous reconciliation, and future peace, are of the finest traits of history and humanity.

Very soon after, the Crusades united all Europe in a common pursuit, and a close intercourse of military companionship and exertion; in which the British took their share of the suffering, heroism, shame, and glory, of these ill conducted and unreasonable expeditions, which so much wasted Europe, and scourged a part of Asia. The province of Guienne, in France, was now mortgaged to the King of England; and Normandy soon after was reduced, and subjected to our Henry the 1st, in the first years of the twelfth century.

The influence and possessions of the monarch of Britain were still more extended, under Henry the 11d, about the year 1160. The real possessors, proprietors, and, by the power of influence, the virtual rulers of both countries, at this period, were the clergy; their landed possessions, monasteries, and privileges, made them the first estate of the realm: they exercised equally, ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, and were both priests and barons in the land:—they were exempt from all lay jurisdiction—in return, at last, the civil power would take no cognizance even of the murder of a clerk, or priest; they were out of the pale of civil protection, and left to take care of themselves.

The contumacy and tragedy of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, had long distracted and alarmed Henry the 11d. Released by his death, he resolved to divert attention, and give some new direction to hope and expectation, by an expedition to reduce Ireland, still barbarous, to a more complete state of subjection;—in this he had complete

success. Not many years afterwards, King John surrendered his Crown to the Legate of the Pope, in full right of sovereignty of these realms, in the presence of the opposing armies and fleets of more than 3000 vessels on their respective shores; and soon after, with a restored but interdicted authority, met and destroyed the great fleet of France, on the shores of Flanders.

It is not often recollected, that the first sketch and prototype of our great Charter of national liberties was traced and fixed with King John, by the Legate of the Pope, Cardinal and Primate of Canterbury, Langton. This awakened the Barons, to make their claims of rights and privileges, and to support their humble petition by the array and force of arms—the citizens of London sided with them; and King John submitted to grant the memorable charters of liberty, of Runnymede, near Windsor. This happened on the 15th of June, 1215, exactly 600 years before the noble armies of Waterloo determined the rescue of Europe, from the despotic rule of France under Napoleon, and France obtained a new charter from her restored Monarch.

This was another and noble epoch in the history of Britain, and the commencement of a new era:—It was now that permanent and fixed courts of justice were established, independent of the presence of the Monarch: and the grand franchise was obtained for Britons, "that no Freeman shall be in anywise juridically sentenced, but by the judgment of his peers."

Now, too, baronial dependence, or vassalage was abolished, and that worst of government, a feudal aristocracy dissolved, but Rebellion, a French invasion, and an army of Flemish and German mercenaries to support the King, followed these concessions; a struggle and disorder which occasioned his premature death in the year 1216.

The accidents of the reign of John, if not its merits, must make its memory long dear to Englishmen, and its example imitative and useful to other nations, if the events and changes of states are determined at all by history and observation, and not wholly by the pressure of suffering, the machinations of ambition, or the feeling of injury, tyrannay, or administrative oppression or misrule,

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. L.

AMONGST THOSE DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS ON WHOM THE KING OF FRANCE HAS CONFERRED THE PEERAGE, AS A RECOMPENSE FOR THEIR DEVOTEDNESS TO THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1. **THE** Prince d'ECHEMULE, ~~alias~~ D'AYOUST, Marshal of the Empire, Peer during the hundred days, and General in Chief of the Army of the Loire.

2. **Le Duc de DANTEIG**, alias LEVYER, Marshal of the Empire, Ex-Senator, Ex-Peer, nominated by the King in 1814, and a rebellious Peer of the hundred days.

3. **The Duke de CONNÉGLIANO**, alias MONCEY, Marshal of the Empire, Ex-Inspector of the Imperial Gendarmerie, Peer of the King's creation in 1814, and Peer of the hundred days.

4. **The Duke of ALBUFER**, alias SOCRET, Marshal of the Empire, Peer of the King in 1814, rebellious Peer of the hundred days, and then General in Chief of the Army of the Alps.

5. **The Duke of TRAVISO**, alias MORTIER, Marshal of the Empire, Ex-Senator, Peer of the King in 1814, commanding a division in the Campaign of Waterloo, and Peer of the hundred days.

6. **The Duke de CADORE**, alias CHAMPAGNY, Ex-Minister and Senator of Bonaparte, Peer of the King in 1814, Intendant-General of the Domains of the Crown, and Peer of the hundred days.

7. **Duke d'ESCIGNAC**, Grande of Spain of the first class, who acknowledged King Joseph.

8. **The Duke de PLATANCE** alias LEBRON, son of the Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, Lieutenant general, and Peer of the hundred days, Aid de camp of Buonaparte at Waterloo.

9. **The Marquis d'ANGOISE**, Ex-Chamberlain of Buonaparte, Prefect during the hundred days.

10. **The Marquis d'ARRAGON**, father-in-law of the brother of De Cazos, the Minister.

11. **The Marquis d'ANAMON**, unknown.

12. **The Marquis de CATELAN**, unknown.

13. **The Marquis de DANTON**, brother-in-law of the Minister Desolles,

14. The Marquis de FANGE, unknown.

15. The Marquis de TALHOUT, Ex-Officer of the Ordnance of Buonaparte, son-in-law of the Ex-Minister M. Roy.

16. Count d'ANGOUR, Ex-Auditor of Buonaparte's Council, Ex-Prefect.

17. Count de BERENGER, Ex-Apothecary and Physician, Ex-Deputy of the Council of Five Hundred, Organizer of the Consular Government, after the 18th Brumaire, Ex-Tribuné, Ex-Director-General of the Taxes under the kingly government of 1814, and Member of the Rebellious Chamber of Representatives of the hundred days.

18. Count CHAPTAL, Ex-Apothecary, Ex-Minister, and Senator of Buonaparte, Minister of State, and Peer of the hundred days.

19. Count COLCHEN, Ex-Senator of Buonaparte, Peer of the King in 1814, and Rebellious Peer in 1815.

20. Count CORNUDET, Ex-Advocate, Ex-Legislator, Ex Member of the *Anciens*, Ex-Senator, Peer of the King in 1814, and Rebellious Peer in the hundred days.

21. Count DARU, Member of the Institute, Ex-Minister, and Intendant-General of Buonaparte's Household.

22. Count d'ARJUSON, Ex-Chamberlain of Buonaparte, Peer of the hundred days.

23. Count GERMAIN, Ex-Chamberlain of Buonaparte, and Prefect.

24. Count de GERMINEY, unknown.

25. Count de GRAMMONT, unknown.

26. Count d'HUNOLSTEIN, Ex-Member of the Rebellious Chamber of Representatives of the hundred days.

27. Count de LAFORREST, Ex-Councillor of State, and Ambassador of Buonaparte.

28. Count de LACPEDE, Ex-Legislator, Ex-Senator, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, before and since the hundred days, Peer of the King in 1814, and President of the House of Peers of the hundred days.

29. Count de MONTALEMBERT, emigrated for the cause of the Bourbons.

30. Count MOLLIER, Ex-Minister of Buonaparte, before and since the hundred days, and Peer.

31. Count de MONTALIVET, Ex-Minister of Buonaparte, Peer and Minister during the hundred days.

32. Count de PONTECOULANT, Ex-Conventionalist, Ex-Senator of Buonaparte, Peer of the King in 1814, and Rebellious Peer in 1815.

33. Count PELET DE LA LOZERE, Ex-Conventionalist, Ex-Councillor of State of Buonaparte, entrusted with his Police, Councillor of State in the hundred days.

34. Count PORTALIS, Ex-Councillor of State of Buonaparte, President of an Imperial Court of Justice during the hundred days.

35. Count TRUGUET, Vice-Admiral, Ex-Minister of the Republic.

36. Count VERBUET, Vice-Admiral, a Hollander.

37. Count BELLIARD, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of Buonaparte, Peer of the King in 1814, Peer of the hundred days, and Ambassador of Buonaparte to Murat, Ex-Governor of Madrid.

38. Count CLAPAREDE, Lieutenant-general of the Imperial Armies.

39. Count DUBRETON, Lieutenant-general of the Imperial Armies, related to the Minister, Gouvion St. Cyr.

40. Count DEJEAN, Lieutenant-General, Ex Minister and Senator of Buonaparte, Peer of the King in 1814, Peer of the hundred days.

41. Count JOURDAN, Marshal of the Empire, Ex-Senator, Peer of the King in 1814, and rebellious Peer of 1815.

42. Count de LATOUR MAUOURG, Lieutenant-General, Ex-Senator of Buonaparte, Peer of the King in 1814, and Rebellious Peer of 1815.

43. Count MAURICE-MATHIEU, Lieutenant-General, Ex-Governor of Naples and of Catalonia for Buonaparte, Commandant of the 10th Military Division during the hundred days.

44. Count MARESCOT, Lieutenant-General, formerly a favourite of Napoleon, afterwards a victim of his caprice.

45. Count REILLE, Lieutenant-General, Ex-Aid-de-Camp of Buonaparte, Peer of the hundred days, commanding a *corps d'armée* at Waterloo.

46. Count RUTTY, Lieutenant-General of the Imperial Armies.

47. Count RAFF, Lieutenant-General, Aid-de-Camp to Buonaparte, Peer of the hundred days, Governor of Strasbourg during the interregnum.

48. Count RAMFOS, Lieutenant-General, Ex-Senator, Peer of the King in 1814, and Rebellious Peer of 1815.

49. Count de SPAN, Lieutenant-General.

50. Marquis de St. SIMON, Major-General, Author of a too celebrated book.

51. Count COLIN DE SUSSEY, Ex-Minister of Buonaparte, Peer of the hundred days, and Director-General of the Board of Trade.

52. Viscount d'HOUDETOT, Ex-Minister of Buonaparte, a protegee of the Minister de Cazes.

53. Viscount DIXON, Lieutenant-General, Ex-Colonel of the Imperial Guard.

54. Baron de BARENTE, intimate friend of the Minister De Cazes.

55. Baron BASTARD DE L'ETANG, another intimate friend of De Cazes.

56. Baron MOUNIER, Councillor of State, and Private Secretary of Buonaparte.

57. Count BECKER, Lieutenant-General, Member of the Chamber of Representatives of the hundred days.

58. Count — } Blanks are left for
59. Count — } these two names
in the List.

RECAPITULATION OF THE PEERS JUST NOMINATED BY THE KING.

Marshals of Buonaparte	6
Members of the House of Peers of the 100 days	22
Members of the House of Representatives of the 100 days	3
Ministers of Buonaparte	9
Lieutenants-General of Buonaparte	15
Chamberlains of Buonaparte	3
Apothecaries	2
Unknown Peers	6
Decided Royalist	1

RECIPES.

No. XXVI.

MEDICINES FOR CATTLE.

A FLEMISH Paper contains the following:—"The recent drought, by depriving almost all kinds of vegetables of their natural moisture, has given rise in several districts to epizootics, ~~not~~ epidemic, but endemic, which may be simply ranked among inflammatory diseases. The following treatment is the result of a long series of observations, and of its efficacy no doubt can be entertained.

1st. To the cattle attacked with the disease, water whitened with barley meal or fine bran, sharpened by a little nitrate of potash, and slightly acidulated, should be administered three or four times every day.

2d. As most of the diseases of ruminating animals have a tendency to putridity, although they live entirely on

vegetables, it is proper to put, evening and morning, into their drink, a little vinegar, and one glass of an infusion of aromatic plants,* to each animal.

Care should be taken to rub and exercise them; but those barbarous scarifications which are sometimes employed, should be avoided. A seton may however be made in the dew-lap with black hellebore or perriwinkle-leaf."

MUSQUITOS.

Rubbing the skin with camphorated oil is the best protection against the attack of musquitos in hot countries.

To the Editor of the European Magazine
SIR,

I AM anxious, through the medium of your extensively circulated Magazine, to point out an error in the punctuation and emphasis of the two following passages of scripture, which occur in the service for Passion week.

The first is to be found in the Gospel for Thursday in Passion week, Luke, 23d chap. 32d ver.

"And there were also two other malefactors led with him to be put to death."

Which, as it now stands, seems to imply that the holy Jesus was himself a malefactor. This difficulty is, however, easily obviated, by introducing a short pause after the word "other" thus,

"There were also two other, malefactors, led with him to be put to death."

The second is part of the 37th verse of the 18th chapter of the Gospel of St. John, which is the second lesson appointed for Good Friday:—

"Pilate asked him therefore, art thou a King then? Jesus answered, thou sayest that I am a King."

Now from the stress being laid on the word "sayest," which is almost invariably done, one might suppose that Pilate had asserted our Saviour's right to the title of King, instead of having questioned him whether the fact were so. The real meaning of the reply given by our Blessed Lord is evidently this:

"Thou sayest † that I am; a King."

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient humble servant,

Piccadilly,

A LAYMAN.

March 22, 1819.

* Such as wormwood, sage, rue, camomile, rosemary, angelica, juniper-berries, &c.

† Or what I am.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a constant subscriber to your valuable Miscellany, I took up the Magazine for February with the usual pleasure I always experience, and the remarks of a Constant Reader, on a fog, induced me to make the following observations, which, if you think them worthy of insertion, are at your service.

He begins by informing us what an Englishman says on meeting another in a fog, but as it is only fancy there is no room for criticism, though, I must confess, I never heard such a salutation as he has imagined. The truth and solidity of his arguments where he proves himself no philosopher, must be allowed by every one, but I differ very much, where he advances that fog is favourable to weakly eyes, study, &c. With regard to the first, I should consider it particularly prejudicial; for as it proceeds from a vapour forming itself into a cloud, for they are one and the same, both being composed of minute drops or molecules of water, produces an opacity in the atmosphere, and mixes with the various particles floating in the air, some very unpleasant, particularly in London, which must be, not only uncomfortable, but extremely deleterious to the eyesight.

As to the second, study, it is not because you stay at home *ex necessitate rei*, serious study is to ensue; on the contrary, the sympathy between the body and the mind is so great, that if the one be oppressed, it is most probable the other will be incapable of great exertions, and without endeavouring to refute his arguments on the bracing powers of a fog, I shall only observe, that ideas which require one to concentrate and condense them, must be of little value.

To a pedestrian "who has a rent garment or ungartered hose," a mist may be an advantage, but I will be bound, among all the calculations a merchant makes on the chances of profit and loss, he never reckoned on a fog to turn the scale in his favor.

In drawing illustrations from Greece he has been in a great error, for though *Bæotia* produced Epaminondas, Pindar, and other great men, their general character was stupidity; hence the expression for dull or stupid, *Bæoticum ingenium*. Nor did they ever possess that penetration or vivacity which rendered

so famous the Athenians, whose air, notwithstanding what a Constant Reader has affirmed, was particularly fine, though only separated from *Bæotia* by Mount Cithæron.

I never recollect any Poet invoking a fog to inspire him; and though I can find in Book third of *Paradise Lost* a beautiful address to light, I know not any passage where Milton has sung the praises of a mist.

He has surpassed all Philosophers and Geographers, in finding out that one of the blessings and advantages of Great Britain is being subject to fogs, but if such are his ideas I wish him well out of the vapours, and remain,

Your humble servant,

H. R. O.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent 'Vasco do Gama,' at p. 132, of your interesting Miscellany for the last month, is incorrect in stating that the late Major Peddie was employed in exploring the Congo, or, as it is also termed, the Zaïre. That officer never was in South Africa, and, consequently, could not be in the lower part of the Congo, but was proceeding in North Africa by the Rio Nunes towards the Niger, as being a shorter track than the one pursued by Park. Major Peddie reached Kacundy, on the former of these rivers, and there terminated his existence. The command of the expedition then devolved on Captain Campbell, who, with the other officers, shared a similar fate, and the attempt of proceeding further was abandoned.

'Vasco de Gama' is, however, correct as to the observation, but it was made by the Masook (collector of the revenue, linguist, and interpreter) of the Cheno (Chief) of Embomma, in the Congo, to the late Captain Turkey (a brave and highly intelligent officer of the Royal Navy, who also fell a victim to his exertion in the cause of African research), when that personage came on board his vessel. The passage alluded to may be found at p. 367-8, of the voyage, published under the immediate directions of John Barrow, Esq. a gentleman eminently known for his Geographical and scientific acquirements.

March 8th, 1819.

N.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

Str., Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 10.

HAVING paid my respects to some of the boroughs and towns on the Fal, the seats of some of the respectable gentlemen and noblemen situate on its various branches demand our transient notice. Commerce, no less than pleasure and convenience, delights to post itself, for various purposes, near navigable rivers: besides, Nature has been very bountiful to neighbouring grounds and sloping hills, that decline towards them. They afford a convenient transport for our commercial and agricultural produce, whilst pleasure finds an inexhaustible source of amusement on their silver surfaces. No river affords greater facility for these purposes than the River Fal; a horse and boat are the first requisites of life to those who live in its vicinity, and there is hardly a gentleman, whose residence is fixed here, but has one, if not both, of these accommodations. From Falmouth at all times, to within a very little distance from Truro, a boat may sail through Carrick Road, a reach of the river, deep and extensive enough to anchor all the British Navy. At half tide, all the towns on the river are in communication. Fronting the sea stands Pendennis Castle, a place of some strength, and of some renown in the rebellion. It rises from Alwin-nick by a gentle ascent to its commanding eminence, overlooking the opposite fort of St. Maws: people in its immediate vicinity were apprehensive of its being razed by the present ministry: but it would be but very ill judged economy to deprive the fine country round it of its protection, only to save a sum so inconsiderable as 1000*l.* a-year; it is, I am glad to hear, abandoned: in case it had been persevered in by the ministry, Falmouth and the neighbourhood would be constantly exposed to the depredations of the enemy; and it would be no longer a safe refuge for our shipping;—to the enemy it would be an excellent and convenient debarking port; and could they establish themselves on the ruins of the present garrison, and push on five or six thousand troops to Castle Dennis, in the vicinity of St. Columb, a country abounding in every kind of supply for an army, they might render the whole county of Cornwall tributary, and puzzle an English army of twenty thousand men to dislodge them. Both Pen-

dennis and St. Maws were built by Henry the VIIIth.

Near and on the Fal are scattered many genteel boxes, such as Eopis and Trefusis, that receive their names from the occupiers; and a villa called Tre-limick, belonging to Mr. Daniel, embosomed in a wood, falls with a gentle declivity towards the river, enjoying all the bewitching scenery that the happiest combination of water and landscape can derive from juxtaposition. On the opposite side, Tregothuan occupies an eminent station, seated in the richest and most luxuriant soil: the grounds are well laid out, and some taste displayed in a suitable disposition of the surrounding clumps of trees; but where nature has done so much, little is required of art; and a proper application of the latter, in embellishing the grounds, has not destroyed the effects of the former: though something might have been spared to the seat of religion adjoining, the church of St. Michael Penkevell, which raises its modest tower in defiance of all the misapplied taste to conceal it with firs: the rusty fir but badly supplies the place of the evergreen yew, the appropriate ornament of the consecrated precincts of a churchyard: the church here, as well as in most other situations, possesses a leading feature in the landscape, and has an undoubted privilege to rank high in it, as a memento to frail mortality. The father of the present peer, with a due regard to the ornamental scenery surrounding his house, purchased the standing of the Tower of Kea, when the church annexed to it was taken down, in order to build a new one in a more central part of the parish; which, though on the western or opposite shore of the Fal, has the appearance of rising out of an adjacent wood; so contrary is its apparent from its real situation, that it is placed two miles beyond the station it appears to hold. This is a beautiful optical illusion, and is to the eye, what the fallacious echo is to the ear, a pleasing deception. It falls to the lot of the present Lord Falmouth to rebuild the house of his ancestors; a filial duty in every respect becoming those who honour the memory and respect the virtues of their forefathers. The spendthrift, pressed by the necessities of his extravagance, assigns one part of his domains to the hammer, and then another; and forgetting the claims,

may the curses of his posterity, subjects at last the whole, possibly, to the east of the die. The new mansion is built partly on the site, and partly is connected with the old mansion. A stile of the Gothic, in that of the new, is attempted to be followed, agreeable to no specific order of building of this character. Its roof is ornamented with a variety of *pillared* chimnies, and pillars resembling chimnies, some round, some square, some zigzag, and these not springing from side buttresses, or pinnaced terminations of them, but standing within and in line with the turreted breast-work, springing without order out of the roof, like the quills of the fretful porcupine. On the inside the rooms are of good dimensions, though badly disposed; the lobby occupies too much room, and is in frightful disproportion with its pigmy geometry stair-case: the Gothic moulding and archwork in the lobby, however, are well executed. A tower caps the building, and enjoys one decided excellence, of giving a fine view of Falmouth and its harbour and bay, stretching towards the Lizard, which continues on the left up the channel, till it loses itself under the rich and highly cultivated fields of Roseland; a designation, it is said, bestowed on several parishes on the eastern side of the Fal by King Henry the IVth; and it by no means seems ill-bestowed, the land being very rich and fertile in this quarter. It may safely be remarked, that no county in England excels Cornwall in richness or luxuriance of soil in some of her favoured, yet sequestered spots, though barrenness and desolation mark every step of the traveller coming into the county by the usual track through the regular post-towns. The founder of the Falmouth family, the late Admiral Boscawen, is embalmed in the memory of the Cornish Boys; his orders when going into action are still remembered, "Never fire, my lads, till you see the whites of the Frenchmen's eyes." The hero of Trafalgar, whose command to his fleet was, that "England expects every man to do his duty," might not have blushed to have served in his school; and if the latter had a Collingwood to lead his van in that memorable action, Boscawen had a good neighbour, Dicky Spry (the late Admiral Spry) with a heart of oak, and the spirit of a lion, to discharge the same office for him. Nor let the Cornish

fastidiously forget their present naval hero: Exmouth assimilates in bravery and Jack tar honesty and spirit with Boscawen, they have both merited well of their country: the latter had a strong predilection for Mount's Bay sailors to man his ship, most of the actions fought by the former were fought with Cornish officers and sailors. May we never forget what we owe to our heroes; may the country bestow her best honours and rewards on such exalted characters; and may England forfeit her fame and consequence when she ceases to value and requite their services! On the south of the road leading from Falmouth to Truro lies Carclew, the seat of Sir William Lemon, who is one of the representatives of this county, and is much esteemed and respected by all ranks: he is no less admired for his independence than for his urbanity of manners; his table is plain and hospitable, which no one quits without good humour and complacence.

ὁ δὲ ἑλκός, ὅν

φάρμακ' ἀνέχοντ' ἀγαθὰι—

ΠΙΝΔ. Ολυμπ.—Ζ.

Carclew stands on an eminence at the head of Carnon river; the trees are well disposed around it, and present the house half concealed and half revealed to the passenger: art has done much for this place, and proves what taste and industry can effect when judiciously blended in embellishing grounds. Carnon river, no more than Carclew house, can well support the absence of the tide which visits them from Falmouth Harbour. On the south of Carclew you catch a fine view of Pendennis castle and the Mouth of the Fal.

At the head of the main branch of this river lies Truro, a pretty, neat, well-built town; though it is inferior in importance as a county-town, only ranking in the second degree, yet from its institutions, buildings, and situation, it becomes the first; its streets are regular, well-constructed, and well-watered. On an eminence on the west, there is built an infirmary, which looks down on the town. It has moreover an institute, an amateur concert, and a theatre with balls and all that constitute fashion and refinement. But what renders this place conspicuous, is the talent it has produced in the persons of Polwhele, Walcott (or as he is more generally known by Peter Pindar), and Opie. The former pos-

senses a fancy of the most brilliant water; his forte seems to be in depicting domestic scenes; when he takes a higher flight, he is laboured and abstruse, and becomes less pleasing and popular, and consequently is less relished in this path. He has ventured into the musty researches of local and county history; but the man that thus ventures, makes a bold and losing bargain for his time and pocket. His enquiries, directed through the researches of others, did not embrace much originality, though amply qualified for the task; he encountered opposition from contemporaries, who are seldom just: yet his exertions have been attended with success; a fund of useful matter has been collected, and considerable light thrown on our history, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. Dr. Borlase must take the lead amongst the county historians of Cornwall; he brought great industry to the investigation, and, what is of more importance, perfected it from actual survey; which none of his followers had time or inclination to perform. The learned historian of Manchester has attempted to snatch the laurel from his brow, with a bitterness and asperity equally unbecoming his profession and rank as an author; but he is gone to that bourne, from whence no traveller returns, and we cannot forget the service he has done religion and the antiquities of his country, in his histories of Arianism and Manchester: in his History of St. Germain's, though a rambling journey has been taken through the wilds of fancy and conjecture; he has thrown much light on the ecclesiastical history of the county, yet it is a flight of no ordinary talents. Nordon wrote in the infancy of history in this country, and it is little better than an index of names of places and people. Carey remains the most popular account of the antiquities of Cornwall, though it deals much in local anecdotes and legends: modernized by Tonkin, had it appeared under able editorial hands, it would not have met the light in its present mutilated and garbled state, contrary to the wish and injunctions of the author, and have been a valuable acquisition. Compilations have been attempted by others by no means qualified for them, who would supply their ignorance of antiquarian knowledge with elaborate disquisition, swelling periods, and bombastic language. But there is no end to book-

making when men commence authors from vanity or necessity; they think themselves equal to every thing, though they have neither genius, nor one qualification for the task. Mr. Polwhele has passed the best of his days in the service of literature and loyalty, and to the confusion of lay and ecclesiastical patrons in the church, it should be known, he has little preferment, and that little was given to him by Dr. Butler, much to his credit; whilst our borough-managing clergy have waded through the muddy kennel of corruption and venality to the most unbounded patronage. With the most brilliant talents he unites the greatest simplicity of manners and unassuming modesty. Though Dr. Walcott may not have seven cities to claim his nativity, as the father of the epopee, yet as the first efforts of his Muse were exhibited at Truro, they have some right to claim them as their adopted. His talent was personal satire drawn in broad caricature, and, like his anecdotes, always droll: he was splenetic and revengeful, when opposed or crossed; he had little regard for the feelings of individuals when humour or resentment spurred him on; several anecdotes might be adduced of this, one of which I have leave to relate: Being on a visit, he wished to make his appearance at a ball, which was proscribed in boots; he therefore made an application to his friend for the loan of that part of dress you must not name in the presence of ladies; he was accordingly accommodated; but in packing or haste, he forgot to return them: this, after some little time, excited enquiries, which in the first instance were evaded or disregarded; this brought more important applications, till the poet was driven to his dernier resort, to say, that the *femoralia* had suffered an accident he could not name, and if the person was farther importunate, it would provoke an ode: this was quite a quietus, and no more was said about them. After residing some time at Truro, the town thought proper to saddle our bard with a parish apprenticeship: this gave rise to many violent altercations at their vestries, which at last ended in his being obliged to take one, and produced a most violent effusion of scurrility on the part of the bard, and induced him to take his departure first for Helston, and then

for London. As a medical practitioner, he was not fond of poisoning his patients with noxious drugs, and by no means a friend to quackery, by which the profession so much thrives; he entered much into the humours of his patients, and when there was any hypochondriacal mixture in their complaints, he administered a hudibrastic burlesque ode, in preference to pill or bolus: a highly respectable gentleman of this complexion, at whose house he was always a welcome visitor, had the gloom effectually dispersed by conversational pieces between his hounds and greyhounds, horses and grooms, cats and poultry, which always succeeded better than physic. The last time I had the pleasure of seeing him, he had been unsuccessful in love; he made his bow to a lady of some distinction in this county, which was not approved of by her brother; he flew to the common solace of lovers, his Muse and absence, and never returned to Cornwall but once afterwards. He lived to a protracted old age, to prove how unparalleled is the liberty or licentiousness of the English press, where a subject can dare to insult the best of monarchs with impunity, that no individual will submit to; and how vicious the age that could support him by their patronage. But personal satire is evanescent, and our excellent Monarch will survive in the memory and love of his subjects, when Peter and his poetry are utterly forgotten. We may apply the following lines to all lawless satire:

" Oh! if the Muse must flatter lawless
 sway,
And follow still where fortune leads the
 way;
Or if no basis bear my rising name,
But the fall'n ruins of another's fame;
Then teach me, Heav'n, to scorn the guilty
 bays,
Drive from my breast that wretched lust of
 praise,
Unblemish'd let me live or die unknown;
Oh, grant an honest fame, or grant me
 none!"

POPE'S *Temple of Fame*.

Dr. Walcott's great merit was drawing out the genius of Opie, an obscure youth, the son of a carpenter, and giving such assistance as, to his aspiring mind, to enable him to acquire eminence in his art: the progress of the pupil was so rapid, as to overstep the skill of the preceptor, and it is said the interference of the

latter in matters of composition and finishing, often produced altercation between them. At Truro there is a handsome church, of that mixed Greek and Gothic architecture which prevailed in the Elizabethan age, when it is probable it was constructed; a fine granite spire is united to it, of a very modern date, and by its light appearance forms but a very discordant appendage to the Gothic gravity of the church. For some unknown reason, the Puritans spared the stony relics of the saints attached to it; the niches of Bodmin and other churches in the neighbourhood have not been so fortunate.

No traveller who makes the western tour, but must be struck with the commanding appearance of the granite towers that present themselves every where in Cornwall; they are lofty, and finished in the best stile of workmanship, compact in their joints, the stones are rivetted together as firm as dovetail, nothing but an earthquake can precipitate them from their bases. The Towers of Beryn and St. Bennett's, near Bodmin, are proof of this. Barbarism having been active in the attempt to take them down, their employers were deterred by the labour and the difficulty of the task. The Cornubian towers are in height from seven to ten fathoms; they are square, secured by a double buttress on each corner, which run from the foundation to the foot of the pinnacle: these are squared like the buttress; in other cases they are round, and turretted on the points with ornamental work, and sometimes are triangular, square, or round: in some cases, a small tower, resembling that on which it stands, supersedes the pinnacle on the north-east side. Probus, the Queen of Towers, takes the first station for architectural beauty and harmony of parts: she has no rival in Cornwall; North Petherton, and Taunton, in Somersetshire, alone dispute her title to pre-eminence; they acknowledge the same hand in their construction, and the same date for their building, which is assigned to the reign of Henry the VIIIth: the name of the builder, and the munificent founders, are buried in the same oblivion; whose spirit and munificence ought to have been recorded as an example to succeeding ages. But, alas! the Reformation, which emancipated the people from the galling chain of popery, was fatal to church architecture; from that time, it degenerated

for want of her funds, which were sacrilegiously taken from her, to be distributed amongst the favourites of a profuse monarch; the contracted spirit of puritanism, which succeeded, considered every embellishment on the House of God as nothing better than idolatry. The tower itself of Probus is enriched with most of the ornamental work that belongs to the florid Gothic: single niches rise on every side from the bottom, at regular distances, till they reach the windows of the bell-room: these are rendered highly ornamental by the hollow work and foliage that admit the light into it. Four beautiful pinnacles crown the four angles at the top; these inclose a series of smaller pinnacles, that form a breast-work, hallowed with the same foliage and trefoils, that ornament the windows, in place of the common turrets. Churches and their towers in Cornwall take their stand on elevated ground, and are conspicuous objects in the scenery: the most prominent, with the one we have been describing, are St. Brien, Paul, St. Mabyn, and Lanlivery, overtopping the trees, straining their height to conceal the sacred edifice they guard, Endellion, and Launceston: these are not only distinguished by their elevation, but as well by the fine masonry expended on them. Most of the borough towns in Cornwall owe their origin to commerce and manufactures, either at a remote or more recent period: formerly, I am led to believe, cloth and the woollen trade were the staples of Cornwall: several places are denominated Tucking Mills, where there is no trade practised now to give it that name; mining seems to have absorbed every other trade in the more western parts of Cornwall; even spinning, so calculated to encourage the retired industry of the cottage, and so favourable to female virtue, is now nearly superseded by spinning-jennies: no woman can longer support herself by spinning, the most she can earn by it is threepence a-day; if this is the only occupation she can follow the parish must supply the deficiency; which is one of the causes that has swelled our poor's-rates to their present enormous height.

The River Fowey is by no means inferior in picturesque scenery to the Fal; its winding and beautiful course, at the foot of Lanhydrock. Restormel Castle; through Lostwithiel, down the

fringed sloping woods of Penquite and St. Winnow, there assumes a more majestic current, and forms a beautiful harbour for ships of the largest magnitude. Its locked entrance breaks the force of the most formidable surge; and presents within its mouth the stillness of a pond: in a commercial point of view it is inferior to the Fal, which is a considerable mart for coal, mining materials, and other merchandise: besides, it is the station for packets; the first harbour our East and West India-men make coming up the Channel; in war time a rendezvous for our transports, and a retreat for ships that cannot get out of the channel before the wind veers. Fowey too was once considerable for her mercantile concerns: "The glory of Fowey rose (says Leland) by the wars in King Edward's the first and the third's time, and Henry the 5th's; partly by feats of war, partly by piracy, and so waxed rich fell all to merchandize, so that the town was haunted with ships of diverse nations, and their ships went to all nations." Its entrance was guarded by two towers, stationed on each side the mouth of the harbour, and a chain 200 fathom long. Nature has been very bountiful to the vale, through which this river flows to the sea. Lanhydrock retains some features of its former grandeur: the house is quadrangular, with a turretted front, having at its entrance a very handsome lodge, oblong, with three small triangular pinnacles, surmounted with a small globe supported with a pentagonal tower on each side, with a pinnacle on each angle, like those on the body of the lodge, through which you ascend by stairs, to a room over the gateway. The doorways through it, to the house, have two very handsome square arches of granite; the one towards the park is secured by a large door and wicket. This was formerly connected to the house by two side walls, which shot from the two opposite sides of the quadrangle, and connected themselves to the lodge in a point. Affixed to it is the date of the year in which it was; most probably, built, 1651—whilst on the house is placed the prior date of 1642. In the front was a deer-park formerly, and there still remains a fine avenue of sycamore trees, to prove the place had a grandfather, which runs from the park-gate to the lodge, a distance, I suppose, of half-a-mile, whose gloomy shade com-

ports well with the solemn dignity of the place. The mansion is lit by large square windows, with stone frames and mullions; those of the large room, which occupies the whole length of one side of the quadrangle, with the largest I ever saw. There are some good rooms in it, especially the one just mentioned; on its ceiling, is the History of the World in rude moulding, from the creation to the birth of our Saviour. The hall, with its chivaux de frise of deer's antlers, bespeaks the love of the chace, with which its former masters amused their retainers, and braced their sinews for martial exploits; but now, as hospitality has taken its departure from our mansions, and all the money our nobility and gentry can raise on their lands being required to support the expenses in town, frequent trips to the continent, and dancing attendance on court and the minister, a room of this description is no longer necessary in the country-houses of our gentry. French frippery has now superseded English hospitality, and renders large rooms unnecessary, as gentlemen of British feelings and British appetites cannot accommodate their stomachs to a French fricassee, two glasses of wine, and a cup of coffee, at an early supper at seven o'clock, and a cold turn out in a winter's night; which is as frigid as our French bows and grimaces; where it is quite unnecessary to ask whether you can eat or drink, as poor John Bull is puzzled in the management of his three-pronged fork, his towel tucked up to his waist like a butcher's apron: Johnny can never manage without his knife, it is impossible. O Jean Bull! Jean Bull! they would metamorphose thee into a Frenchman: to please, thou must renounce honest sirloins and rumps of thy favourite ox, for soup meagre, and frogs hashed, fricasseed, &c.; thou must brace up thy portly loins in a pair of stays, and clap on high heels to thy boots, and be completely unsexed, before thou wilt do for our nocturnal entertainments. Restormel Castle stands further down the vale, as a monument of the departed magnificence of the Dukes of Cornwall; for which we are more indebted to the close embracing tendrils of the ivy, than to the purse of the Dukes of Cornwall or their tenants. It commands a formidable position, and is secured by a ditch, and a lofty embattled wall; yet

it is less calculated for military defence than domestic retreat. On the contrary, Donevet or Launceston Castle was an impregnable fort, and deemed the Key of Cornwall. To the former place the Dukes of Cornwall retired for the pleasures of the chace, though even here their residence might be perilous without some retainers in attendance. Annexed to it, according to Nordon, were nine manors and one forest. On the south-east of the castle is a fine arched window, which presents you with an exquisite view of the vale beneath, washed by the river of Fowey. Below, on the salient angle of the declining hill, stands Trinity House, reared, it is probable, on the site of a chapel of that name, which formerly stood here: from the front of this, the view is truly enchanting: before you there is a rich lawn, a mile in length, surrounded with wood, with the aforementioned river, over which, on the left, is an airy wooden bridge thrown, as it winds in a circular course at your feet, with the spire of Lostwithiel overtopping the trees in the perspective. The house, with its turretted front and Gothic door-way, is quite in character with the surrounding scene. It is said, that Edmund, son of Richard King of the Romans, in the time of Edward the 1st, was the first occupier of Restormel Castle; since which, it has become a ruin to attract the admiration of the visitor, or form a sublime subject for the pencil. The town of Lostwithiel is a very pleasing retreat, very neat and healthy; it forms a central point in an amphitheatre of hills, which surround it, resting immediately on the river of Fowey: it formerly enjoyed great privileges, granted by Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, who had his palace and exchequer here: several arches yet remain, to shew where they formerly stood: adjoining to these is the *Stannery* prison, formerly, it is supposed, a part of the palace: the whole occupying a space worthy the royal residence. This town, from its appearance of comfort and neatness, seems to have lost nothing by the departure of royalty: properly thereby has become diffused, and enabled a most respectable class of people of the rank of gentry to live in pleasing society together, who enjoy and communicate more real happiness than royalty ever experienced: the baronial government suppressed the middling ranks of life,

and held the people in the most abject vassalage; and even now, too near a residence to our great men, is a great tax and abatement of the comforts of private and retired independence. True refinement is equally removed from the barbarism of feudal tyranny and the false varnish of French manners, which too much pervade our higher ranks. There was here once a Latin school, and the town is in every respect calculated for the purpose, being healthy and retired, and removed far out of the way of dissipation. Two miles to the east of this stands Boconnoc, formerly the seat of the Mohuns, lately of Lord Camelford, and now of Lord Grauville, a handsome place, but little honoured by the presence of its master; whose occupations, and preference for a more favoured abode, exempt the proprietor from spending any of his time and fortune here amongst his tenantry. A little to the east of this is Bradock Down, where the parliamentary army was defeated under Essex by the king's forces, who by an oversight of the royal army secured their retreat through Fowey.

About a mile to the west of Lostwithiel stands Pelyn, a most favoured spot; the house overlooks a fine wood beneath, through which a considerable brook pours its torrent over the craggy rocks which resist its force on a pretty considerable decline, till it falls into the Fowey at a place called Pill. The family of the Kendalls have inhabited this place from time immemorial, supporting a dignified independence in the neighbourhood, equally removed from the contagion of courts and the sordid manners of common life. The last gentleman who inhabited this place, was a man of singular worth; his fire-side had peculiar charms, and he had no one who respected his virtues more than he who takes this opportunity of offering this tribute of respect to his memory—*αἰτίῃς ὡς ἦν οἱ*—

ΙΑΤΑΔ:—Ω'.

Your's, &c.

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Hampton Bishop, near Hereford,

SIR,

19th Feb. 1819.

IN reply to the queries inserted in the European Magazine for December, I beg leave to state, from observations I have made in the small parish in which

I live, that, to add more land to a labourer's cottage than garden ground sufficient to supply his family with vegetables, would be injurious to him. I am decidedly of opinion, that letting labourers have land to keep a cow at a moderate rent, would not in general answer any good purpose; to some it might answer. It would take three acres of some land to keep a cow the summer and winter, and any excuse for the children of the labourers to cling to home, or any thing that would take the attention of the labourer and his wife from their constant employment, would also be injurious to them. I have always observed, that those parishes that have had common or waste lands annexed to them, are more burthened with poor than those which had none.

The small parish in which I live consists of twelve hundred acres of land, seven farm-houses, thirty-two cottages, and the rectory-house; six of the cottages have four or five acres of land each, only one of which keeps a cow, and he is the worst off of the whole, by depending too much upon the produce of the land, and neglecting his occupation.

When our labouring men have large families, our constant practice is to take their children from them as soon as they are nine years old into our own houses as apprentices, and bring them up to work, and keep them clean and well clothed, and teach them to behave themselves orderly, and to attend regularly at church with our families on all occasions, and by treating them kindly, we never fail to make good servants and workpeople of them. The children are always anxious to come, and their parents are willing to let them; and whenever their parents, or we ourselves, can procure them better situations, our magistrates, upon proper reasons being given, willingly cancel their indentures at any time, and we have no instance of one returning on our hands; by so doing, we keep the children thin in our parish, and greatly relieve their parents. Our labourers are industrious and sober, and regular to their work, and their wives are industrious also; their cottages in general, as well as their children, are kept clean. I have been a farmer in the parish nearly forty years, and I never saw one of our labourers tipping in an alehouse, nor do I hardly recollect seeing one of them intoxicated. By such

conduct they make their wages go further than others who earn as much again. We have no order of magistrate upon record on our books, and have never had one of our poor parishioners prosecuted for theft of any description, nor have we ever paid one shilling for law expenses, nor has any male person had any weekly pay from the parish for some time. I consider morality has a great influence on the minds and habits of labouring people; and I have always observed, that those who are most orderly and respectful when I meet them, and most constant in their attendance on divine service, and cleanly in themselves and cottages, are always doing best. Though we farmers are tenants at rack-rent, our labourers treat us as respectfully as though we were gentlemen of property, and we all live together as friends, we never use the word "Pauper" on any occasion to them. We never want employment for our *willing* labourers, therefore I can say nothing on creating employment for them.

I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion on your fifth query: I am myself the tenant of a small farm, by which, with dealing a little in horses, I have got my livelihood for many years, and am quite unaccustomed to things of this sort: yet I feel pleased to give testimony to the good management of my neighbours, and the exemplary conduct of the labourers of my parish; and if any thing can be collected from my simple statement of facts, worthy the imitation of other small parishes, it will be a gratification to

Your's, respectfully,

JAMES LANE.

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. XLVIII.

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

AN anecdote is related of Mr. Proger, of Werndec, in Monmouthshire, which exhibits the pride of ancestry in a striking point of view. The house which had lately been repaired for the tenant, was in such a state of dilapidation, that the father of the last proprietor, Mr. Proger, was in danger of perishing under the ruins of the ancient mansion, which he venerated even in decay. A stranger, whom he

accidentally met at the foot of the Skyrriid, made various enquiries respecting the country, the prospect, and the neighbouring houses; and, among others, asked, "Whose is this antique mansion before us?"—"That, sir, is Werndec, a very ancient house; for out of it came the Earls of Pembroke of the first line, and the Earls of Pembroke of the second line; the Lords Herbert of Cherbury, the Herberts of Coldbrook, Rumney, Caerdiff, and York; the Morgans of Acton; the Earls of Hunsdon; the Jones of Tre-wen and Lanarth; and all the Powells. Out of this house also, by the female line, came the Dukes of Beaufort."—"And pray, sir, who lives there now?"—"I do, sir."—"Then pardon me, and accept a piece of advice; *Come out of it yourself, or it will tumble and crush you.*"

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

The Doctor, when he was in England last, walking up Ludgate-hill with his spectacles on, he jostled a porter very heavily laden. The fellow, irritated at what he supposed an insult, immediately turned round, and in the peevishness of resentment, exclaimed, "D—n your spectacles!"—"Thank you, my friend," replied the Doctor; "'tis not the first time my eyes have been saved by my spectacles; for I suppose, if I had happened not to have them on, it would have been, 'D—n your eyes.'

POWER OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND PUNCTUATION.

The husband of a pious woman having occasion to make a voyage, his wife sent a written request to the parson of the parish; which, instead of spelling and pointing properly; viz. "A person having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation;" she spelt and pointed as follows: "A person having gond to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation."

ANECDOTE OF JUDGE MARSHALL, EDITOR OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE.

Tradition records a laughable anecdote of this person. Coming out of the state house at Charleston, where he had just made an eloquent speech to the jury in the behalf of a defendant, he saw a coach standing before the door, of

which the motto to the arms was, *Non nobis solum*.—" *Non nobis solum!*" cried Mr. Marshall.— " Then open the coach-door, coachman, and drive me to my lodgings."

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND
RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH
CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 127.)

FROM the coast we ferried over the Strait to

ULVA.

where we came in the dark, and left it before noon next day. A very exact description therefore will not be expected. We were told it was an island of no great extent, rough and barren. Inquiring after the reliques of former manners, I found that in Ulva, and I think no where else, is continued the payment of the *merchetia mulierum*, a fine in old times due to the laird at the marriage of a virgin. The original of this claim, as of our tenure of Borough English, is variously delivered. It is pleasant to find ancient customs in old families. This payment, like others, was, for want of money, made anciently in the produce of the land. The proprietor used to demand a sheep, for which he now takes a crown, by that inattention to the uncertain proportion between the value and the denomination of money, which has brought much disorder into Europe. A sheep has always the same power of supplying human wants, but a crown will bring at one time more, at another less.

Ulva was not neglected by the piety of ancient times; it has still to shew what was once a church. From Ulva we procured a boat to Staffa. As we proceeded along the western coast of the island of

STAFFA.

the basaltic pillars were very evident, though in many places irregular, and reaching only half way down the rock, which together with the pillars, was of a dark colour inclining to black. In other places they proceeded from the water upwards, and were abruptly terminated or broken. As we turned the southern point, they became vastly more regular, and the view of this side of the island was grand beyond conception; it appeared like the end of an immense cathedral, whose massy roof

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was supported by stupendous pillars, formed with all the regularity of art: at the bottom appeared the ends of broken pillars standing upright, and forming an extensive causeway. On the top of the island, above these ranges of columns, the green turf was often interrupted by lesser pillars, inclined in almost every direction, but generally dipping towards the west, forming an angle of about 30° with the horizon. The large pillars were of a dark purple blue inclining to black, but in many places richly coloured with light green, yellow, and orange. This rich variety of colour, which added greatly to the beauty of the magnificent scene, was produced by different species of lichen growing upon the stone. The pillars stand upon a base of gravelly lava, of a light brown colour, without any regularity in its form; this bed slopes gradually from the bases of the column into the sea.

Proceeding still farther along the same side of the island, we had a view of Fingal's cave, one of the most magnificent sights the eye ever beheld. It appears like the inside of a cathedral of immense size, but superior to any work of art in grandeur and sublimity, and equal to any in regularity.

On the east side of the cave is a magnificent causeway, formed by the bases or lower parts of pillars of immense magnitude, the upper parts having been broken off, probably by the fury of the ocean.

Still farther to the eastward is the little island Booshala, separated from Staffa by a channel not twenty yards wide, through which a foaming surf was continually rushing. This little island, which is of the form of an irregular pyramid, is entirely composed of basaltic pillars, inclined in every direction, but generally pointing towards the top of the cone, and very much resembling billets of wood placed in order to be charred; many of them are however, horizontal, and some are bent into arches or circles.

To the west of the great cave is a smaller cavern, called Cormorant's cave, which is an excavation in the current of lava that forms the base of the pillars.

From the place where we landed, we had a nearer and more accurate view of the island of Booshala, with some bending pillars on the side of Staffa. The top of the island appeared covered with imperfect pillars, and at the bottom of the rock where we stood, was an immense

heap of the lower parts of columns, inclined in different directions, forming a rude stair, up which we scrambled to the top of the island.

We scrambled down the rocks, and went along the great causeway, composed of the lower parts of very large pillars, to take a nearer view of the magnificent cave of Fingal. The basaltic pillars increase in magnitude as we approach the cave, where they are the largest, both in diameter and altitude, that are to be found in the island. They are generally hexagonal, though many of them are found with five sides, and some few only with four. The side of one of the hexagonal pillars, forming the great causeway near the cave, measures on an average, about two feet; but the dimensions of the side of the hexagon, in the greater number of pillars in the island, may be about fifteen inches: there were many, however, which did not measure above nine inches, and in the island of Booshala, the hexagonal sides of the pillars did not, on an average, exceed four inches.

The cave viewed from this causeway, is certainly one of the most grandly magnificent object the eye can behold. The sides are composed of ranges of basaltic pillars, diminishing to the eye in regular perspective, and supporting a massy roof, which consists of the tops of columns that have probably been washed away by the fury of the ocean. The fragments of pillars that compose this roof, are cemented by calcareous matter of a light yellow colour, which, when contrasted with the deep purple hexagons formed by the ends of the pillars, has a very fine effect, the whole resembling mosaic work.

Dimensions of the Cave.

	Fect. Inches.	
Length of the cave from the rock		
without.....	237	6
_____ from the pitch		
of the arch	250	0
Breadth of do. at the mouth...	53	7
_____ at the farther end	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth	117	6
_____ at the end ..	70	0
Depth of water at the mouth...	18	0
_____ at the farther end	9	0

and waters; and after a voyage of about ten minutes, in which we met with nothing very observable, were again safe upon dry ground. Afterwards we went in a boat to

ICOLMILL, OR IONA.

Our boat could not be forced very near the dry ground, and our Highlanders carried us over the water. We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and my friends, be such rigid frivolity as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.

We came too late to visit monuments; some care was necessary for ourselves. The laird took us to the head man of the island, whom fame, but same delights in amplifying, represents as worth no less than fifty pounds. He was, perhaps, proud enough of his guests, but ill prepared for our entertainment; however, he soon produced more provision than men not luxurious require. Our lodging was next to be provided. We found a barn well stocked with hay, and made our beds as soft as we could.

In the morning we rose and surveyed the place. The churches of the two convents are both standing, though unroofed. They were built of unhewn stone, but solid, and not inelegant. I brought away rude measures of the buildings, such as I cannot much trust myself, inaccurately taken, and obscurely noted. Mr. Pennant's delineations, which are doubtless exact, have made my unskilful description less necessary.

The episcopal church consists of two parts separated by the belfry, and built at different times. The original church had, like others, the altar at one end,

and tower at the other; but as it grew too small, another building of equal dimensions was added, and the tower then was necessarily in the middle. That these edifices are of different ages seems evident. The arch of the first church is Roman, being part of a circle; that of the additional building is pointed, and therefore Gothic or Saracenic; the tower is firm, and wants only to be floored and covered. Of the chambers or cells belonging to the monks, there are some walls remaining, but nothing approaching to a complete apartment.

The bottom of the church is so encumbered with mud and rubbish, that we could make no discoveries of curious inscriptions. The place is said to be known where the black stones lie concealed, on which the old Highland chiefs, when they made contracts and alliances, used to take the oath, which was considered as more sacred than any other obligation, and which could not be violated without the blackest infamy. In those days of violence and rapine, it was of great importance to impress upon savage minds the sanctity of an oath, by some particular and extraordinary circumstances. They would not have recourse to the black stones upon small or common occasions; and when they had established their faith by this tremendous sanction, inconstancy and treachery were no longer feared. The tower, which is three stories high, is supported by four arches, adorned with figures in basso relievo; these arches are supported by pillars about ten feet high, and eight and a half in circumference; the capitals of these pillars are ornamented with several grotesque figures. The tower, which we ascended by a narrow winding stair, is almost entire, and some of the roof timbers are still remaining. Within these few years, a part of the east end of the transverse fell down.

The length of the cathedral from east to west is thirty-eight yards, the breadth eight, and the length of the transept about twenty-four yards. The large east window has been a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style; but its light and elegant workmanship is much injured. One thing remarkable in this building is, that the windows are almost all of different forms, and in different styles of architecture: in the upper part of the tower is a circular window of peculiar construction, and so well

contrived as to admit plenty of light, yet exclude the wind and rain; so that it probably served the purpose of a ventilator to the building, as well as a window.

On the right of the cathedral, but contiguous to it, are the remains of the college; some of the cloisters are still visible, and the common hall is nearly entire, containing stone seats in niches for the disputants.

As before observed, the styles of architecture in this cathedral are different; the arches of one part being circular segments, which is the Saxon or Roman, and the others pointed or Gothic: this, however, is the case with many other abbeys and cathedrals.

Very near the cathedral is a cell, said to be the burial-place of St. Columba; and just within the great entry into the church, the basin for holy water still remains entire.

A little to the south of the cathedral, is a small chapel, pretty entire, called *Oran's Chapel*, which is said to be the first building attempted on this island by Columba. In *Oran's Chapel* are several tomb stones, and among them one with much carved work, but without any inscription, which was pointed out to us as the burial-place of *Oran*.

The churches of this island have been built of grit chiefly, and a species of red granite of the Egyptian kind, with very large grains, which has been brought from the isle of *Nuus*, just by.

A little above the cathedral was a pond, which is now nearly filled up with vegetable matter; through the middle of it is a causeway. This pond was once the abbey-garden.

The chapel of the nunnery is now used by the inhabitants as a kind of general cow house, and the bottom is consequently too miry for examination. Some of the stones which covered the later abbeesses have inscriptions, which might yet be read, if the chapel were cleansed. The roof of this, as of all the other buildings, is totally destroyed, not only because timber quickly decays when it is neglected, but because in an island utterly destitute of wood it was wanted for use, and was consequently the first plunder of needy rapacity. The chancel of the *Nun's Chapel* is covered with an arch of stone, to which time has done no injury; and a small apartment communicating with the choir, on the north side, like the chap-

ter-house in cathedrals, roofed with stone in the same manner, is likewise entire.

In one of the churches was a marble altar, which the superstition of the inhabitants has destroyed. Their opinion was, that a fragment of this stone was a defence against shipwrecks, fire, and miscarriages. In one corner of the church, the basin for holy water is yet unbroken.

The cemetery of the nunnery was, till very lately, regarded with such reverence, that only women were buried in it. These reliques of veneration always produce some mournful pleasure. I could have forgotten a great injury more easily than the violation of this imaginary sanctity. South of the chapel stands the walls of a large room, which was probably the hall, or refectory of the nunnery. This apartment is capable of repair. Of the rest of the convent there are only fragments. Besides the two principal churches, there are, I think, five chapels yet standing, and three more remembered. There are also crosses, of which two bear the names of *St. John* and *St. Matthew*.

A large space of ground about these consecrated edifices is covered with grave stones, few of which have any inscription. He that surveys it attended by an insular antiquary, may be told where the kings of many nations are buried, and if he loves to sooth his imagination with the thoughts that naturally rise in places where the great and the powerful lie mingled with the dust, let him listen in submissive silence; for if he asks any questions, his delight is at an end. *Iona* has long enjoyed, without any very creditable attestation, the honour of being reputed the cemetery of the Scottish kings. It is not unlikely, that, when the opinion of local sanctity was prevalent; the chieftains of the Isles, and perhaps some of the Norwegian or Irish princes, were repositied in this venerable enclosure. But by whom the subterraneous vaults are peopled is now utterly unknown. The graves are very numerous, and some of them undoubtedly contain the remains of men, who did not expect to be so soon forgotten.

Not far from this awful ground, may be traced the garden of the monastery; the fish-ponds are yet discernible, and the aqueduct, which supplied them, is still in use.

There remains a broken building, which is called the Bishop's House, I know not by what authority. It was once the residence of some man above the common rank, for it has two stories and a chimney. We were shewn a chimney at the other end, which was only a niche, without perforation; but so much does antiquarian credulity prevail, or patriotic vanity overcome, that it was not much more safe to trust the eye of our instructor than the memory.

There is in the island one house more, and only one, that has a chimney; we entered it, and found it neither wanting repair nor inhabitants; but to the farmers who now possess it, the chimney is of no great value; for their fire was made on the floor, in the middle of the room, and notwithstanding the dignity of their mansion, they rejoiced, like their neighbours, in the comforts of smoke.

It is observed, that ecclesiastical colleges are always in the most pleasant and fruitful places. While the world allowed the monks their choice, it is surely no dishonour that they chose well. This island is remarkably fruitful. The village near the church is said to contain seventy families, which, at five in a family, is more than a hundred inhabitants to a mile. There are, perhaps, no other villages, yet both corn and cattle are annually exported. But the fruitfulness of Iona is now its whole prosperity. The inhabitants are remarkably gross, and remarkably neglected. The island, which was once the metropolis of learning and piety, has now no school for education, nor temple for worship.

We had now examined the principal ruins of this island; and though they may be inferior in magnitude and grandeur to many that are to be met with, yet, when we consider the situation of the island, the time when the buildings were erected, as well as the disadvantages under which they have been undertaken, they may be looked upon as the greatest curiosities of the kind in the British empire, especially when we connect with them the circumstances which have been already mentioned; viz. the flourishing state of learning, at the time when the rest of Europe and of the world was wrapt in the dark cloud of ignorance and barbarism.

The minister, who resides at Ross in Mull, performs divine service once a quarter in this island; and this is, I

believe, all the religious instruction the inhabitants receive. * Strange reverse, that divine service should only be performed four times a year, in a place where it was formerly performed as many times a day.

When we were to depart, our boat was left, by the ebb, at a great distance from the water; but no sooner did we wish it afloat, than the islanders gathered round it, and by the union of many hands, pushed it down to the beach. It was no long voyage to Mull, where we landed in the evening. Next day we travelled to Lochbuy. Lochbuy has, like the other insular chieftains, quitted the castle that sheltered his ancestors, and lives near it in a mansion not very spacious or splendid. I have seen no houses in the islands much to be envied for convenience or magnificence, yet they bear testimony to the progress of arts and civility, as they shew that rapine and surprise are no longer dreaded, and are much more commodious than the ancient fortresses. As these fortifications were the productions of mere necessity, they are built only for safety, with little regard to convenience, and with none to elegance or pleasure.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

No. XXXIII.

DR. WOLCOTT.

JOHAN WOLCOTT was born at Dadbrook in Devonshire, in the year 1737. His parents were respectable, but not in affluent circumstances. Their son was, however, educated at the Grammar School of the neighbouring town of Kingsbridge; and if we may judge by his proficiency in those branches which are usually taught in a country school, his instructor must have been a man of considerable abilities. The knowledge of Latin and Greek which he acquired, though not profound, was extensive; and his classical attainments were altogether of a respectable order, storing his mind, and when necessary, enriching his productions.

From Kingsbridge he was sent to France, and remained in that country about a year to complete his studies. On his return he was taken apprentice

for seven years by an unmarried uncle, who practised as a Surgeon and Apothecary at Fowey in Cornwall.

There are few situations more auspicious to the cultivation of a literary disposition than that of a young compounder of Galenicals in the laboratory of a provincial practitioner. Between whiles, when the pestle ceases to ring, there is an abundance of idle time; and the direction of the mind being bent towards study, it is diverted by the most facile movement, from anatomy to the belles lettres, or from medicine to the Muses. Indeed it is more rare to meet a student of physic without than with a bias for polite literature.

It is not surprising therefore, that such a youth as John Wolcott should devote every hour of relaxation, while under his uncle's charge, to the pursuit of those inquiries so congenial to his feelings and strong natural powers; that he should seek in delightful intercourse with the sages of ancient lore, with poetry and with painting, for enjoyments which were denied to his graver occupations. Such was the case. From his early years he cherished a taste for the sister accomplishments of drawing and poetical composition. The pencil and the pen divided his leisure hours. With the former, he beguiled the native landscapes of Cornwall of their sweetest features; and with the latter, amused his friends, and acquired that ease and mastery of language which led to his subsequent fame. His studies from nature in painting are stated to have been done in a free and bold style; displaying a thorough conception of what is great in the art. With the performances of his muse, the public are better acquainted; and we shall revert to them after noticing a few of the chief incidents of his more active life.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship, Wolcott, as is customary, came to London, where he continued his medical studies in the hospitals, and under the direction of the ablest Professors and Lecturers of that day. In 1766, Sir William Trelawney, a friend and distant relation of his family, was appointed Governor of Jamaica, and in the following season he carried out with him our subject (now in his 30th year) as his physician. The brief memoir prefixed to Pindar's work alleges that the author obtained his degree of M.D. on his return from Jamaica; but the

fact, more agreeable to truth, is, that it was conferred upon him by a Northern University previous to his leaving England, and after he had undergone the necessary examination by the well-known Dr. Huxham of Plymouth. Soon after his arrival in Jamaica, Dr. Wolcott was nominated by his patron, Physician-general of the Island; but it does not appear that this sonorous title was accompanied by a corresponding revenue, nor that his private practice as a physician was of a lucrative kind. This accounts for his experiencing a call, or in other words, turning his attention to the church. The illness of the Rector of St. Anne's seems to have been the proximate cause of the Doctor's inclination towards divinity: the living was rich, and Sir William Trelawney was equally willing to promote his interests in the cure of souls as of bodies. It has been said that the Bishop of London, however, disappointed all his expectations in this line, by refusing him ordination; while, on the contrary, he actually took orders (not without meeting an opposition, which, to have been entirely praiseworthy, ought to have been too strenuous to be surmounted) and returned to Jamaica, where, let he found the Incumbent of St. Anne's restored to health, and where, soon after, his friend the Governor died, having been able to do nothing more for our medical clerk than giving him the living of Vere, in which he placed a curate residing himself at the Government House in Spanish Town.

Of the unsuitness of Wolcott for a Christian ministry there can be but one opinion. He was a man addicted to profanation, and prone either in conversation or in writing to bring the most holy things into ridicule. To the 2d canto of the *Lousiad* there is most irreverently prefixed the sacred passage, "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end." In "Peter's Pension" his taste for music is recorded in a defence of Sabbath fiddling, which, to say the least of it, would not have been becoming in a clergyman. He is addressing our good, exemplary, and moral King:—

I dare refuse you for another reason—

We differ in religion. Sir, a deal;

You fancy it a sin allied to treason,

And vastly dangerous to the common-
weal,

For subjects, minuets and jilts to play
On the Lord's day.

Now, Sir, I'm very fond of fiddling;
And in my morals, what the world calls
muddling;

I've asked of Conscience, who came straight
from Heaven.

Whether I stood a chance to be forgiven,
If on a Sunday, from all scruples free,
I scrap'd the old Black Joke and Chère
Amie?

"Poh! Blockhead" (answered Conscience) "know,

God never against music made a rule;
On Sundays you may safely take your
bow—

And play as well the fiddle as the fool."

If such were the written sentiments of this *Liberal*, it can scarcely be imagined that his viva voce morality was more german to the character of a Christian teacher. On the contrary, his conversation was stained with the vulgarity of frequent oaths, and he spoke not only lightly but contemptuously of religion. One or two anecdotes may illustrate this. During the short period of his officiating at *Vere*, he used jocularly to say that he offered up prayers to the *Holy Trinity* in the morning, and amused himself by *shooting at the Holy Ghost** in the afternoon.

Another expression, more shocking to Christian ears, was oftener than once uttered by him in moments of hilarity: he would exclaim, "I could spit in the face of God Almighty, for inventing death; it is such a d—d bore upon a man's life."—The person who could use this daring and disgusting language, would not be very guarded in his remarks upon any of what may be thought the erroneous observances of devotion. We have heard one of his remarks on the Scourging of our Saviour, as performed in one of the Sacred Mysteries in a Roman Catholic country, which is too gross for us to repeat. We have given enough of examples to prove his unworthiness of ordination:

"From such apostles, Oh ye mitred heads
Protect the church!"

There being nothing apostolic in the Doctor's clerical devotedness, the events we have spoken of in Jamaica restored him to the arms of Esculapius. On the decease of Trelawney he returned home, and established himself as a physician at Truro. A legacy of about £2000, bequeathed to him by his uncle and old master, and the profits of his profession, might have enabled him to journey on easily and agreeably. But

* Wood-pigeons, so called in the West Indies.

neither his ideas nor habits were of a kind calculated to give rest to their owner. His satires, now becoming very frequent and notorious, procured him many enemies. Those who smarted under their bitter ridicule, did not forget the injury, and those who laughed at them, rather dreaded than esteemed the writer. The two-edged sword often wounded him who wielded it, while he imagined he was only cutting others. To crown the blessedness of this state of warfare, he became involved in a parish lawsuit about an apprentice, and it may well be supposed that trouble and annoyance, as well as pecuniary loss, were the consequences.

The most memorable circumstance connected with his history at this period, is his having discovered the genius of young Opie, while labouring, as it is said, in a saw-pit, and his bringing that admirable artist forward to the notice of the world. At first he employed his humble protégé in menial offices, but his shining talents burst these bounds, and the public acknowledged a painter of the highest order in the late servile Opie.

It is asserted, that the hostility of Dr. Wolcott to the King had its foundation in some slight which was offered, or supposed to be offered, by his Majesty, to his friend; and the rancour with which he revenged this affront for many years, was fed by the accessory that dropt into its alliance in the shape of profit and emolument from the sale of works addressed to the abuse of royalty—at that period a practice of greater novelty and rarity than it has since been. But however this matter may be, the Doctor himself not long after quarrelled with Opie, and from being his loudest panegyrist, became his most furious accuser. Such was his temper, that few or none of his friendships survived many years. Like Dr. Johnson, he was impatient of contradiction, and seldom if ever forgave any one who offended him. From those who courted his favour, he expected the deference and submission of an eastern monarch, which not being paid, like an eastern despot he would doom the guilty and all his family and friends to everlasting persecution. When he broke with Opie, he took Mr. Paye an artist of much promise, under his protection, lodged in his house, advised, and praised him in public. But Paye never rose to be a rival to the discarded Opie, and the connexion between him and Pindar was

also soon dissolved by a rupture. A few anecdotes connected with this part of our subject may be acceptable.

Mr. Paye, the new protégé and host of Wolcott, was, like Opie, his predecessor in favour, and, like the Doctor himself, a man of peculiar character, and not likely to bend long to the humours of another. His pictures of domestic life, of children, &c. and one, in particular, of a woman sitting at a window, had acquired him celebrity as an artist not inferior in finish to the principal Flemish painters. Of course he expended much time on these productions, and his adviser was wont to tell him, "D—n it, sir, you will paint yourself into the King's Bench." The result was, that Paye wrought with less care, became woolly and indifferent, and fell into that very decline of fortune which was prognosticated from his keeping the opposite course. We believe this artist is still alive, and less known than his earlier pieces should have made him. After his rupture with Peter Pindar, he revenged himself in a caricature, in which he ridiculed the Poet's parsimonious disposition (for though a lover of good eating and drinking, Wolcott was at home a very strict economist) by exhibiting him as a bear, with the Doctor's wig on, painting by the fire, and putting kneaded clods of Thames mud upon it from a bucket—an expedient to which it seems he was in the habit of resorting to keep in his fire in London, where coals were dear, and no Cornish turf for a substitute.

When Opie was first heard of, his fame rested on a very humble foundation. He was asked what he had painted to acquire him the village reputation he enjoyed;—his answer was, "I ha' painted Duke William from the signs, and stars and sich like for the boys' kites." Wolcott told him some time after that he should paint portraits as the most profitable employment. "So I ha': I ha' painted Farmer so and so, and neighbour such-a-one, &c. wi' their wives, and their eight or ten children."—"And how much did you receive?"—"Why Farmer so and so said it were but right to encourage *genus*, and so he ga' me half-a-guinea!"—"Why, sir, you should get at least half-a-guinea for every head."—"Oh na', that woina do—it would ruin the country." So strikingly humble and characteristic were the first steps of Opie.

Before returning to our narrative,

from which the mention of these artists has not only a little diverted us, but led us into an anticipation of events, we shall add a whimsical trait of Pindar's own early life. When in his uncle's laboratory, he used to tell, his fancy imputed a language to the mortars at which it was his daily task to labour. "Whenever," said he, "I was using the large marble one, I thought it repeated the words '*Linger-em-long, Linger-em-long, Linger--em--long, Linger--em--long*,' but when the little brass fellow was rung upon by the pestle, he cried, '*Killemquick, Killemquick, Killemquick*.'" Our readers may amuse themselves by trying these sounds, severally pronounced slow and fast, to the accompaniment of a large marble and small brass mortar. Perhaps they will only remind us of the old adage,

As the fool thinks,
So the bell clinks.

Before getting into these gossipings, we should have stated, that great success and celebrity having attended the first publication under the signature of Peter Pindar; viz. the "Epistle to those literary Colossuses the Reviewers," and the "Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians," 1782 to 1786; the author quitted Truro, and threw himself upon London as a writer by profession.

Upon the merits of these compositions our limits will not allow us to enter at any length. That they were able, original, and personally severe, the admiration and clamour they occasioned amply testify. Indeed they displayed an exuberance of wit, and no small share of malignity. The former cut with the sharp and brilliant edge of a razor (not such as is made to *sell*;) the latter gashed the victim like a tomahawk or scalping-knife. Never did a writer more aptly paint himself than Pindar did in his picture of the Reviewers.

I never said, like murderers in their dens,
Ye secret met in cloud-capped garret high,
With hatchets, scalping-knives in shape of pens,
To bid, like Mohocks, hapless authors die;

Nor said (in your Reviews, together strung)
The limbs of butchered writers, cheek by jowl,
Looked like the legs of flies on cobwebs hung
Before the angry spider's dreary hole.

But he and his for they and theirs,
and artists for authors and writers, and
the description fits the bard better than
the Reviewers. With regard to the
Odes, it must be confessed, that in the
midst of much partial feeling and acrimony,
there is a great deal of truth and
sound judgment. The praise of Reynolds
and the abuse of Sir William Chambers;
the sore attacks on Mr. West's
apostles and angels, and painting

—God Almighty's son
Like an old clothes-man, about London
street;

the strictures on Gainsborough's modest
landscape, and advice to him to abandon
figures; the castigation of Chamberlin,
whose portraits would "be tolerable
nature,"

When it so shall please the Lord
To make his people out of board;

And
Of Louthborough, whom Heaven wills
To make brass skies and golden hills,
With marble bullocks in glass pastures
grazing;

his ridicule of Mr. and Mrs. Cosway;
and, in short, his remarks altogether on
the Academicians of that era, Stubbs,
Serres, Zoffani, Barret, Angelica Kauff-
man, Peters, Rignaud, Dance, Mary
Moser, Copley, &c. &c. not forgetting
poor Hone, of whom it is written,

And now for Mister Nathan Hone—

In portrait thou'rt as much alone,
As in his landscape stands the unrivalled
Claude!

Of pictures I have seen enough,
Most vile, most execrable stuff;
But none so bad as thine, I vow to God!—

These remarks, we repeat, though in
some instances grossly exaggerated and
partial, are, upon the whole, such, that
time has confirmed the opinions of the
satirist; and while real geniuses, such as
Mr. West's, for example, has surmounted
his sneers (though even that has not
entirely negatived his criticisms), the
multitude have sunk into the oblivion
he predicted, though persons of name
and note only thirty years ago! This
may serve as proof, if proof be wanting,
that neither academic honours (often
granted to inferior artists for flattery
and sycophancy), nor puffing in news-
papers, nor self-exaltation, nor the mal-
linging of competitors, nor exhibiting
and placarding, will establish a reputa-
tion for even a shorter era than vanity
can endure to think upon as the limit of
its reign.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. March 1819.

The amusing stories of the Cornish
Lasses and St. Paul's, the Razor-Seller,
and the Pilgrims and the Peas, we need
hardly remind our readers were intro-
duced into these Lyrics, and together
with other pieces, not connected with
the main purpose, gave variety and spi-
rit to the whole.

His Majesty had been incidentally
assailed in these compositions; but the
next step of the poet was to assign an
entire work to the loyal and laudable
project of rendering his Sovereign ridi-
culous. The *Lousiad*, a clever mock-
heroic, in four cantos, was the result;
it requires no comment, since no ability
can excuse a production which only
proved that he who disregarded his God
did not honour his King. "Bozzy and
Piozzi," a burlesque on the biographers
of Dr. Johnson, was his next publica-
tion., "Ode upon Ode, or a Peep at St.
James's; or New Year's Day," fol-
lowed, and helped to carry on the scur-
rilous system for bringing the King and
Royal Family into contempt. The suc-
cess which attended these incessant at-
tacks may be gathered from the fact,
that they produced a very general im-
pression throughout the country, that
his Majesty, unquestionably one of the
most shrewd and intelligent men in Bri-
tain, was so devoid of sense as to be
scarcely one degree superior to an igno-
rant fool. Absurd, but humorously
told anecdotes, and imitations of a
stammering speech, served to confirm
this opinion much more than the gen-
eral contumelious satire and under-
valuing of the King's capacity; and the
stigmas upon his Royal Consort, we
know, were so adroitly fixed, that they
remained even to the day of her death,
and almost attached to her memory.

These various publications being got
up at very small expense, and sold in
immense numbers, at from eighteen-
pence to half-a-crown, must have brought
large sums to the coffers of their author.

Of the same genus was "Peter's
Prophecy, an Epistle to Sir Joseph
Banks," in which the President of the
Royal Society is very roughly handled;
and "Peter's Pension, a solemn Epistle
to a Sublime Personage," in which, be-
tween jest and earnest, the poet ex-
presses his willingness to be pensioned.

This partly jocular and facetious,
partly abusive, and partly serious pro-
position, was likely enough to be re-
ceived like those sayings in which more
is meant than meets the ear. Dr. Wol-

cott asserted, that "he was solicited by the Administration to fall into their ranks. That his answer was, he had no praise to bestow, but if silence would content them, he would *muzzle his Muse*. That the offer was accepted, but it was sometime after hinted to him (having been paid two quarters' pension), that active co-operation was expected. That he, in consequence, waited upon Mr. Charles Long, the Secretary of the Treasury, who, after some general conversation, informed the Doctor that there was money floating in that mine for such as deserved well of the government. This, of course, startled the virtuous and independent satirist, who, snatching his hat, hastily withdrew, and refused to take the pension, of which one half year, amounting to 100*l.* was then due."

It should, however, also be stated, in justice to Dr. Wolcott, that, subsequently to the melancholy circumstances of 1788-9, he never unbridled the licentiousness of his Muse upon his Sovereign.

The "Poetical Epistle to a Falling Minister," was succeeded by "Subjects for Painters," in which a multitude of stories are versified, most of them humorous, and some vulgar and profane; and this work was in turn succeeded by "Expostulatory Odes to a Great Duke and a Little Lord," "Benevolent Epistle to John Nichols," "Advice to the Laureat," "Epistle to Bruce the Abyssinian Traveller," "The Rights of Kings," &c. &c.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SKETCH OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.

(Continued from page 136.)

LETTER V.

DEAR SIR,

PASSING under the arch of Titus, the traveller beholds the ruin of the vast amphitheatre of Vespasian, generally termed the Coliseum, and involuntarily stops on the contemplation of this immense fabric, which was erected on the site of Nero's Golden House. Nothing can give us a more elevated idea of the splendour of ancient times than this edifice, left as it now is, a monument of ancient grandeur, perishing "by the silent stroke of mouldering time," and crumbling into

dust. The north side, which is in the best preservation, perhaps affords as impressive an architectural specimen as any in the world. The amphitheatre derives its present name from a colossal statue of Nero, placed in it by order of Vespasian, who began the structure which was completed by Titus, who is said on opening it to have caused several thousands of wild beasts to be destroyed during the games. It is of an oval shape, four stories in height, and could contain about 100,000 spectators, and the building might still have remained almost entire, had it not been for the indifference or mistaken taste of an intermediate period. The Italian nobility obtained leave to strip the interior of its ornaments, to decorate palaces which neither do credit to themselves nor their architects; while portions of the exterior were demolished by the common people to mend the roads in the neighbourhood of Rome. Benedict XIV. however, in order to prevent any more robberies of such a disgraceful nature, erected a cross in the centre of the present arena, and dedicated fourteen small chapels within it to the memory of the Christian sufferers.

In taking our leave of these interesting vestiges, we may remark, that the Coliseum in the grandeur of its outline, the vastness of its proportions, and the barbarity of its destination, presents a striking emblem of that form of empire which it has so long survived. It arose, not to facilitate the demonstrations of science, or to diffuse the lights of philosophy, but that life might expire in convulsions to sate the cruel gaze of a luxurious and sanguinary populace. Nor will the Christian moralist fail to recollect, that in this arena, the ancient martyrs gloriously vindicated that sacred cause, which by a mysterious but pacific train of events, was soon to triumph over the schools, the altars, and even the throne of its persecutor.

A little to the left, appears the arch of Constantine, which is in better preservation than any of the others, it was erected in honour of that Emperor, in consequence of his celebrated victory over Maxentius, near the Milvian bridge. On the Esquiline Hill, are situated the ruins of the baths of Titus, which are now little more than extensive ruins, cleared by the French. The

fresco paintings are in excellent preservation, and the colours as bright as if they had been but recently laid on. Beyond these are seen the remains of magnificent aqueducts, some of which still serve to supply Rome with water. To the left of the Cælian Mount, are the remains of the baths of Caracalla; the traveller walks above the first story, which has been filled up by the falling in of the roof; the second is crowded with shrubs and trees, and care must be taken in ranging the arches lest you make an incautious footstep, for a shrub often conceals many dangerous breaks in the walls. A little boy who let us out thinking he was not sufficiently rewarded for his trouble, flew into a violent passion, he raised his voice to a shriek, threw the money on the ground, and worked himself into such a rage, that it required a second application to our pockets before we could appease his fury.

Proceeding hence towards the gate of St. Sebastian, we reached the walls of ancient Rome, which are of an astonishing thickness, and in general in good preservation: following their direction we arrived at the gate of St. Paul, near which is the tomb of Caius Cæsius, built in the form of a pyramid: it is said to have been erected in 330 days. Such Protestants as debase in Rome, are buried here, many of whom have come to an untimely end in the vigour of life, either from accident or disease: a melancholy scene for a stranger so far from his friends and country.

Passing by the Aventine Mount which looks down on the Tiber, with the Pons Sublicius at its foot; the spot where Remus met with his unpropitious augury, we arrived at the Palatine Hill on which the twin brothers Romulus and Remus are said to have been discovered. It is now a vineyard. Above it arise the remains of a modern villa, called the palace of the Cæsars, under which are immense arches opening into each other. The temple of Romulus situated near this Mount, is of a circular form, and is now converted into a church; nearly opposite is the arch of Janus, and directly on the left, part of the Cloaca Maxima, a stupendous work attributed to Tarquinius Priscus, now almost choked up.

The Pantheon was bestowed by the Emperor Phocas, on the Pontiffs, and Boniface IVth changed it into a church. The exterior is stripped of its orna-

ments, and the flight of marble steps by which it was approached, was long concealed by the accumulation of rubbish; yet it still remains the pride of Rome, and the most magnificent of its ancient vestiges. The pavement trodden by Augustus and Mæcenas, is still remaining. The fluted columns of *jaune antique* continue to ornament its interior, and the sombre tints of time contribute to elevate its dignity. The interior is lighted by an aperture in the centre of the dome, the effect of which is uniform and congenial. Many monuments are placed in recesses and round the walls, some to the memory of the great Italian poets, Metastasio, Dante, and Tasso, and others to that of the celebrated artists and critics, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Paulo Veronese, Palladio, Winkelman, Nicolo Poussin, Ahnibal Carracci, &c.

The Theatre of Marcellus has undergone so many vicissitudes, that it may range between the ancient and modern structures: the remains of the original building afford the best Roman specimens of the Doric and Ionic orders of architecture. During the middle ages it was converted into a citadel, and is now a palace. The Mausoleum of Augustus, altered nearly into the form of an amphitheatre, can at present boast only of exhibitions in bull fights, music and fire works, the first of a bloodless and inoffensive description, and altogether different to those of Madrid. The ladies of modern Rome seem to have forgotten that the ashes of Augustus and Marcellus lie within this arena, otherwise one might expect to witness the tear of sensibility trickling over their cheeks at the idea, that this monument, once the pride of their ancestors, is changed into the scene of amusements so puerile.

The Obelisks of Rome, are conspicuous and interesting objects; the end of the streets, and centres of the squares, are in general decorated with them. The most ancient is placed in the Piazza del Popolo, it is said to have been coeval with the age of Sesostris, and was brought from Egypt by Augustus. The highest is that in the area of St. Peters.

The column of Trajan is of the Doric order, and was raised by the Roman Senate to commemorate that Emperor's conquests over the Dacians and Parthians. The subjects of these wars are represented in basso relievo, running in

a spiral direction on the outside: the statue of the Emperor once crowned this historic pillar, but the Pontiffs have replaced it by that of St. Peter. The column of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, stands in the large and handsome square of the Piazza Colonna: his battles are portrayed on it in a manner similar to those of Trajan: the statue of St. Paul has also superseded the Emperor's.

The interval which we had devoted to the antiquities of Rome having expired, we made the necessary preparations for our journey to Naples. Our Roman friends, to whom we had letters of introduction, advised us to take as little luggage as possible, as the roads were very much infested with banditti: and kindly offering to take charge of any thing for us during our absence. We determined to proceed by the public carriage or courier, as being the safest mode of conveyance. At the post-office we had to undergo a scrutiny relative to the examination of passports, and many precautions in the concealment of valuables, &c.

Passing through the gate of St. John, we left Rome and all its attractions for a short period. The night was fine, the moon shone with peculiar beauty, and the prospects of shortly contemplating Vesuvius, animated us in no small degree. Our guard soon joined us, and we travelled quickly on a well paved road towards Albano. The many monuments interspersed, besides the ruins of various aqueducts, which still extend their magnificent perspectives over vast plains and vallies, afford sufficient interest to the traveller: the former associate the venerable names of the Horatii and Curatii.

Albano, the first town on this route, is much frequented by the Romans for its opportunities of rural retirement. Hence to Velletri through Genzano, the road undulates delightfully amidst a profusion of sylvan ornament: the beauty of the scenery is calculated to animate almost to enthusiasm, the heart of the spectator: we were ready to exclaim with the poet, that

"At eve
The moon beam, sliding softly in between
The sleeping leaves, is all the light they
wish."

At Velletri, which is now a miserable town, the drowsy postillions, roused at last from their slumbers, opened the stable door, and stared at us a long

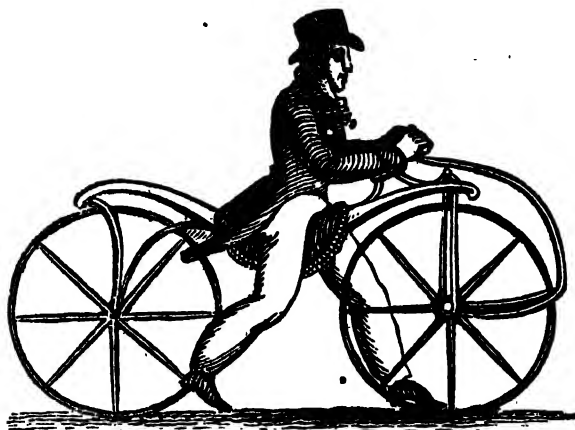
while before they offered to equip themselves for the next stage, enquiring at the same time whether we had had a safe journey: the next post brought us to Cisterna; the day had just dawned, and the inhabitants were beginning to show themselves; the courier, a travelling agent, who in Italy has the care of the carriage, was now in deep conversation with the guard: his countenance indicated surprise and uneasiness; on our enquiring whether any thing was the matter; he made no reply, but desired the postillion to drive on. The guards kept closer to the carriage, and after going a short distance the poor little postillion refused to proceed: our attendants desired us to sit as low as possible, to avoid notice, while the Courier insisted on the postillion's advancing. Having proceeded in this manner for a few miles, the Courier got out of the carriage and the guards dismounted; our curiosity soon impelled us to follow their example, when the former circumstances remained no longer a mystery, for in the road lay a postillion stretched in the arms of death with his horse shot under him; had we reached the spot three hours sooner we should probably have shared the same fate. Could we have divested ourselves of the melancholy circumstances connected with this occurrence, the position of the deceased might have afforded a fine subject for the pencil of the artist; he seemed to have expired immediately, and without moving after he had reached the ground. On one side appeared an area inclosed by three ditches at right angles with the road, and sufficiently deep to afford an ambush for the banditti, by whom they had been contrived for effecting their horrid purposes. On the brightest nights they can thus conceal themselves so perfectly, that the unwary traveller meets his death-wound without an opportunity of escape or resistance. At Torre dei Pontici, we were informed that another person had been just murdered by the same party. The road to Terracina is bordered by an avenue of trees; on each side extends a tract of land filled with rushes, being the commencement of the famous district of the Pontine marshes, and affording a convenient lurking place for these sanguinary marauders.

I remain,
My dear Sir,

R. C. M.

NEW INVENTIONS.

THE PATENT ACCELERATOR; OR, WALKING EXPEDITION.



THIS truly original machine was the invention of Baron Charles de Draie, master of the woods and forests of H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden. The account given of it by the inventor, of its nature and properties, is,

1. That on a well-maintained post-road, it will travel up hill as fast as an active man can walk.

2. On a plain, even after a heavy rain, it will go six or seven miles an hour, which is as swift as a courier.

3. When roads are dry and firm, it runs on a plain at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, which is equal to a horse's gallop.

4. On a descent, it equals a horse at full speed.

Its theory is founded on the application of a wheel to the action of a man in walking. With respect to the economy of power, this invention may be compared to that very ancient one of carriages. As a horse draws, in a well-constructed carriage, both the carriage and its load much easier than he could carry the load alone on his back; so a man conducts, by means of the Accelerator, his body easier than if he had its whole weight to support on his feet. It is equally incontestible, that the Accelerator, as it makes but one impression, or run may always be directed on the best part of a road. On a hard road, the rapidity of the Accelerator resembles that of an expert skater; as the principles of the two motions

are the same. In truth, it runs a considerable distance while the rider is inactive, and with the same rapidity as when his feet are in motion; and, in a descent, it will beat the best horses in a great distance, without being exposed to the risks incidental to them, as it is guided by the mere gradual motion of the fingers, and may be instantly stopped by the feet.

It consists of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a perch, on which a saddle is placed, for the seat of the traveller. The front wheel is made to turn on a pivot, and is guided in the same manner as a Bath chair. On a cushion in front, the fore-arm is rested; and by this means the instrument and the traveller are kept in equilibrio.

Its Management.

The traveller having placed himself in the position represented in the cut, his elbows extended, and his body inclined a little forward, must place his arms on the cushion, and preserve his equilibrium by pressing lightly on that side which appears to be rising. The rudder (if it may be so called) must be held by both hands, which are not to rest on the cushion, that they may be at full liberty, as they are as essential to the conduct of the machine as the arms are to the maintenance of the balance of it (attention will soon produce sufficient dexterity for this purpose); then, placing the feet lightly on

the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken, in a right line, at first; taking care to avoid turning the toes out, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheel. It is only after having acquired dexterity in the equilibrium and direction of the Accelerator, that the attempt to increase the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated while it is in rapid motion, ought to be attempted.

The saddle may be raised or lowered, as well as the cushion, at pleasure; and thus suited to the height of various persons.

The inventor proposes to construct them to carry two persons, and to be impelled by each alternately, or by both at once; and also with three or four wheels, with a seat for a lady: besides the application of a parasol or umbrella, he also proposes to avail himself of a sail, with a favourable wind.

This instrument appears to have satisfied a desideratum in mechanics: all former attempts have failed, upon the known principle that power is obtainable only at the expense of velocity. But the impelling principle is totally different from all others: it is not de-

rived from the body of the machine, but from a resistance operating externally, and in a manner the most conformable to nature—the resistance of the feet upon the ground. The body is carried and supported, as it were, by two skates, while the impulse is given by the alternate motion of both the legs.

The Germans call this machine “Drais Laufmashin,” and the French “Draisena.” Under the direction of Baron Drais, a carriage was some years since constructed to go without horses; but as it required two servants to work it, and was a very complicated piece of workmanship, besides being heavy and expensive, the Baron, after having brought it to some degree of perfection, relinquished the design altogether in favour of the present machine. It is stated, that a person well practised can travel eight, nine, and even ten miles an hour, on good and level ground; and that the Accelerator has even beat the Brighton four-horse coach by half an hour. On the pavements of the metropolis it might be impelled with great velocity; but this is forbidden, under Mr. Taylor's Paving Act.

PATENT SAFE COACH,

The Invention of Mr. HENRY MATTHEWS, of Greeton-place, East, Bethnal-green.



Passengers, four inside and twelve out.



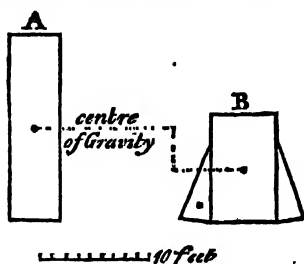
Passengers, six inside and seven out.

THIS Coach is calculated to ensure safety in an eminent degree: it is scarcely possible for it to turn over;

and should it break down, accidents cannot happen. It is light, elegant, and quite dissimilar to those in use,

the narrowness of which destroy all comfort, besides being very dangerous; and they often appear like baggage-waggons, from the indiscriminate mixture of persons and packages. This new construction admits neither passengers nor parcels on the roof. There are commodious seats provided at about six feet six inches from the ground; the luggage is secured from wet and pilfering, under lock, and is not more than three feet six inches from the ground, instead of eight feet nine inches, thereby lowering the centre of gravity between two and three feet. It cannot lose its balance: it is broader than usual, and allows more room for passengers. The perch, body, and boot, are shorter; so that all the weight is much nearer, and more at the command of the horses.

The present coaches, loaded outside and not within, are as easily turned over as a column of fifteen feet in height, and only four feet eight inches in diameter; the centre of gravity being as high in the coach as in the column A.



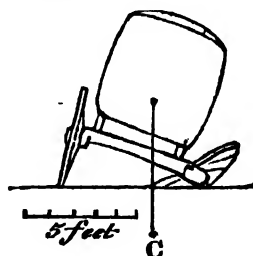
Let a thinking person only contemplate an inclining road, with this column going at the rate of seven miles in the hour, they will then give stage-coachmen credit that more accidents do not happen, instead of blaming them (though it is a fact which can be proved, that not one in eight of those which do occur ever appears in the public prints). The Safe-Coach will be as difficult to turn over as column B. The wheel-horses, by this plan, are also relieved from that unequal variation which is occasioned by the weight being placed so high as to vibrate from side to side; sometimes falling to one horse and sometimes the other, they are compelled to an equal pace, with a jerking, unequal draught. This the inventor says he has proved by experiment: and to produce further demonstration of the bad effect of placing the weight much above the level with the line of draught,

he suspended 84lb. to a line, which, passing over a pulley, moved a stage-coach weighing 17 cwt. Seven half-hundred weights were then placed on the roof, when it required 25lb. more to move it. The seven half-hundred weights were then placed down in the boot, when it required only 14lb.; thereby proving, that to place the weight nearer on a level with the line of draught (as in the Safe-Coach), is a saving of labour to the horses, of 11lb. in every 25 of draught.

If a person were to fix a pound weight at the top of a ten foot rod, and run with it at the rate of seven miles in the hour, this would show how much more labour it required, than if brought down on a level with the hand.

The wheels to this coach are nearly the same in size as those of the mails, and are fastened on with lock and key, thereby for ever putting to rest all apprehension of wheels flying off.

The iron crutch, with a spring at bottom, which hangs pendant on each side the coach, and forms convenient steps, considered rather as a superabundant caution, than a thing absolutely necessary: it may be omitted without danger, as the wheels on either side will run on a bank more than twice the height other coaches can, and not lose its balance; and should a wheel break down, the end of the arm comes to the ground before the carriage passes the line of gravity. C.



This proves the impossibility of its turning over. It is true the concussion might shake some of the passengers off: they would then only have to fall three feet four inches (not between eight and nine feet, as from the present coaches). With the pendant springs, however, there will be no concussion.

In order to prevent that uncomfortable intermixture now so prevalent on the outside of stage-coaches, the front seat is devoted to those who choose to

pay a halfpenny per mile more: (this being the Patentee's remuneration, may be reduced to a farthing, upon receiving very general countenance). The charges to other passengers (both inside and out) will be no more than at present. Improvements like this should be paid for by the public, and not the coach-master.

It exceeds every other carriage both for ease and pleasantness. Passengers in the four horse coach sit without incommoding or even touching each other. The lover of Nature will obtain a better view of the country than from a post-chaise, being higher and having more windows.

Coach-builders will not only receive the Patentee's free license to build, let, or sell; but will also receive a *premium* of 10*l.* for every one they launch: provided the coach-master who buys, hires, or causes to be built, is bound to take a halfpenny per mile more of those who occupy the front seat outside; 20 per cent of which halfpenny will be his own, the remainder the Patentee's property.

THE REPOSITORY. No. LIV.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a Repository to lay up the ideas."—LOCKE.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

BY MR. JOHN BRICKWOOD.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
SIR,

IT was the immortal ADAM SMITH who made this important discovery about the middle of the last century:—

"The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, which it annually consumes, and which consist always either in the immediate produce of that labour, or in what is purchased with that produce from other nations."

That the labour and skill of the people of this kingdom, put in motion by our abundant capital, have formed the sources of the prosperity of this community, has again been sufficiently proved in our own times. When the active classes were all fully employed—when the demand for labour and skill was greater than the supply, we enjoyed

prosperity. On account of the great quantity of labour and skill which is now unemployed, now that the supply is greater than the demand, there is lamentable distress.

In devising employment for those who usually support themselves and families by their personal labour, it is very difficult to find a new occupation for one person, without interfering with the existing employment of another. For example: however excellent and laudable the motives were which led to the establishment, this year, of any new manufactories of pottery, tiles, mats, &c. &c. it should have been perceived, that unless at the same time a new demand could be created for such things, an additional consumption to the full extent of the quantity made by the new people, that they would displace the labour of the persons who were elsewhere in Britain already established to supply even more than the fullest demand of the community—persons who could not escape from their share of diminished and distressed trade in common with the rest of the country.—The distress in the existing manufactories could not fail to be accelerated by every addition to the supply of the same articles, that supply being already too great for the reduced demand of society. It is much to be lamented that such expedients have tended to increase, rather than alleviate, our national difficulties.

In employing men to repair and improve roads and paths, care should be taken that those who were before so occupied should still have their usual employment. Road and paths entirely new afford demand for labour altogether in addition to the hands before employed upon the old ones, and are free from objection. But in many parishes it may be difficult to project new roads and paths. The old ones may also be incapable of much greater improvement. Besides, if in either case gravel or other materials are to be purchased, this will so far reduce the funds, which it is desirable should, if possible, be wholly expended in labour.

For the purpose therefore of providing effectual employment for a great number of persons, with many advantages to themselves, and with little expense to charity—where the whole fund will be expended only in labour—with little or no danger of displacing other hands—with every regard to the

peace of society, and with considerable benefit, by way of example, I have submitted to the parish in which I reside, that the occupiers of tillage land in the parish and neighbourhood be induced to permit portions of their land intended to be prepared for crops by the plough, to be prepared by the spade: the parish paying nearly the difference of the expense.

It costs about twenty shillings per acre to plough our lands, not being strong soils. It is considered by practical men that the land being prepared for any crop by the spade, would be worth at least five shillings per acre more to the occupier. Probably that digging land once, would be better than two ploughings. That a man should be paid 2½d. or 3d. per rod, for digging. Here 3d. per rod, which at 160 per acre, would cost forty shillings. That the difference between 25s. and 40s. should be given to any occupier engaging, in such case, to pay the man at least 3d. per rod. Some expert men would execute 10 to 12 rods per day, and earn therefore from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day. But if an acre should occupy a man three weeks, earning 13s. 4d. per week, the parish would pay the 15s. difference, which would be 5s. per man per week. Probably there are few modes by which 5s. per week could be bestowed upon a man in charity which would more effectually answer many important ends; and amongst them not the least, the encouraging a man to live by his own exertions, and in proportion to these to meet reward.

If the plan could be adopted extensively, the farmers and the community would derive great advantages from the increased produce of the soil, on account of its superior tillage, for many crops. If likewise by this limited disuse of horses, they should be burthensome to a farmer for a time, the corn which it would not then be necessary they should consume, would, during scarcity, assist the food of those parts of the kingdom where chiefly oats form the subsistence of many people.

Public documents have proved, that on account of the distress among the farmers last year, hundreds of thousands of acres of land were thrown out of tillage, and multitudes of labourers out of employment; that there was a reduced growth of bread corn. The late ungenial season also lessened our produce. This wet autumn has in many parts been unfavourable to sowing wheat. We also perceive it is the po-

licy of foreign States to encourage their own manufactures, by prohibiting those of Britain; consequently many of our artisans are out of employment.

Instead of only lamenting these circumstances, we must, by judicious applications of our labour, skill, and capital, accommodate ourselves to this new state of things, and adopt such measures as may best conquer our inconveniences. Our genius, patience, and public spirit, have hitherto risen superior to every difficulty.

If in these actual circumstances, we are too much a manufacturing people, we must apply our surplus of this description of labour, skill, and capital, to the inexhaustible resources yet to be found in our soil, first at home, next in our colonies. The persons so employed will become prosperous consumers of our manufactures; and by experience we know that any surplus of corn we could produce, after amply supplying our own demand, would find markets in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and our West Indian possessions.

We must now more clearly see also, that while agriculture languishes, no other branch of national industry can flourish—nor should we be surprised at this, if it be proved that this branch alone created annually more than two hundred millions of new property, previously to the depression of 1814 and 1815. We also again feel the painful effects of scarcity, for want of a more extensive and sufficient growth of corn, the better to secure us, by variety of soils and local situations, against the consequences of variable seasons. Pressing necessity once more lamentably proves that which ought to have been perceived by our judgment, that agriculture deserves our utmost encouragement.

We perceive too, that the labour and skill which unhappily is now to so great an extent unemployed, not only does not assist in supplying any of the necessities and conveniences of life which we consume; but the unemployed people are supported upon the funds of the other classes, whose own resources are diminished for want of that very circulation which existed when all classes were in full employment.

In devoting our surplus labour to agriculture, we shall also best promote the health, morals, and happiness of the people. Man is naturally a field and hunting animal. Those who live most in the open air and exercise enjoy the

best health, and therefore generally possess the most happy dispositions of mind in any circumstances.

I take the liberty to commend the enlightened ADAM SMITH's maxim, and the suggestion of this letter to the attention of your intelligent Readers.

Camberwell, March 16, 1819.

We beg leave to recommend to the attention of the Public, the above excellent letter, on the subject of the employment of the Poor. This letter was first published in the Morning Post of the 30th of December, 1816. We are most happy to find that the effect of its publication has been extensively beneficial: and we have received from nu-

rious authentic sources (among others from the Society for the Encouragement of Industry) such undoubted proofs of the gratifying effects of Spade Husbandry in augmenting the happiness of those employed in it, and in the astonishing increase of produce per acre of land, that we cannot but believe that if the system had been universally adopted, very few labouring men had been out of employment, and that our own produce of esculent food had by this time rendered us independent of foreign supplies. The greater increase of our internal trade and of the Public Revenues would have followed as natural consequences.

THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR MARCH, 1819.

QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Ximenes, the Wreath, and other Poems, by J. W. Polidori, M. D. 8vo. pp. 170.

THE Author of this interesting Volume has given much proof of an original genius, and it is not too much to say for our own judgment, nor, we trust, too little for his talents, when we declare it to be our conviction, that a farther cultivation of his powers will enable him to exceed his present efforts, however justificatory they may be of his pretensions as a Poet. The Dramatic character of *Ximenes*, which the author denominates a Tragedy, is of no mean standard; but we fully concur with its author in thinking that it is by no means adapted, as it was not designed, for scenic representation. We quote the author's own judicious remarks in his preface, as bearing us out in our opinion:—

“Tragedy implies by use, a poem written for the stage, which idea is quite incompatible with my poem. For Religion in no way, can be a subject for a

playhouse audience. Indeed I think the name of God should never be heard within the walls of a theatre. I am aware that instances may be adduced of plays of interest and fame resting entirely on religion, but I am not inclined to bow even to the authority of applause. I think every thing united with religion should be preserved for the closet—that not even the powers of superstition in combination with Christianity, should be put into the hands of those who exert their talents for the applause of an audience formed of peers and sailors, prostitutes and senators.”

We have to acknowledge no small degree of satisfaction in reading *Ximenes*, and should feel much pleasure in selecting several pages in testimony of its merits; but we would rather confine ourselves to a general recommendatory mention of it, and forbear to anticipate the gratification of its readers. The following similes, however, force themselves upon our admission, as laying claim to our peculiar notice; they have

one rare quality in this age of poetical pretension, they are new:—

“None but the fair Euphemia’s virgin charms

Could cause this love, to memore dear than life;

For as the moon’s pale light, which naught revives,

Still softens all the roughness of the scene,
And gilds the craggy steep and falling wave:
So though my hopeless love consumes my heart,

Yet, still it charms and makes the future glow

So bright in fair imagination’s dreams,
That moments of such bliss more than repay
The pangs I feel when reason holds the rule.”

“A friend

Is formed by time; friendship’s of tardy growth—

As no new shrub supplies the lofty oak
Which gave us shade, so can no stranger’s care

Afford the ease thou giv’st unto our pains.”

—“My mind is rack’d with thought.
Thou must have felt on Afric’s burning sands

The hot Sirocco’s force—but that can give
No image of my thoughts.—They sap the strength

From all my bones.—They heat my very brain,

And stifle in my breast all breath of joy.”

In the minor Poems, which make up the rest of the Volume, there are evident signs of good taste and vivid fancy. We have selected the following, which we have little doubt of our readers accepting as an instance of both those essential qualities of a poetical imagination:—

“It seem’d as if for years I’d trod this ground

Sear’d like the rocks—lone as the valley round—

With weary mind baffled in search of cause
Worthy of action, worthy of applause,
With weary body—feet and hands cut deep
From running o’er the rocks, climbing the steep;

For oft my wanton wayward fancy shov’d
Upon some high-rear’d cliff where sunbeam glow’d,

A vision.—Then I would bound and climb
—but gain’d

’Twas but another pang, and I retain’d
But bleeding wounds.—Yet these heedless
were borne,

I car’d not though my body mangled, torn,
Were scar’d—

But once it seem’d—one lovely morn
When e’en the rocks, the vale, the mount,
had borne

The gilding ray of the bright sun—a voice,
Which Echo sounded too, bade to rejoice

My lonely heart—for happiness was near—
Nature began a lovely green to wear.

And lo! from the glad east a heavenly form
Came radiant with soft silvery light—no storm,

Pent in the clouds, e’en by the moon was grac’d

With ray so fair around its edge, while paced

Its fury o’er the wave as she whose eye
Rais’d, as it glanc’d, a scene, wherein to vie
Nature’s proud gifts began—here forest

grows,
Showing beneath its sheltering wood, the rose

Cluster’d around the woodbine’s climbing arms,

Here jessamines and lilies lend their charms
To lowly cot.—And as each step she’d take

Nearer to me, the playful breeze would shake

Th’ approaching corn, the rising forest’s pride—

Beneath this spreading mantle’s various hue,
E’en rocks and snows wereauteous to the view—

But these were nothing.—She approach’d my side—

How shall I paint her charms? No poet’s dream

E’er show’d a form so fair; no heav’nly gleam

Of prophet’s fire could paint e’en Virtue’s grace

With hues so chaste, though bright, as deck’d her face,

Oh! was it but the breeze that those words spoke,

“I! I am thine!”—For scarce she fell into my arms

When, as if from some fiend, I felt a stroke.
I saw another bear away her charms—

Yet I moved not—but slowly fainting fell—
And all around was lost.—”

We would, however, make one remark, which we offer to the author for a corrective of what we presume, upon mature reflection, he will perceive to require farther attention on his part. The rythm of his lines is too much elongated (if we may be allowed the expression) for that easy flow which poetry demands; there is too little measure and too much disjunction of the sense in his composition; this almost lowers his verse into prosaic dissertation. We are fully aware that a genuine Poet of the present time has set the example, but we cannot avoid observing, that the faults of great masters must not be imitated, if we would make their beauties our own. These faults appear to us to be the consequence of a certain affectation of the style of some of our old Poets, which we cannot but think would be more honoured in the breach than the observance.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819. Vol. III. 8vo.

THE plan of this work embraces all the advantages of contemporary biography, and is liable to none of the objections generally urged against that popular branch of literature. It has been justly observed, that all historical accounts of living individuals must be necessarily imperfect, and can scarcely be impartial. In the preparation of them, motives of interest, of prejudice, and sometimes of delicacy, will operate to the suppression or misrepresentation of facts; and it is not until a man has undergone that common doom of our nature, which places him beyond the reach of censure or of praise, that his story can be fully, freely, and dispassionately told. For these, and other reasons, it is fortunate that the *Annual Biography* does not admit such memoirs, and that its records relate exclusively to eminent and distinguished persons recently deceased, whom it commemorates ere the curiosity of the public, arising from the sensation produced by their loss, has subsided.

The appearance of the present volume, at so early a period of the season, augurs favourably, both of the resources and the industry of the conductors. Indeed it was to be expected, that as their work became known, it would receive the sanction of those who were most qualified to promote its objects; and that when a just claim to confidence had been once established, it would be benefited by a continually increasing supply of authentic and valuable communications. That these advantages have been realized, appears from the acknowledgments in the preface, addressed to some of the most eminent men of the age; and there is abundant internal evidence in the memoirs themselves, to prove that they are derived from sound and unquestionable authority.

The past year has been awfully prolific of subjects for this register of mortality. In glancing over its miscellaneous contents, we might fancy that we were surveying a cemetery, where the ashes of distinguished individuals of every rank in life were deposited, in the strict and simple order of their decease, and where we might pass, at one step, from the sepulchral tablet of the peer, to the humble gravestone of the peasant. It would be needless to particularize these contents, as the recollection

of the reader will enable him to anticipate most of their subjects; but if we were required to exemplify the variety of detail which the compendium affords, we might cite adventitiously from the list of names, those of Mr. Beloe, Warren Hastings, Esq. Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. George Rose, Sir James Yeo, Monk Lewis, Dr. Beaton, General Fitzpatrick, her late Majesty, Count Platoff, Vizier Ally, and Lord Ellenborough. Under these, and other heads, are related a multitude of interesting facts, choice anecdotes, and important details, which, taken collectively, form a very considerable stock of public information, and furnish a clue to many transactions which belong to the secret history of our times.

The obituary, as will appear from the above enumeration of names, is not confined to the eminent persons of our own nation; and it is gratifying to find, that the foreign articles display no less ability and research than the others. To exemplify them we subjoin a few passages from the life of Madame de Stael, which exhibit, in a strong light, the character of that extraordinary woman:—

“Mademoiselle Necker was little more than fourteen years of age, when, in pursuit of his ambitious projects, her father published the memorable ‘Account rendered to the King of his Administration,’ which created so strong a sensation throughout France, and led to the resignation of the author’s official situation in 1781. He then retired to Copet, a barony in Switzerland, which he had purchased; and six years elapsed before he re-appeared, permanently, on the public stage at Paris. In 1787 we find him in that capital, attacking Calonne; and the years 1788 and 1789 constitute the era which so intimately connected his history with the destinies of France, and the annals of Europe.

“It was during one of the occasional visits of the Necker family to Paris, prior to 1787, that Eric Magnus, Baron de Stael, by birth a Swede, was introduced to their acquaintance by Count de Creutz, the Swedish Ambassador. He was young and handsome, and succeeded in pleasing Mademoiselle Necker, who consented to become his wife.—Count de Creutz was shortly after recalled to Stockholm, to be placed at the head of the foreign department, and Baron de Stael was appointed his successor. Thus dignified, and with the

further recommendation of being a protestant, his marriage was not delayed; and the rich heiress, to the chagrin of many French suitors, became Baroness de Stael Holstein. We believe, however, that this union did not prove to be one of the most felicitous. The lady was wealthy, young, and though not handsome, agreeable and attractive; she was rather under the middle size, yet graceful in her deportment and manners; her eyes were brilliant and expressive, and the whole character of her countenance betokened acuteness of intellect, and talent beyond the common order. But she inherited, to the utmost particle, from her father, his restless passion for distinction; and derived from the society in which she had lived not a little of that pedantry and philosophical jargon, which was their foible and bane. Aiming more at literary fame than at domestic happiness, she was negligent in dress, and laboured in conversation; more greedy of applause from a coterie, than solicitous about a husband's regard; more anxious to play 'Sir Oracle' in public, than to fulfil the sweet duties of woman in private; the wife was cold, and the blue stocking ardent; she spoke in apophthegms to admiring fashion, but delighted no husband with the charms of affectionate conversation. To be brilliant was preferred to being beloved; and to producing an effect upon the many, was sacrificed the higher enjoyment of being adored by the few. The Baron de Stael was a man, on the contrary, of remarkable simplicity of habit, and singleness of heart. The opposite nature of their dispositions could not fail soon to affect conjugal harmony; and though four children were the issue of this marriage, and what are called public appearances were maintained till the death of the Baron, it is generally understood that there was little of communication between him and his lady, beyond the legal ties of their state."

Some of the following particulars, in the latter part of her life, are not generally known:—

"In 1803, she revisited Paris, and formed that connection with Mr. Benjamin Constant, a Swiss of considerable literary attainments, which lasted to the day of her death. Whether for past or present offences is not easy to tell, but Napoleon was not slow in banishing her to the distance of 40 leagues from the capital. Report says, that on this oc-

casion the lady told him, 'You are giving me a cruel celebrity: I shall occupy a line in your history.' This sentence is so ambiguous, that we shall not venture to pronounce whether it was a defiance or a compliment. Madame de Stael first went to Auxerre, which she left for Rouen, with an intention to settle in the valley of Montmorency, in search, as she gave out, of more agreeable society; but Rouen and Montmorency were within the 40 leagues, and Bonaparte was not accustomed to have his prohibitions infringed upon. She was ordered to withdraw; and, in company with her daughter and protector, M. Constant, journeyed to Frankfort, and thence to Prussia, where she applied herself to the cultivation of German literature. From Berlin, in 1804, she hastened to Copet, on receiving intelligence of her father's danger; but he died before she reached the place. A mortality in her family invariably consigned our subject to the occupation of the study. At Geneva, in the year 1805, issued the 'Manuscripts of M. Necker, published by his daughter.'

"Still further to divert her mind, she next travelled into Italy, and collected materials for, perhaps, her most celebrated work, 'Coriuna, or Italy,' which has been translated into many languages. Having returned to Geneva, Madame de Stael amused herself with appearing upon the stage in 1806, and performed in tragedy with considerable skill. There is a drama from her pen, called 'Secret Sentiment.' She has also given to the world a work entitled 'Germany,' embodying her observations on that country. It has provoked some controversy. 'Letters and Reflections of the Prince de Ligne,' in two volumes, an 'Essay on Suicide,' and several minor publications, as well as many contributions to the periodical press in Geneva, Paris, and elsewhere, complete the catalogue of her productions.

"Madame de Stael has twice visited England; formerly during the revolutionary conflict, when she resided in a small Gothic house at Richmond, which is visible from the river above the bridge; and again about three years ago. During her stay in London she was much courted by persons of the highest rank, and of all parties. Some of her *bon mots* are in circulation; but we neither can vouch for their authen-

ticity, nor have we left ourselves space for their repetition."

A separate department of the obituary is devoted to the analysis of recent biographical works. In the article on Mr. Phillips's Recollections of Curran, there is a lively and picturesque account of the first interview between those two distinguished orators.

"Mr. Phillips having assigned to Mr. Curran a high rank among the patriots of Ireland, in a little poem called, 'the Emerald Isle,' this circumstance appears to have attracted the notice and the gratitude of his hero. 'When I was called to the bar, he was on the bench; and not only bagless but briefless, I was one day with many an associate taking the idle round of the hall of the four Courts, when a common friend told me he was commissioned by the Master of the Rolls to invite me to dinner that day at the Priory, a little country villa, about four miles from Dublin. Those who recollect their first introduction to a really great man, may easily comprehend my delight and my consternation. Hour after hour was counted as it passed, and like a timid bride, I feared the one that was to make me happy. It came at last, the important *five o'clock*, the *ne plus ultra* of the guest who would not go dinnerless at Curran's.

"'Never shall I forget my sensations when I caught the first glimpse of the little man through the vista of his avenue. There he was, as a thousand times afterwards I saw him, in a dress which you would imagine he had borrowed from his tip-staff—his hands in his sides—his face almost parallel with the horizon—his under lip protruded, and the impatient step, and the eternal attitude only varied by the pause during which his eye glanced from his guest to his watch, and from his watch reproachfully to his dining-room—it was an invincible peculiarity—one second after 5 o'clock, and he would not wait for the viceroy. The moment he perceived me, he took me by the hand, said he would not have any one introduce me, and with a manner which I often thought was *charmed*, at once banished every apprehension, and completely familiarised me at the Priory.

"'I have often seen Curran—often heard of him—but no man ever knew any thing about him, who did not see him at his own table, with the few that he selected. He was a little convivial

deity! he soared in every region, and was at home in all—he touched every thing, and seemed as if he had created it—he mastered the human heart with the same ease that he did his violin. You wept, you laughed, and you wondered, and the wonderful creature who made you do all at will, never let it appear that he was more than your equal, and was quite willing if you chose, to become your auditor.—At the time I speak of, he was turned of sixty, yet he was as playful as a child. The extremes of youth and age were met in him, he had the experience of the one, and the simplicity of the other.

"'At five o'clock we sat down to dinner, at three in the morning we arose from table, and surely half the wish of the enthusiastic lover was at least conceded—'Time' during that interval, was '*annihilated*.' From that day till the day of his death, I was his intimate and associate. He had no party to which I was not invited; and party or no party, I was always welcome; he even went so far as to ask me to become his inmate, and offered me apartments in his town residence. Often and often he ran over his life to me to the minutest anecdote—described his prospects—his disappointment and his successes—characterised at once his friends and his enemies; and in the communicative candour of six years' intercourse, repeated the most secret occurrences of his history."

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Nightmare Abbey. By the Author of Headlong Hall. 12mo. pp. 218.

In the modern day, when satire so readily assumes the garb of truth, and truth that of satire, it becomes a matter of much nice difficulty to determine between the rival claims. The author of "Nightmare Abbey," however, has kindly spared our falling into any error as to his intention. He has relieved us from all the trouble of deciphering his meaning, or discovering the object he has in view. He is intelligible at first sight; and though this may possess charms for the more common observer, with us it is his greatest failing. We confess we like the misty haze of obscurity; and feel no inconsiderable gratification when smoking our piece of glass to assist our visual organs. The professed object of this volume is, to satirize the philosophy, as it is termed,

of the day; or, in other words, to place in the most ridiculous light, by the association of the most opposite and outré characters, that morbidness of soul, and moody melancholy of mind, which too much prevails in the present school both of prose and poetry. Satire has, in all ages, been found the most powerful instrument that can be laid to the root of folly or vice. The language of friendship may warn, and public censure intimidate, but satire can alone deter future aberrations. Still it is not every pen that is qualified for the task. The proverbialist well forewarned us, "*Non omnia possumus omnes*." It requires, indeed, a more than common strength to wield the weapon of satire, and the most cautious discrimination where to deal the blow. We do not mean to say, that the author of "Nightmare Abbey" has wholly failed in the attempt, but we certainly do think he has fallen far short of actual success. The author who studies to please in a work of fiction, must create a probable reality. He must invest his characters in a dress which we have either seen or heard of before. Their actions and ideas must correspond, in some degree, with actual life. These requisites the author of "Nightmare Abbey" has, in a great measure, neglected. Most of his characters are absurd in the extreme; and their pursuits are too monstrous to excite interest. An Ichthyologist, and a Mermaid-wooer, are surely incurable lunatics. However, to preserve consistency, they rant and rave in true Bedlammite style; and though Mr. Asterias is made in his first introduction to utter some sensible sentences, yet, of course, they are only meant to be taken as the offspring of lucid intervals. Marionetta is well cast and natural, though her subsequent coquetry ill gratifies the expectations one is led to form of her at first sight. Mr. Cypress is evidently the personifier of Lord Byron, in which character we think the author has displayed a bad and vitiated taste. We are confident that our readers will coincide in our assertion when they learn, that even the domestic misfortunes of the noble Lord are caricatured—we loathe and detest such total want of feeling and delicacy; and though that event may be a hydra-headed topic for a village *café*, it should never form an incident in the page of literature. M. D'Israeli, in his late most entertaining

work, intitled, "The Literary Character," most appositely remarks, "Every class of men in society have their peculiar sorrows and enjoyments, as they have their habits and their characteristics. In the history of men of genius, we may often open the secret story of their minds; they have above others, the privilege of communicating their own feelings; and it is their talent to interest us, whether with their pen they talk of themselves, or paint others." But we add, this privilege is exclusively their own; it is their birthright, and cannot ever be deemed as a ball which may be banded about at the discretion of others. Were it otherwise, such a licence would become a most grievous evil; for inasmuch as the literary man increased in reputation, by so much the more would public curiosity pry into his domestic life, and search out the happiness or misery inseparable from it. Should the author of "Nightmare Abbey" again indulge his vein of satire, we trust our foregoing remarks will have their due influence with him; and that he will scrupulously avoid his present error, which will prejudice him materially in the estimation of his readers, and perhaps cause no very charitable imputations to be affixed to his conduct.

Conversations on General History; exhibiting a progressive View of the State of Mankind, from the earliest Ages of which we have any Authentic Records, to the Beginning of the Year 1819. For the Use of Schools and Private Instruction. 18mo. pp. 550.

In the compilation of these "Conversations on General History," the author has endeavoured to blend, with the details of facts, such reflections as may assist the young reader to form rational views of the spring of human affairs, and of the causes whence we may trace the rise, grandeur, revolutions, and fall of empires. But as history is, in the opinion of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *philosophy teaching by examples*, as the progress of human mind forms a distinguished object in historical study, the policy of the actors in the affairs which are developed in this volume, becomes closely united with sketches of the origin and the progress of the arts and sciences, the ceremonies of religion, the character

of the laws, government, literature, manners, manufactures, and commerce, of the different nations of the world, in successive periods of time.

Nor is this the only light in which we should view history. It may be justly regarded as the school of politics, in which we observe the reciprocal influence of government and national manners; and in which the pupil adds to his own experience the experience of others, and receives innumerable proofs by which he may verify all the precepts of morality, and the rules of human prudence.

In fine, in this delineation of General History, the author has confined himself rather to the connection of subject than that of time, which would have given his work the feature of annals, in place of history, properly so called; and hence, when the world is viewed at any particular period, either ancient or modern, one nation is generally predominate, to which all the rest bear, as it were, a collateral part; and to the history of which the principal events in the annals of the other nations may be referred, from some obvious connection, either political, religious, or from family alliance.

Observations on the Necessity of Parochial Fever Wards, with Remarks on the present extensive Spread of Fever. By James Parkinson, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 8vo. pp. 20.

MANY of the observations contained in the present tract, formed part of an address which was drawn up by Mr. Parkinson, more than two years since, and which was then destroyed, having failed in obtaining its object,—the erection of a *Fever Ward* for a particular district. It was hoped that the subject would be urged by some one whose greater degree of respectability might give to his recommendations the necessary influence, but it has remained unattended to, whilst the evils which were intended to be lessened, have considerably increased.

Under these circumstances, the renewal of the attempt appeared to be a duty; the performance of which ought no longer to be delayed. But as the increased magnitude of the evil has occasioned the writer to extend his views, so the general interest of the subject has induced him thus to publish them; hoping that he may thereby lead some

other parishes or districts into the adoption of the proposed measures.

The general arguments in favour of the erection of Fever Wards, are not here repeated, since they are either so obvious or have been so often adduced, that every one possessing ordinary information must know them, although circumstances may have prevented them from yielding to their force. It is, therefore, here intended to dwell chiefly on such circumstances as appear to have formed the ground of opposition, and to make such observations as may not only occasion an amelioration of the state of the sick poor, but may also procure a more secure protection of the public health.

The Northern Courts, containing original Memoirs of the Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark, since 1766, including the extraordinary vicissitude in the Lives of the Grand Children of George the Second. By Mr. John Brown, Author of the *Mysteries of Neutralization*, the *Naval Advocate*, &c. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 732.

It appears that this Work was originally intended by the author to have been a miscellany; and the sketches of the different sovereigns were to have been given as an appendix, made up of selections; but such was its redundancy, that the lives of the late and present Kings of Sweden, and the late and present Kings of Denmark, as well as some intended comments on the political opinions respecting Russia, by Mr. Leckie, and Lieut.-General Sir Robert Wilson, were necessarily omitted, they must otherwise have been reduced to the limits of an Index.

The Swedes are eminent for hospitality and every social virtue: and their character has been wilfully assailed, or casually misunderstood by British tourists. In the hour of persecution, Mr. Brown found a secure and most agreeable asylum there. It was an act of duty to those whose friendship he had enjoyed, to publish the criticisms on the works of travellers in Sweden, which appear in the second Volume, not with a view to decry the general merits of the authors, but to display their local errors, and correct their too frequent acerbity.

The sources from whence Mr. Brown has borrowed matter for this work, are so generally given with the quotations, that we are not conscious of a single omission of importance.

THE PAMPHLETEER. No. 26.

A LETTER to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by an Essex Rector, on the Expediency of revising the authorised Version of Scripture, opens the 26th number of the Pamphleteer, and will be found an excellent piece of impartial reasoning. It attacks Mr. Bellamy, on the presumption and the flippancy he has too often displayed in the specimen he has recently published, of a new translation of the Bible; but gives him full credit for his attainments as a scholar, and for the perseverance with which he has turned them to one object, in itself of sufficient importance to justify the attention of a long life being fixed on it. He regrets the little care that is paid to the study of Hebrew at our universities, and points out some instances, amounting to a positive prohibition of it; the exposure of which will, we hope, work that alteration in the conduct of those complained of, which ought to take place from better motives than a fear of further animadversions, should it be postponed.

An interesting article follows, in A Vindication of Winchester College, by Mr. Bowles, from the Aspersions cast on it by Mr. Brougham, respecting the Appropriation of its Funds. Mr. Bowles repels, with laudable indignation, the charge which has been made by Mr. Brougham against the Fellows of that College, of swelling their own incomes at the expense of the comforts of the junior scholars, and enters into an explanation of the term *pauperes et indigentes scholares*; which sufficiently proves, that the full spirit of the founder's meaning is observed with respect to the admission of claimants to his bounty, making fair and due allowances for the state of society, and value of money in the present day.

We have next a pamphlet by Mr. Wray, On the Dangers of an entire Repeal of the Bank Restriction Act; and some Observations, by an anonymous writer, ably penned, and of exactly opposite principles, on Credit, with Relation to the Provisions of the Bankrupt Law, and Insolvent Debtors' Acts. "It is a matter only of speculation," says this author, "to attempt to describe that state of society which called for the introduction and severity of the Bankrupt Law. The best evidence to be collected on this point, and which is most to be relied upon, is contained in the preamble to the statute of the 34th

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and 35th of Henry VIII. ; which states, 'that divers and sundry persons craftily obtaining into their hands great substance of other men's goods, do suddenly flee to parts unknown, or keep their houses, not minding to pay, or restore to any of their creditors their duties, but at their own wills and pleasures consume debts, and the substance obtained by credit of other men, for their own pleasure, and delicate living, against all reason, equity, and good conscience.' The evil here complained of," continues our author, "is simply credit, that of 'obtaining great substance of other men's goods, and absconding.' It is the common evil now, only with this difference, that 'men craftily obtaining other men's goods,' instead of the necessity of 'absconding,' or secreting themselves to live luxuriously, remain at home, and 'live in luxury,' without disguise," p. 302.

Sir John Sinclair's Papers on Political Subjects, are contained in this number, from the last, and relate chiefly to the management and improvement of our West India islands. They are followed by the first part of an Essay on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence, by Mr. G. Dyer; and a Vindication of the University of Edinburgh, as a School of Medicine, from the Aspersions of a Member of the University of Oxford, with Remarks on Medical Reform, by Lawson Whalley, M. D.

We have next a very interesting Account of Holkham, and its Agriculture, by Dr. Rigby; originally read to the Norwich Philosophical Society in December, 1816, and published in the following year, with the intention of rescuing Mr. Coke's character from the attacks of faction, by setting in a fair point of view the advantages that have resulted to all, within their influence, from the excellence of his agricultural system, and the benevolence of his disposition.

Dr. Rigby is a strenuous advocate for large Farms, no doubt somewhat biased in their favour by the peculiarly gratifying light in which he has studied them, as they appear under Mr. Coke's liberal and spirited management; and maintains, that it would be as just to limit the produce of the manufacturer, and the brewer, or any other member of society, as to cramp the capital of the agriculturist in the degree of its employment.

The next article is an elegant Oration

delivered at the Anniversary of the Philosophical Society of London, June 12, 1817, by Dr. Olinthus Gregory. This gentleman, among many other literary distinctions, has that of Vice-President to the Society whom he has addressed in this oration, with equal beauty of feeling, and truth of reasoning. Speaking of the well-known anecdote of Newton's being first led to form the theory of gravitation, by the sight of an apple falling from a tree in a garden, he thus remarks on the simultaneous operations of various independent causes, which were necessary to render it an epoch in the history of philosophy:—"It was necessary that it should be observed by a man at leisure, to pursue any train of reflection that should thereby be suggested. It was necessary that it should be noticed by a man of research, and that, not as a lawyer, not as a theologian, not as an anatomist, a botanist, an entomologist, or a chemist, but as a mathematical philosopher. It was farther necessary, that the observer should have a certain fund of previous knowledge, and yet that his mind should

not be *preoccupied*. Had the falling apple been observed by Newton, when he was absorbed in his admirable investigation concerning light and colours, it might no more have led to the theory of universal attraction, and the perfection of physical astronomy, than it would in the contemplation of the most illiterate porter that paces this metropolis," p. 547.

The number concludes with some exceedingly useful Observations on Banks for Savings; shewing the expediency of making the Principle on which they are funded applicable to Clerks in Public Offices, and all large Establishments of Labourers, Mechanics, and others.

We are glad to hear, that the plan suggested in this valuable, though short essay, has been already put into practice by the East India Company; and we hope, that their example may speedily be followed by every other large establishment throughout the kingdom, whether it be of an individual or a national description.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

FEBRUARY 22.

A *Nolla podrida* of tragedy, comedy, melo-drame, and farce, in three acts, entitled "*The Heroine, or a Daughter's Courage*," adapted from Madame de Genlis' "*Siege de Rochelle*," by Mr. R. Phillips, the comedian, of this house, was this evening tolerably favourably received, though by no means likely ever to become a favourite. Its plot principally consists in the fortitude of a daughter, who is accused of a murder, committed in her presence by a villain, whom she supposes to be her own father, and to save whom she devotes herself to suffer in his stead. Circumstances, however (not very clearly made out, by the bye), disclose the real facts, and the guilty alone meets the reward of his villainy. As an after-piece, there were incidents and situations which might have made the thing bearable, but so many absurdities and improbabilities were introduced, to spin out the meagre outline of the original sketch, that we cannot wonder that it has been acted only twice since! and shall feel no surprise if we never

hear of it again. In justice to the performer we must add, that *all* exerted themselves to the utmost in support of the piece; and Mrs. W. West as *Elïse*, and Mr. Rae as *Lenoir*, acted in a manner far better than such parts deserved, though their's were the *best*!

MARCH 8. A new dramatic romance, called "*The Castle of Wonders*," from the hitherto unsuccessful pen of Mr. Earle, was brought forward, however, again at this theatre. The author has committed two errors on this occasion, which naturally impede a favourable judgment of his drama, but which are to be ascribed rather to inexperience, or want of firmness, than to an inaptitude for this species of literary composition. For the sake, do doubt, of gratifying individual ambition, he has made the subordinate characters more important than the story would allow, and has mingled together, in his *dramatis personæ*, human and supernatural beings, without the power of giving them a corresponding interest, and without the audience being able to elucidate the plot of his *wonderful* story, from the

first scene to the last. This is a very dangerous sphere for a young writer, or indeed for any writer; but a failure in it is not decisive, as even the attempt resembles in some degree the aspirations of genius. The piece was very far from experiencing a favourable reception, but will probably keep the stage a few nights by the attraction of the scenery and decorations, which are extremely beautiful, and much superior to any we have witnessed at this theatre since its rebuilding. The music is also worthy of praise: it is the composition of Mr. Lanza, and discovers both laborious study, and a natural genius for the art.

MARCH 9. Mr. S. Kemble made his long-expected attempt at the character of *Falstaff*, in the first part of "*Henry the Fourth*." He performed the part about ten years ago, but without any very brilliant success, and during that interval, we believe, he has never repeated it in London. His conception of the humorous knight is extremely just, but his physical powers are unequal to the execution; his pauses, and his general delivery of the text, discovered much felicity, and a mind of great power and discrimination; though we missed all the richness and full vein of comic, vigorous humour, that ought to distinguish *Falstaff*. The part was well read, rather than well acted. Mr. Kean's *Hotspur* was rather unworthy of his great reputation; and the scene with *Lady Percy* is the only one that can be quoted with praise, or remembered with pleasure; but that was peculiarly fine. His utterance of the passage,

"I love thee not:—
I care not for thee, Kate,"

instead of the repulsive manner of his predecessors, was marked by the utmost tenderness; and this, we think, is the true reading, unless we would quite brutalize the character of *Hotspur*. Penley's *Prince Henry* deserved most favourable mention; and Bengough, as the *King*. Oxberry, as the *First Carrier*, and Knight, as *Francis*, were the remaining attractions of the play, which was honoured by a numerous audience with great applause, and repeated the following evening with increased effect.

MARCH 13. A new tragi-comedy, in five acts, called "*The Dwarf of Naples*," was produced this evening at this theatre, and of which the following is a sketch of its plot and leading incidents: *Giulio Count de Monte* (H. Kemble), and

Malvesti, the *Dwarf* (Kean), are two brothers, of a noble Neapolitan family. The first is a general, in the service of his country, who appears at the opening of the play crowned with military glory, from a recent achievement, and is on the point of marriage with *Amanda* (Mrs. Mardyn), a lady of rank, to whom he has been long attached. *Malvesti*, who has led a life of contempt and neglect, on account of his diminutive form and supposed incapacity, is filled with the most rancorous envy at the good fortune of his brother, and determines on the destruction of his happiness, his honour, and his life. *Giulio* has prepared a casket of valuable jewels, as a present to a lady, who had preserved his life by her care, while labouring under a dangerous wound he had received in battle. Into this casket *Malvesti* contrives to convey a letter of a treasonous nature; and having intercepted the bearer, produces this supposed proof of his guilt, at the very moment when *Giulio* is about to be united to *Amanda*, in the presence of the whole court. The scheme takes partial effect; the life of *Giulio* is spared, on condition of his submitting to banishment. The hatred of *Malvesti*, however, still pursues him; he employs emissaries to murder him, and to traduce his character, and devotes all his time and faculties to effect his destruction. At length the *King of Naples* (Bengough), secretly satisfied of the innocence of *Giulio*, and the nefarious purposes of *Malvesti*, orders the recall of the former to court. He then assembles his nobility, and directing *Malvesti* to be sent for, reproaches him with his designs: a curtain in the back scene is drawn up, and the priest is discovered in the act of joining the hands of *Giulio* and *Amanda* in marriage. *Malvesti*, at this sight, is seized with a paroxysm of rage and despair; and after attempts to stab, first his sovereign, and then himself, which are prevented, dies from the violence of the emotions with which his hatred and envy have inspired him. These are all the features of the plot worth narration, and though well calculated for dramatic effect, they comprise, unfortunately, scarcely a third part of the action; the remainder is filled up with characters and incidents, that connect themselves very imperfectly with the main design; or, if they ever excite the hope of assisting the plot, that hope is soon terminated in

disappointment. Mrs. West sustained the character of *Imma*, a lady secretly in love with *Malvesti*, who attends on him in the disguise of a page, and who seeks to divert him from his designs against *Giulia*, but loses her life in the fruitless endeavour. The remaining parts, not included in our narrative of the plot, were filled by Powell, Gattie, Harley, Oxberry, Mrs. Orger, and Mrs. Harlowe; and the play itself is written by Mr. Soane, jun. who has previously acquired some distinction in the minor ranks of dramatic writing. A certain notion of greatness, and an intimate acquaintance with the elements, at least, of grandeur in stage effect, are evidently familiar to his mind; but he wants the power of uniting and of forming his parts into a consistent whole. The passion is too abrupt and unprepared; neither does he dwell on it for a sufficient time, nor with the degree of strength necessary to make an impression on the minds of the spectators. The play, taken as a whole, is of too heterogeneous a nature; the comic and serious characters do not blend well together; but greater writers than Mr. Soane have, however, failed in the endeavour to unite the elements of tragedy and comedy. His blank verse is better than his prose, and his sentiments much superior to his wit. The play of the "*Dwarf of Naples*" may do him credit as an author, and please in the closet, but must undergo alteration, as well as retrenchment, be-

fore it can become a popular stage performance. The acting of Kean was of the finest order; and the last scene, both in nature and effect, may almost be placed on a level with the celebrated concluding scene of his *Sir Giles Overreach*. The remaining actors are deserving of praise, and did not spare their exertions to ensure the success of the author. Some disapprobation was expressed during the progress of the play, but it was given out for repetition (by Mr. Kean himself, at the call of the audience), with unmixed applause, and may continue, we think, to be acted, until Mr. Kean's chief admirers have seen his performance; but, beyond that, it certainly possesses nothing in its construction to augur long life, or to attract full houses. A very modest prologue was well spoken by Mr. H. Kemble, which seems indeed to be that gentleman's almost *only forte*; and an epilogue, containing some very pointed, though by no means poetical, electioneering and parliamentary puns, was delivered with much spirit by Mrs. W. West and Mrs. Orger.

We are requested to ask the Committee of Management at this Theatre, why the dramatic romance of "*Flodden Field*," which, we are very sure, no one person ever wishes to see again, has been, contrary to all customary usage, continually announced in the bills for nearly *three months*, since it was last hissed during its performance? Is it because Mr. S. Kemble was the author?

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

- Feb. 22. *Heroine*—High Notions.
 23. Ditto—Innkeeper's Daughter.
 25. *Macbeth*—*Amorosa*—Sleeping Draft.
 27. *Heroine*—*Rosina*.
 March 2. *Douglas*—Prisoner at large.
 3. Oratorio.
 4. *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*—*Amorosa*—*Who's Who?*
 5. *Bertram*—Review.
 6. *Bertram*—Castle of Wonders.
 9. *King Henry IV.* Part I.—Ditto.
 10. Oratorio.
 11. *King Henry IV.*—Castle of Wonders.

12. No performance.
 13. *Dwarf of Naples*—Castle of Wonders.
 15. Ditto—Ditto.
 16. Ditto—Ditto.
 17. Oratorio.
 18. *Dwarf of Naples*—Castle of Wonders.
 19. No performance.
 20. *Dwarf of Naples*—Castle of Wonders.
 21. Ditto—Ditto.
 23. *Brutus*—*Who's Who?*
 24. Oratorio.
 25. *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*—Castle of Wonders.

COVENT GARDEN.

MARCH 6. "*The Marriage of Figaro*" was performed, though by no means its first introduction to the English stage. O'Keefe's "*Follies of a Day*," has been an old favourite, and has deserved its favouritism as much as any of that multitude of follies of the drama, which have built their popularity on the follies of the world. Every one knows the story of *Count Almaviva*,

and his perpetual tormentor, in the shape of his page; the sly simplicity of *Swanna*, and the ready artifice of *Figaro*, the prince of valets. But this drama has been seldom produced with so much stateliness upon our stage, until the Farce was exalted into an Opera, and Mozart's genius laid under contribution to English ears. The equipment of its new *debut* was most abundant, nor

less in the excellence of the singers and the beauty of the scenery, than in the number of the persons employed upon the stage. Mrs. Dickons was the *Countess*; Miss Stephens *Susanna*; Jones the *Count*; Liston *Figaro*; Miss Beaumont, the *page*; and Fawcett, the drunken *gardener*. The scene of the Countess's chamber introduced some very superior specimens of toilette furniture; the bed was superb, and the entire magnificence produced much applause. The opening of the second act displayed the preparations for celebrating *Figaro's* marriage, and was indeed a most striking *coup d'œil*. The front and back ground were occupied with dancing peasants, and in the remote view was the castle; a rustic temple made a picturesque object in the fore ground, and the Count's pavilion completed the illusion with a look of baronial magnificence. The final scene of the garden also, where the intrigue converges with so much rapidity, was curious and novel. The castle, with its illuminated windows and towers, the light of the full moon, looking down on the gardens and the lake—and the deep and dewy verdure of the arbours—exhibited a fine contrast, and added in an unusual degree to the interest of the busy duplicity that was then going on among its shades. We have spoken chiefly of the scenery, as that was the chief novelty. The songs are known; for where is Mozart's music now unheard? The singers are known; for Mrs. Dickons and Miss Stephens are among the most popular of modern per-

formers. This leaves us nothing new to record, but some additions to the music by Bishop, which were principally light popular airs, distended into opera size. Miss Stephens, as an actress, exhibited considerable vivacity, and Mrs. Dickons considerable dignity; thus both had improved. In the songs the distinction was merely in the wild sweetness of the English style, and the studied beauty of the Italian; the difference between native simplicity and acquired elegance. We cannot now decide by which we were most pleased; but by the performance as a whole, we were more gratified than by any adaptation that we have recently seen. Its repetition was given out amidst great applause, and we speak the sentiments of a crowded audience; when we say, that it most completely deserved its very favourable reception.

MARCH 9. Mr. Farren appeared this evening as *Captain Mendows*, in the revived farce of the "*Deaf Lover*." This was a deviation from his usual line, hitherto confined to *old* characters; but his genius for his profession was still strongly manifested, though not perhaps in an equal degree, and the remaining characters of the farce were filled with great spirit by Blanchard, Connor, and Mrs. T. Hill.

MARCH 18. "*Evadne*."—This Tragedy yet succeeds in attracting a numerous audience, and with "*The Marriage of Figaro*" on alternate evenings, seems likely to be a lasting source of amusement to the Public, and profit to the Proprietors.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

Feb. 29. *Evadne*.—Bluebeard.23. *Dianna*.—Bon Ton.25. *Evadne*.

26. Oratorio.

27. *Love in a Village*.—How to get a Place—Bon Ton.

March 2. Rob Roy Macgregor—Paul and Virginia—Bon Ton.

3. Oratorio.

4. *Evadne*.—Romhaetes Furioso—The Miser.

5. Oratorio.

6. *Marriage of Figaro*.—Bon Ton.7. *Evadne*.—Blue Beard.9. *Marriage of Figaro*.—Deaf Lover.

1819.

Mar. 10. Oratorio.

11. *Evadne*.—Paul and Virginia—Deaf Lover.

12. Oratorio.

13. *Marriage of Figaro*.—Deaf Lover.15. *Evadne*.—Aladdin.16. *Marriage of Figaro*.—Animal Magnetism.18. *Evadne*.—Barber of Seville.

19. Oratorio.

20. *Marriage of Figaro*.—Sleep Walker—Animal Magnetism.22. *Evadne*.—Miller and his Men.23. *The Marriage of Figaro*.—The Critic.

24. No Performance.

25. *Evadne*.—The Libertine.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

MARCH 8. Mr. Mathews is once more "*At Home*," and his former success promises to be fully equalled, if not surpassed, by his present attraction. The medium of his entertainment this year, is a departure from London to Dover and Calais, on the route to Paris,

and a description of the monkeys there, as well as the lions, his fellow passengers, the various vehicles, incidents of travelling, the country, and the manners of the people, embracing persons and characters and descriptions of all sorts, excepting such as are dull, or if dull in

themselves, certainly not so in his hands, fill up the canvass, with a perpetual variety of mirth and amusement, not unmixed with astonishment, at the Protean powers of the performer. It is quite impossible for us to give even an outline idea of this Olio of merriment, or to particularize with such certainty, as to say what parts will meet with most approbation; but we can safely affirm, that as a whole it is so constituted, as to be sure of administering pleasure to every taste—a taste for melancholy ex-

cepted. The concluding part, entitled "*La Diligence*," in which Mr. Mathews represents all the passengers, exhibits, without doubt, the most extraordinary display of personation and imitation that ever was witnessed on any stage, or was ever attempted by one individual, and we shall rejoice to find, that our prophecy of its complete success is fulfilled, by a repetition of the very extraordinary patronage which sanctioned last year's performances.

ROYAL CIRCUS, AND SURREY THEATRE.

MARCH 22. Benefits being by prescriptive charter exempted from all critical remark, we have this month only to notice, that on those evenings when the Theatre has not been thus engaged, and indeed on several when it has,—"*The Heart of Mid Lothian*" has continued its inexhaustible attractions, and crowded the house, as fully as at its first production. This evening closed a short, but highly successful season, with an address of gratitude for past patronage, and ample promises to deserve it in future.—The performances of this closing night were for the benefit of Mrs. T. Dibdin, and under the distinguished patronage of her Grace the Duchess of WELLINGTON. The principal attraction of the evening, however, was a new and interesting Romance, from the pen of a most eminent deceased literary character, the late Dr. VARDILL, and which was received with all the success it so much deserved. The Theatre was, as usual, crowded, and we terminate our account of this season's performances with the following copy of its Farewell Address, as delivered by Mr. Dibdin:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*
"My sense of your unprecedented

patronage during the present brief season, can never be so forcibly expressed by words, as it shall be by the persevering industry and increased exertion of our future efforts to merit a continuation of your kindness.

"Much novelty of entertainment, and many performers of distinguished respectability, will be added to our present arrangements, and the Theatre will receive as much of improved embellishment as our very short vacation will permit.

"The splendid and friendly patronage of *this* evening, Ladies and Gentlemen, demands the warmest acknowledgments of *her*, to whom it is particularly accorded, as well as my own; nor have I any new terms to repeat my frequent and well-merited thanks to every zealous partner of my labours *behind the curtain*, who have attracted so much honourable encouragement from my friends *before it*.

"For the whole establishment, and myself, I beg to offer our heartfelt acknowledgments; and with every possible wish for the welfare of all our patrons, most respectfully to take our leaves till Easter."

PERFORMANCES.

March 29. Divertissement—The Unknown, or Ulfrid the Dane—Heart of Mid Lothian.

POETRY.

THE CARNIVAL OF CORFU.

A FRAGMENT.

"FAREWELL, ye busy hidden hands
That sweets and roses show'r!
Ye firely lamps, ye antic bands,
Filt on from bow'r to bow'r!

And ye, with locks and eyes of jet,
'The mystic dance forbear!—
Your thin mantillas' gaudy net
For lighter hearts prepare.

There is a wound ye cannot know;—
A pang no tongue can tell:—
With me to other lands they go—
My native Isle, farewell!

Sweet Dora!—where is now thy thought,
And where thy melting eye?
If kindred souls commune in aught,
Thy own may hover nigh.

Perhaps thou see'st at the cold moon's face
Half-bid in floating shade,
And think'st how soon the silver trace
Of memory may fade:

But think not thus—unseen awhile
The clouded moon may shine,
Yet higher heavens possess her smile,
As Fancy looks on thine.

Not in this hour of gorgeous light
A thought of me recall,
Nor when thy maids with sandals bright
Bound in the lattic'd hall;

But when on Corfu's holy place
Thy virgin-footsteps pause,
And he who claims thee from thy face
Dares lift the sacred gauze;

Then send a thought to Malta's isle,
Then, Dora, think on me;
More than the kindest, loveliest smile,
I prize one sigh from thee.

Yet no—when hope and joy are nigh,
The fruitless thought repress;
O!—I could blame the briefest sigh
That made thy triumph less:

Or breathe it gently from thy heart,
And leave the cause unguess'd;
'Twould he too keen a pang to part,
And not believe thee blest.

There is a thought that dare not glow—
A sigh that shall not swell:—
With me to other lands they go—
My native isle, farewell!"

* * * * *

The slipper is on her waxen foot,
The myrtle in her hair,
The church is deck'd—but there is not
A hand to lead her there.

"Throw off, throw off, your gay capotes!
Speed hence with oar and sail!
From Goza's isle yon faithless boats
Have brought the poison'd bale."

The minstrel troop, the priests of love,
The dancing crowd are gone;
And she has only her dying dove
To rest her head upon.

Who comes across St. Michael's tide
With lonely torch and oar?
He has borne away the cheerless bride
Where none have steer'd before.

There is no moon-light in the sky
To guide them as they go,
But the pilot-meteor flashes by,
And the sea-stars gleam below."

Scarce two moons since, the coral isle*
Rose on the dark blue sea,
Yet there he has built a green-rush pile
The sick one's bower to be.

* An islet of coralline appeared lately
in the Ionian sea.

And every night from Hybla's hills
The wild bee's comb he brings,
And health in every cup he fills
At Chios' cavern-springs.

She rests on the ripe pomegranate's flowers,
With soft sleep on her eyes,
As the jasmine-branch among scarlet
bowers

Pale in its beauty lies.

And she is fresh and lovely still
As in her bridal bloom;
Lovely as if an angel's skill
Had rais'd her from the tomb.

And now again the gallant prow
Comes lightly to the sands,
And at its helm with hooded brow
The muffled pilot stands.

"Lady!—thy bridal scarf prepare,
St. Saffra's churchmen wait;
The garland and the torch are there,
The bridegroom at the gate:

Return in peace!—but when for thee
The bridal feast they trim,
Think, tho' thou gav'st thy love from me,
I gave thee life for him!

Go to thy home!—our island-rock
With spires and tow'rs is crown'd;
But only in one sunbright spot
The balsam-tree is found:

And in my memory this hour
Shall be the sunbright spot,
The blighted desert's secret bow'r,
The balsam of my lot.

I win a treasure none can buy,
A triumph none can tell;
I win thy blessing and thy sigh—
Land of my love, farewell!"

V.

THE PRAISES OF NARA. AN ICELANDIC SONG.

Helva.

WHILE many a lover's trembling
hands

In Nara's praise awake the strings,
A different grace each heart commands,
Each youth a different beauty sings.

Kenner.

I love to see the maiden guide
Her well built sledge down Hecla's side,
That shoots, like stormy winds along
The icy ridge of Ilvasong.

Harin.

I love her form's ethereal brightness,
And oh! her footsteps' airy lightness,
That leaves upon the snowy sod
No print to tell where late she trod.

Gavar.

I love the glossy locks that curl
In ringlets, o'er her neck of pearl,
And float, in tresses rich and rare,
Like smoke, upon the wanton air.

Oglor.

Where beauty sleeps, where love reposes
I sing young Nara's lip of roses,

Like flower-enamell'd banks, that gleam
O'er Alvahalla's silver stream.

Dramat.

It were a God's delight to see
Her polish'd nails transparency,
Like shining pebbles to the sight
Which sparkle on some mountain's height.

Helva resumes.

But time will make the sledge decay,
The snow will melt in wreaths away,
The smoke in azure skies will vanish,
And winter gales the flowers will banish,
And mountain torrents to the deep,
The pebbles' glittering pride will sweep,
And who among inconstant men,
Will faithful sing thy praises then?
O let those smiles my bosom thrill
And I will sing thy praises still,
And thou to me shalt be as fair
When age hath blanch'd thy raven hair,
And set his seal upon thy brow,
As love and youth have made thee now.

REDUX.

SONNET.

Addressed to a Young Lady, who objected to learn music, from want of confidence in her own abilities.

THY tongue is but the truant to thy thought,
Wherein extremity doth sometimes lie,
For thy sweet voice thy speech doth set at naught,
And in the utterance chides thy falsity.
Thy lips are but the partners in disgrace,
Whose honied breath doth shame thy scant occasion;
And that harmonious concord of thy face
Shews, that thy tongue speaks but thy thought's evasion:

So from the lap of gently budding spring,
When flowers and shrubs spread all their beauties round;
Albeit small check the lingering frost does bring,

Yet store of loveliness shall there be found.

Thy words are frost—yet in thy voice there lies

Wit's lavish store, and lov's rich harmonies.
R.

SONNET.

YE hours of pensiveness, how fair ye seem,
When kind ye bring that much lov'd form to view,
Mild as the opening glance of Cynthia's beam,
With eyes of heavenly, modest tinted blue,
With locks, that shame the morn's rich orient hue,
Down her fair neck in clustering wreaths entwined,
With look of elegance,—that speaks the mind,
Sweeter than Poet's pencil ever drew,
And, oh! those lips, pure, ripening rosebuds,—too
Her cheeks clear softness, and her saint-like smile,
Hail, loveliest gem! this bosom ever knew,
Pure earth-born tenderness devoid of guile,
Hail too, lone hours! ye cheer this heart anew,
Like sunbeams glittering round some dim lone pile.

T. E.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

AN Official Return of the strength of the British Army on the 25th January, 1819, laid before the House of Commons, states the general total at 109,810 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, and 5,852 Officers; of which amount there are serving in Great Britain 15,248, exclusive of 5,516 Foot Guards; Ireland 18,923; East Indies 18,281; Troop Horses 11,276.

From Official Returns, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the quantity of Wheat imported from foreign countries into Ireland, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1818, was 17,997 barrels; ditto, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1819, 14,647½ barrels. Of Barley, in the former period, 120 barrels; ditto, in the latter, 1,098 barrels. Of Oats, in the former period, 8,808 barrels; ditto, in the latter period, 952 barrels. Of

Beans, in the former period, 20 barrels; ditto, in the latter, 2½. Of Flour, in the former period, 11,552 cwt.; ditto, in the latter, 1,057 cwt.

From Official Returns, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the aggregate amount of Gold Coin issued from the Mint in the course of the year 1818 was, in Sovereigns, 2,347,230l. 7s. 6d.

In Half-Sovereigns, 515,148l. 2s. 6d.

Total aggregate amount, 2,862,373l. 10s.

Amount of Silver Coin issued from the Mint in ditto, in Crowns, 38,808l.

Half-Crowns, 363,132l.

Shillings, 67,122l.

Sixpences, 107,118l.

Total aggregate amount, 576,180l.

By an Official Return of the imports of

Grain, &c. for the two last years, laid upon the table of the House of Commons, it appears that there were imported :

In 1817.	In 1818.
Of Wheat, 584,563 gr.	1,280,980 qurs.
Beans, 2 206 "	113,844
Barley, 72,390 "	569,289
Oats, 345,544	819,861
Wt. & F. 1,078,113 cwt.	577,596 cwt.

By an account of the amount of Bank Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation from the 25th January, 1819, to the 1st inst. it appears that on the 27th January the amount was 27,176,580*l.*, and on the 1st March 24,991,410*l.*, being 2,185,170*l.* less at the latter period than the former.

The Navy Estimates have been printed by order of the House of Commons; they amount to 2,145,526*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Estimates have also been printed of the charge that

may be necessary for the building and repairing of ships of war and other works, together with the sums that will be wanted for the Transport Service, and by the Victualling Board, for the cost of provisions for the use of the army on board transports and in garrisons abroad :—

The total charge for the ships is £1,145,450
For the improvements in the yards. 485,158
For Army Provisions 419,310
For the Transport Department.. 284,521

2,395,268

To which add the Navy Estimates 2,145,526

Total..... £4,489,794

Of the sum destined for the Navy, the Estimate of the Half-pay, Superannuations, and Pensions, &c. amounts to no less than 1,125,692*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The Civil Superannuations and Pensions amount to 100,004*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1819.

Extract from a Despatch addressed by the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated the 12th December, 1818.

SOME forts to the northward of the range of hills divided the Brema from the Godavery, namely, Ruttungbur, Kotalghur, Allumghur, and Muddunghur, were taken by Captain Barton, with a detachment of the 4th battalion of the 4th regiment of native infantry, who ascended the Ghauts from the Northern Concan. He was also of great use for his judicious communications with the Bheel Chiefs, and people of the neighbouring districts, in preventing their active hostility.

A very gallant affair took place under Lieutenant Crosby, a young officer left in command at Mahe, who hearing of a party of Arabs, Mahrattas, and Patans, nearly 500 in number, being posted at Poladpore, made a rapid movement with his detachment, consisting of 75 rank and file and 140 auxiliary horse, surprised them, and in a quarter of an hour completely routed them with severe loss.

The enemy having assembled in a strong body on the opposite bank of the Dewghur river, and fired on vessels passing and re-passing, was attacked and driven off with considerable loss, and the stockades by which it had been covered destroyed. After these operations, the detachment of his Majesty's 89th regiment was embarked for Bancoote.

The cruisers of your marine establishment, under the command of Lieutenant Europ. *Mag. Vol. LXXV. March 1819.*

Robson and Dominicette, co-operated in the reduction of the forts in the Concan, with a zeal and gallantry very creditable to that branch of your service. The conduct of the last mentioned officer, in particular, was very conspicuous throughout the whole of the operations on that coast.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Dunwich.—W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. of Portswood, in the room of Lord Huntingfield.

Borough of Downton.—Sir Thomas Brooke Pechell, in the room of Sir William Scott, who serves for Oxford University; and the Hon. B. Bowdler, in the room of Lord Folkestone, who serves for the city of New Sarum.

Borough of Portarlington.—David Ricardo, Esq. of Upper Brook-street, in the room of R. Sharpe, Esq.

Borough of New Romney.—R. Drax Grosvenor, Esq. in the room of R. D. Grosvenor, Esq. deceased.

[This Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has appointed Henry Davis, Esq. of Mulloch, to be sheriff of the county of Pembroke, in the room of J. E. Phillips Laugharne, Esq. of Pontreave; and John Chambres Jones, Esq. of Brynmaddod, to be sheriff of the county of Denbigh, in the room of E. Corbett, Esq. of Llanfyllan.

This Gazette notices the establishment, in London, of a mixed English and Portuguese Commission, for preventing illicit traffic in slaves; of which Alexander Marsden, Esq. is to be the summary Judge;

Justinian Cassamajor, jun. Esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration; and William Rothery, Esq. to be Secretary. Likewise, Thomas Gregory, Esq. to be Judge; Edward Fitzgerald, Esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration; and D. Molloy Hamilton, Esq. to be Registrar of a similar Commission at Sierra Leone: and H. Hayne, Esq. to be Commissary Judge, and Alexander Cunningham, Esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration, to a similar Commission at Rio de Janeiro.

—
SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

City of Westminster.—The Hon. George Lamb, in the room of Sir Samuel Romilly, deceased.

Town and Port of Rye.—Thomas Phillips Lamb, of Mountsfield Lodge, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, who hath made his election for the borough of St. Germain.

—
TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Lisburn.—Horace Seymour, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's 1st Regiment of Life Guards, in the room of John Leslie Foster, Esq. who being chosen a Burgess for the said borough, and also a Burgess for the borough of Armagh, hath made his election to serve for the said borough of Armagh.

Borough of Wexford.—Captain Henry Evans, of the Royal Navy, in the room of Richard Neville, Esq. who has accepted the office of Escheator of Ulster.

County of Tipperary.—The Right Hon. William Lingwell, of Marlfield, in the said county, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Colonel of his Majesty's Tipperary Regiment of Militia, in the room of Richard Viscount Cahir (now Earl of Glengal), called up to the House of Peers.

—
SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Clonmell.—John Riely, Esq. in the room of the Hon. William Bagwell.

City of Cashell.—Ebenezer John Collett, Esq. of Lockers House, Hertfordshire, in the room of Richard Pennesfather, Esq.

[This Gazette announces the appointment of the Earl of Fife, as one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber, in the room of Earl Poulett, deceased; and states the following to be the Lords of the Admiralty: Lord Melville, Sir George Warrender, John Osborn, Esq. Sir Graham Moore, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Henry Hotham, and Sir George Clerk.]

The Prince Regent has approved of the 9th regiment of foot being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nive" and of the 49th regiment being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Bergen-op-Zoom and Copenhagen."

—
MARCH 16.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Newry.—The Hon. Francis Jack Needham, in the room of the Hon. Francis Needham, now Viscount Kilmorey, called up to the House of Peers.

—
SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

[This Gazette announces the following to be Lords of the Treasury: Lord Liverpool, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Berkeley Paget, Viscount Lowther, Lord H. Somerset, the Hon. J. Maxwell Barry, and Mr. Alexander M'Naghten. Also Sir David Baird to be Governor of Kinsale. Likewise Sir Peter Pole and Mr. Croker returned to Parliament for Yarmouth.]

—
TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

[This Gazette notices the passing of a Congé D'Elire, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, to elect a Bishop of that See; and also a recommendation from the Prince Regent, for the election of the Bishop of Llandaff to the vacant Bishoprick. It also contains the appointment of Wm. Meyer, Esq. to be Consul-General in Albania, and the adjacent territories in the Ottoman Empire.]

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Shire of Inverness.—The Right Hon. Charles Grant, the younger, of Wateruish, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and General Governor in Ireland.]

—
**ABSTRACT OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.**

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, that the persons under-named, or using the firm of
BARTHOLOMEW WHITE;

FELIX HARMAN, late of 24, St. Mary Axe;

Captain J. LE SHAW, representing himself as master of a ship from Oporto, and having a counting house, No. 3, George-yard, Lombard-street;

WATERHOUSE and NICHOLSON, 3, Bell-court, Walbrook;

HOLLAND and Co. Yarn-factors, 9, Coleman-street-buildings;

PERFITT, and T. TAY, 19, Bedford-place, Commercial-road;

ROBERT HINNELL;

GEORGE ROBERT CUTBERT, late at McGUCKIN'S, 26, Little Rast Cheap;

MRS. FRECKINGHAM, 95, York-street, Commercial-road; are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be balloted for as members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the members, that

JAMES STAMP SUTTON COOKE, so frequently mentioned, now keeps the Billiard Rooms, No. 17, Fleet street, corner of Inner Temple Lane;

And that a young man named

WILLIAM NEWMAN, is in the habit of obtaining goods, by bringing forged orders, apparently from respectable shop-keepers, in whose employ he falsely represents himself to be.

Windsor Castle, March 6.

"His Majesty has been generally cheerful through the last month, but without any abatement of his disorder. His Majesty's bodily health continues good.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1819.

For the Hon. G. Lamb.....2658

John Cam Hobhouse, Esq..2297

Major Cartwright 37

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

For Mr. Lamb2950

Mr. Hobhouse2545

Major Cartwright 37

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

For Mr. Lamb3251

Mr. Hobhouse2827

Major Cartwright 37

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

For Mr. Lamb3693

Mr. Hobhouse3077

Major Cartwright 37

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

For Mr. Lamb3989

Mr. Hobhouse3472

Major Cartwright..... 37

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

For Mr. Lamb4289

Mr. Hobhouse3681

Major Cartwright..... 37

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, LAST DAY.

For Mr. Lamb4465

Mr. Hobhouse3861

Major Cartwright..... 38

The High Bailiff then came forward, and amid a mixture of applause and dissatisfaction, declared Mr. Lamb to be duly elected.

The number of electors who voted on this occasion, were 8363. There were upwards of 6000 electors who did not vote.

Advices have been received from Madrid

to the 22d ult.; from which we learn that the Spanish Government has renewed the permission to export dollars from New Spain in English vessels. A report is said to have been current in Madrid, that the Government had determined on measures for disarming the inhabitants of Navarre, and some other provinces. The writer adds, quite gravely, that the motive for this measure is unknown; as if such a measure did not speak sufficiently for itself. Eighty individuals, many of them distinguished by rank and services, had been seized at Valencia when the post came away; and the number liable to arrest throughout Spain, from a supposed connexion with the same plot, amounted to the alarming number of 4700 persons. The Director of the Public Debt had published a notice, informing the holders of royal vales, who neglect to present them for renewal at the time prescribed, that they will not henceforth recover interest, or receive extension after the fixed day. The vales were still at a discount of from 80 to 88 per cent. Intelligence had been received from Vera Cruz of the 11th of November. The preceding day the first division of a convoy entered that place from the capital of Mexico, consisting of 2000 mules, 30 waggons, and several litters, and bringing about 5,000,000 of dollars, some cochineal, from 5 to 6000 sacks of flour, and other articles. The quarantine laws in Spain continued to be enforced with the greatest rigour, in consequence of the plague having extended itself throughout the whole of Morocco. At Tangiers the deaths had diminished, but at Tunis they still amounted to 300 a day.

MARCH 18.—Paris Papers were received. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance submitted the Budget for the present year. It contained only the estimated amount of expenditure; the Ways and Means were to form the subject of another communication. The total amount is 889,210,000 francs, being an aggregate of expense somewhat greater than was required for the preceding year. The increase has taken place chiefly in the consolidated and funded debt, (occasioned by the departure of the Army of Occupation,) in the Foreign Department, and that of the Marine. The Minister held out, however, the prospect of a progressive amelioration in those burdens.

We are concerned to state that letters have been received from various parts of the Continent, the West Indies, St. Domingo and America, of a very unfavourable description to the interest of the British merchants. At most of the places, they say, the warehouses are so overstocked with British manufactures and goods, that no sales could be made. At St. Domingo, particularly, they had been offered at half the cost price in this country, but no market could be obtained even upon those extremely disadvantageous terms. Instead

of the letters containing remittances for the goods sent out, they communicate the unpleasant intelligence that the vessels were returning with their cargoes. Great expectations are entertained that a favourable market will shortly be opened in South America, and the announcement of Lord Cochrane's arrival in that part was received with great satisfaction by several eminent merchants on 'Change. It is supposed Lima will fall without making much resistance.

MARCH 19.—Advices were received from Buenos Ayres, which state that Lord Cochrane arrived at Valparaiso, in the *Rose*, early in December last; his Lordship immediately proceeded to St. Jago, and entered into an arrangement with the Constituted Authorities, for the purpose of taking the command of the Independent Fleet. The Naval force, which is represented to be very strong, and well manned, will proceed to the attack of Lima. His Lordship was received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of joy.

MARCH 18.—This day a General Quarterly Court of Proprietors was held at the Bank to declare the half yearly dividend, which the Chairman proposed, as usual, should be 5 per cent.

A Proprietor then proposed a motion, often repeated and rejected, that the Court of Directors should lay before the Proprietors a statement of the Company's affairs, and of the balances in hand, agreeably, as he said, to the words of the Charter.

Another Proprietor, who recently applied to the Court of King's Bench, to compel the Directors, by legal proceedings, to make this disclosure, seconded the motion, adding to it some additional matter.

Sir Thomas Turtton, though agreeing in the propriety of making the disclosure, thought the motion should be postponed till after the Restriction Committee of the House of Commons had made their Report, as there some such information would probably be found.

Mr. Ricardo spoke in favour of the motion, complaining, the Directors gave the information to the Committee of the House of Commons which they refused to the Court of Proprietors. He asked, whether there was not a balance of six or seven, or at least five millions sterling in the hands of the Bank, and wished to know why it should not be divided?

A Proprietor spoke against the motion, referring to the Charter of the Bank, and quoting words from it to shew the Directors obliged the rules there laid down; but that it was not the Court of Proprietors, but by-laws order otherwise. They could order the disclosure, if they pleased. The fault was not with the Court of Directors for refusing the information, but with the Proprietors at large for not demanding it. This gentleman, at some

length and with great clearness, shewed the wisdom of the conduct of the Court of Directors, and the impolicy, the unnecessary folly of making the desired disclosure.

The Chairman read a Resolution of the Court of Proprietors which had been agreed to by ballot in March, 1816, when the same question was urged. That Resolution negatived the disclosure by a majority of 394 to 69.

The amendment was negatived, and the Resolution to divide five per cent. on the profits being again put.

A Proprietor proposed to divide six per cent. Some discussion arose, and the impropriety of deviating from the recommendation of the Bank Directors, seemed to be generally felt.

Mr. Randal Jackson deprecated the motion, and referred to the conduct of a party of Proprietors of the East India Company, who many years ago were continually varying at the General Courts the amount of dividends, thereby producing great fluctuations in the value of Stock, and giving rise to much stock-jobbing; a practice which Mr. Pitt at last found it necessary to stop by legislative interference.

Mr. Ricardo said, he hoped Mr. Jackson made no allusions to the conduct of any Gentleman on the present occasion.

This Mr. Jackson disclaimed.

The motion to divide 5 per cent. was then put, and carried by a very full Court. On the shew of hands for disclosure, there were held up for it 80, while about 300 were held up against it.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

March 24. At 12 o'clock, P.M. this elegant structure was opened for passengers. It has thirty lanterns lighted with gas, which give a most brilliant effect. Thus in the space of four years, another ornament has been added to the metropolis. There was no ceremony observed on the occasion, but as St. Paul's struck twelve, the toll of one penny commenced. The roads intended to lead to the bridge on the Surrey side, are in great forwardness; one has been planned from the Elephant and Castle, to cross St. George's fields, passing the back part of the King's Bench Prison, thence across great Suffolk-street, to meet at a right angle with New Bridge-street in Union-street.

The first stone of the south pier, was laid May 23, 1815. The first stone of the north pier, or London abutment, was laid during the majority of Mathew Wood.

The centre arch is the largest that exists in the world, (excepting certainly the fabled Flying bridges of China)—its span is four feet more than that of the celebrated Sundernall Bridge. It is 36 feet more in span than the monument is in altitude, from its base to the lofty gallery on which the public walk.

It exceeds that of any of the Metropolis,

tan bridges, being four feet higher from the centre arch. The inhabitants of this great metropolis may form some idea of the utility of erecting the above bridge, being about the centre of London and Blackfriars bridges, as there is upwards of a mile distance between them; by the number of persons passing and repassing over the two latter bridges in the month of June 1806, from seven in the morning, till seven in the evening.

The following is a correct statement.

London Bridge.	Blackfriars Bridge.
People 69,540	People..... 61,669
Horses 761	Horses 822
Coaches 1,340	Coaches 960
Gigs 1,125	Gigs 591
Carts 2,924	Carts..... 1,502
Waggons 763	Waggons... 533

The following are some of its admeasurements:

Length of the bridge with the abutments	feet 800
Clear water-way under the three arches	660
Span of the outside arches.....	210
Span of the centre arch ...	240
Length of road, supported on twenty-two brick arches, to the abutments on the Southwark side.....	409
Total number of brick arches	32*
Total length of arches, including the bridge	1400
Mr. John Rennie, Engineer.	

MAR. 24. The Anniversary of the Jew's Hospital Mile-end, took place at the City of London Tavern; by Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the Chair, supported by Lord Torrington, Mr. Byng, M.P. Mr. Wilson, M.P. (for the City), Sir John Perin, Mr. Shaw, M.P. Mr. T. T. Forster, Mr. Edward Forster, Messrs. L. A. Goldsmid, Eliason, Solomon Cohen, Joseph Cohen, J. Vanoven, T. C. Marsh, Charington, Kemble, Cotton, Richardson, Auderton, and a number of other Gentlemen who take deep interest in the progress of this most useful institution.

The Jew's Hospital was founded with a view effectually to relieve the indigent, and to eradicate the sources of poverty and inducements to vice; to afford an asylum for age, and a place of refuge for youth, which should shield them from the miseries of poverty, and the contamination of vice; thus to inure them to the practice of religion and industry, and direct a mode of procuring a regular maintenance by the acquirement of trades, that they might become habitually good and useful members of society. Its foundation was laid by a simultaneous concordant feeling of liberal-minded persons of the Christian as well as of the Jewish persuasion, and the same sentiment has increased with its continuance; although an Institution founded and conducted upon strict Jewish regulations,

yet its intents and purposes are so decidedly understood and approved of, that every benevolent person, without exception of faith or sect, has generously stepped forward towards its furtherance; and it has ever been so fortunate as to meet with the approbation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who, from a conviction of its true excellence, has deigned to honour it with his sanction as Patron, and materially forwarded its success by his Royal presence at every Anniversary.

One important feature in this Institution is, that the children are put out to trades, which is an excellent improvement in the economy of Jewish charitable education.

At five o'clock the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, consisting of every delicacy of the season.

After the cloth was removed, Grace was sung by Gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion according to their custom, and in a style of exquisite taste.

The ROYAL CHAIRMAN then proposed the following toasts:—

“The King.”—Song, God save the King.

“Prince Regent.—Song, by Mr. Taylor, The Prince and Old England for ever.

“The Duke of York, and the rest of the Royal Family.”

Mr. Braham then sang, in his best style, *The Death of Abercromby*. He was loudly and deservedly applauded.

The children were then introduced, and an appropriate ode recited.

“Success to the Institution of the Jewish Hospital” Song by Mr. Emery.

The Duke of Sussex then rose, he said, to perform the most interesting part of the business of the day. He had promised them last year, that if life remained to him he would be present at this Anniversary, and the friends of the Institution, in their turn, had promised him a full attendance. Both had kept their word. He trusted they would still go further, and consummate their great purpose by liberally promoting the object of this benevolent Institution in the way it could be best promoted; namely, by a liberal subscription to enable the founders to do that which, next to the gratification of their consciences, was their best reward, the promotion of the great object of the Society.—They had their cause pleaded by one of the children of the Establishment, in terms which went to the heart.—(*Applause*.)—He would only just call their attention to what would have been the state of these poor children, were it not for the protection of this Institution. His Royal Highness then took a review of the effects of the Institution. Originally the admissions were as follows:—

Only ten aged, and eighteen young, being twenty-eight persons in the whole, could be provided for at its commencement in 1807; whereas, by the liberal support of a benevolent public, it is at this time dispensing

its benefits to twelve aged, forty boys, and twenty-six girls, making in the whole seventy-eight persons; a number which, it is hoped, the funds will continue to be able gradually to increase.

His Royal Highness then adverted to the funds of the Society, and observed, that they must see the necessity of replenishing them, if they wished to see their great example followed, as he trusted it would, by other parts of the country. It was not here his province to touch upon religious topics; all he should say was, that almost all the known religions of the world inculcated the moral duties, and the excellent maxim of doing to each other as we would wish to be done by, and it would be well if this Christian maxim were more completely observed.—(*Applause.*)—He should leave the cause in their hands, confidently relying that their liberality would on this occasion be conspicuous in the display of their moral duties.

Mr. Eliason rose to propose "*The Health of their Royal Chairman*," of whose merits it did not become him to speak in his presence. He was known too well, and too justly respected to need his or any man's eulogy.

The Duke of Sussex, in returning thanks said he felt grateful for the favour that had been conferred upon him; he could only assure them that he felt the deepest interest in the prosperity of their Institution. He hoped their hands and hearts would go together, and that in their conviviality they would not forget the cause of benevolence.—(*Applause.*)

His Royal Highness next proposed, the health of their President, Mr. Eliason, which was drunk with great applause.

Mr. Eliason returned thanks in an eloquent speech.

The health of the Vice-Presidents was then drunk, and Mr. Braham favoured the company with the fine song of "*Scots wha hae ae Wallace bled.*"

Thanks were then proposed to the Christian contributors of this Society.

Lord Torrington begged leave to return thanks for this toast. He assured the Meet-

ing, that as a citizen of the world he had many opportunities of seeing society, and had, on a variety of occasions, seen the benevolent efforts of the Gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion powerfully effective in the cause of general charity. On a late occasion he had a striking opportunity of seeing this co-operation on the part of the Jewish Gentlemen, and he would on all occasions attend to promote the laudable views of such an Institution as the present.

Mr. Vanoven expatiated upon the rise and progress of this Institution, which was originally intended for the aged; but had subsequently embraced not only the education of the young, but the means of promoting their future maintenance. The worthy Gentleman enumerated the progressive means which had been taken to give effect to this Institution, and pointed out, in forcible terms, the great advantages which are derived from its system.

Mr. M. A. Goldsmid enlarged in very eloquent terms upon the great objects of this Institution, and pointed out the great centre of action it presented to a union of persons of all sects in the cause of charity, and concluded by drinking health and happiness to the Christian contributors to this Institution.

The company remained until a late hour in the exercise of every convivial duty. The subscriptions at the tables amounted to 1,550l.

The Messrs. Coopers, and a number of persons present, were liberal contributors.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Honourable Sir Robert Dallas, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, in and after Easter Term.

In Term.

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Thursday	April 29	Friday	April 30
Thursday	May 6	Friday	May 7
Thursday	— 13	Friday	— 14
Tuesday	— 18	Wednesday	— 19
After Term.			
Tuesday	May 25	Wednesday	.... 29

AMERICAN NAVY.

As some inaccurate statements have been made of the amount of the United States Navy, we have extracted from the official list, published at Washington during the last Session of Congress, the following:—

Independence	.....74	built 1814, at Boston, in good order.
Franklin	.....74	built 1815, at Philadelphia, in service.
Washington	.....74	built 1816, at Portsmouth.
*Chippawa	.....74	built —, at Sackett's Harbour, on the stocks.
*New Orleans	.....74	
*Plymouth	.....74	
Constitution	.....44	built 1797, at Boston, hull in good order.
Guerrier	.....44	built 1814, at Philadelphia, in service.
Java	.....44	built —, at Baltimore, requiring repairs.
United States	.....44	built 1797, at Philadelphia, in service.
*Superior	.....44	built —, at Sackett's Harbour.
Constellation	.....36	built —, at Baltimore, in service.
Congress	.....36	built —, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Macedonian.....	36	built 1812, in England, hull in good order.
*Mohawk.....	32	built 1814, at Sackett's Harbour, in good order.
*Constance.....	22	captured 1814, hull good.
*General Pike.....	24	built 1813.
Saratoga.....	24	built —, at Vergennes, in good order.
Cyane.....	24	captured 1815, repairable.
*Lawrence.....	20	built 1815, at Erie, sunk.
*Detroit.....	18	
Erie.....	18	built —, at Baltimore, in service.
Hornet.....	18	built 1815, at Baltimore, wants repairing.
*Jefferson.....	18	built —, at Sackett's Harbour, in good order.
*Jones.....	18	
*Madison.....	18	
*Oneida.....	18	built —, much decayed.
Niagara.....	18	built 1813, at Erie, receiving vessel.
*Ontario.....	18	built 1809, at Baltimore, in service.
Peacock.....	18	built 1813, at New York.
Fulton Ist.....		built 1815, steam frigate, in ordinary.
Boxer.....	16	captured 1815, at Hartford, in service.
Linnet.....	16	built 1814, in good order.
Saranac.....	16	built 1815, in service.
*Sylph.....	16	built 1813, at Sackett's Harbour.
*Queen Charlotte.....	14	captured 1813, sunk.
*Ticonderoga.....	14	built 1813.
Alert store-ship.....		captured 1814, in service.

The Asp, Despatch, 2 guns; Enterprise bomb; Firebrand schooner, 6; Hornet schooner, 6; Lynx, 5; Nonsuch, 6; and Porcupine, 1, are in service. The Lady of the Lake, 1, in good order; the Spitfire and Vesuvius bombs are condemned. The Vengeance unfit for service.

There are four 74's on the stocks, besides frigates and smaller vessels.

Those ships distinguished thus (*) are on the Lakes, and are not considered as making a part of the Navy.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

FEBRUARY 26.—We are gratified in having to announce, that the valuable Oriental MSS. bequeathed to this University by the celebrated African traveller Burckhardt, consisting of upwards of 300 volumes, have safely arrived, and are now deposited in the public library.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Mr. Francis L. Holyoake, of St. John's college, was on Wednesday last admitted Bachelor of Arts.

The following gentlemen have been appointed corresponding members of the Society of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres:—M. Consinery, French Consul at Salonica, well known as the author of several numismatic works; M. Dorqueville, Consul-General at Jonnina, the author of a *Journey through Greece*; and the Abbé Mai, Librarian of Milan, the editor of several Greek and Latin works which have not yet been published.

MARCH 5. At a congregation on Saturday last, a grace passed the Senate for an application for a royal mandamus to confer the degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. S. Lee, B. A., of Queen's College.

Mr. G. Gale, of St. John's College, was on the same day admitted Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Thomas P. Platt, of Trinity College,

is elected University Scholar, on the foundation of Dr. Davies.

The Honourable Berkely Octavius Noel, son of the Baroness Barham, (a Peeress in her own right) has just been admitted Nobleman of Trinity College, in this University.

MARCH 12. At a congregation on Wednesday last, the Rev. Samuel Lee, of Queen's College, was admitted Master of Arts, by royal mandate.—Henry Milnes Thornton, and William Pace, of Trinity College, were admitted Master of Arts.—The Rev. Henry Mears, of Merton College, Oxford, admitted M. A. ad eundem.

The Rev. George Wyatt of St. John's College, and William Church, of Emanuel College, were on the same day admitted Bachelors in Civil Law.

The Rev. Samuel Lee, M. A. of Queen's College, was yesterday elected Professor of Arabic, on the resignation of the Rev. John Palmer, B. D. of St. John's College.

OXFORD.

FEBRUARY 27. On Saturday last, in pursuance of the following Degrees were conferred:—

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.—Henry William Carter, of University College, one of Dr. Radcliffe's Travelling Fellows on the Medical Line.

BACHELORS IN DIVINITY.—Rev. Ambrose Dawson, and Rev. Aschurst Turner Gilbert, Fellows of Brasenose College.

MASTERS OF ARTS.—Herbert White, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, and William Samuel Birch, of Oriel College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Edward Unwin, Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, grand compounder; James A. H. Grubbe, and Patrick Ward of Exeter College; Hugh Rowlands and John Hughes, of Jesus College; Thomas Wm. Bramston, Fellow of All Soul's College; Robert Dalzell Thompson, Fellow of New College; John Harry Ashworth and Henry Jennings, Scholars of University College; Right Hon. Lord Clarina, Nobleman, George Russell, Charles William Knvyett, Wm. Fawcett, John Hunter Fawcett, Henry Bagshaw Harrison, Henry Bull, Thomas Cozens Percival, Students, John Charles Powell Tuffnell, William Holland, George Digby Wipfield, William Kaye, George

Freer, Thomas Greston, of Christ Church; Richard Conington, Scholar of Lincoln College; John Prichard, of Brasenose Coll; Amos Craymes, of Balliol Coll.

On Tuesday last the Rev. Thos. Charles Ord, of University College, was admitted Master of Arts.

Wm. Stalman, Demy of Magdalen College, and Richard Bethell, Scholar of Wadham College, Bachelors of Arts, were admitted Collectors.

The whole number of determining Bachelors of Arts is two hundred and twenty-four—a much greater number than for the last 50 years.

MARCH 6. The beginning of this week the following Degrees were conferred:—

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Francis Hilvert, and Nathaniel William Hallward, of Worcester College; William Henry Waller, and Robert Noble, of Brasenose College; John Carr, of Christ Church.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the lady of the Rev. George Grieffa, Stone's-street, of a son and heir.

Lately, Mrs. John Cazenove, of Highbury-place, of a daughter.

FEB. 11. Mrs. Butler, Bruton-street, of a son.

14. Mrs. A. Jackson, Bow-lane, Cheap-side, of a son.

20. At Croydon, the lady of Mr. John Frith, artist, of a son.

22. Mrs. Nash, Noble-street, Cheap-side, of a daughter.

MARCH 1. Mrs. T. Underwood, Fleet-street, of a son.

3. The lady of Sir Charles Henry Coote, Bart. of a daughter.

The lady of General Birch Reynardson, of a son.

4. The Countess of Lusi, of a son and heir.

The lady of John Turing Ferrier, Esq. of a son.

At Canonbury lane, Islington, Mrs. Thos. Kennerley, of a daughter.

18. In Bread street, Cheap-side, Mrs. Lovett, of a son.

14. The Viscountess Duncannon, of a daughter.

16. The Countess Manvers, of a daughter. In Hanover, the lady of Major Wyncken, of a daughter.

16. The wife of A. Seton, Esq. of a son.

20. At Trimby, at Bagshot, the lady of the Hon. Alexander Murray, of a daughter. The lady of Joseph Kay, Esq. of Bedford-square, of a daughter.

The lady of — Neville, Esq. of a son.

21. The lady of W. R. Amherst, Esq. of a son.

22. The lady of Capt. Forrest, of Montague-place, Russell-square, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Major-general Henry Russell, to Henrietta, daughter of Count D'Aton.

Lately, W. Robinson, Esq. of Hamsterley Lodge, to Johanna, youngest daughter to the late Admiral Sir H. Christian.

Lately, John Sterling, Esq. of Park-place, to Miss Harriet Hanson, of Richmond.

SEPT. 10, 1818. At James's, the lady of Genl. William James to the late Col. George Clinton, of Aylesbury.

MARCH 1. H. Russell, Esq. to

Miss Margaret Burton, daughter of J. Black, Esq. of Claremont.

8. N. P. Levi, Esq. of Lombard street, to Sarah, only daughter of the late A. Goldsmith, jun. Esq.

Thomas Ashby, of Staines, to Elizabeth Crawley, of Camomile-street.

4. Miss Pocock, of Windsor, to Major Oakes, late of the 89th regiment.

Mr. R. I. Kitchener, of Finsbury-place, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Shrubsole, of the Bank.

6. Francis I. M. Mercier, Esq. of Brunswick, Esq. to Sally Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Page, Esq. of Great St. Helens.

W. Cartwright, Esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Robinson, Esq. of Gray's-inn-place.

9. W. L. Irish, Esq. to P. Spilbury, of Soho-square.

George Robertson, Esq. of London, to Mary Douglas, of Demary.

10. The Rev. W. Edelman, A.B. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss Abigail Kemp, of Bedford-row, Brighton.

11. John Sutherland, Esq. of Liverpool, to the only daughter of John Mackie, Esq.

12. The Rev. J. Hurlock, M.D. to Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Ellison.

13. Mr. Serjeant Copley, to Mrs. Thomas, widow of the late Col. Thomas.

Mr. N. Phillips, of the Commissary Department, to Emma, widow of the late Captain Wordman.

14. The Hon. James Sinclair, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Fritton, Esq. of West Hill.

At Clifton, R. H. Lucas, Esq. to Miss Small, of Clifton Hall.

15. Mr. C. Blackmore, to Georgiana Amelia Green, of Tadmarton, Oxon.

16. A. Spotteswoode, Esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Longman, of Hampstead.

G. Seddon, of Aldergate-street, to Lydia Cooke, of Bristol.

18. Mr. John Newman, to Eliza Frances, only daughter of the Rev. B. Middleton.

Mr. Henry, of Nonsuch-park, Ewell, to Susan, third daughter of Mr. W. Neale, of the former place.

J. R. N. Norton, of Monmouth, to Lucy, only daughter of James Blieth, Esq. of Twickenham.

19. Mr. C. Butler, of Chelsea, to Anne, only daughter of W. Fen, Esq. of Ephraim House.

22. Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. to Dashwood, daughter of Sir H. D.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Shacklewell, John Carruthers, Esq. aged 70.

Lately, W. E. Colman, aged 43.

Lately, E. Parratt, aged 71.

Lately, at his house in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Daniel Sutton, Esq. aged 84.

Lately, at his residence in North-street, Chichester, in his 59th year, Sir George Murray, K.C.B. Vice admiral of the red. Sir George went to bed in good health, and was seized with a spasmodic affection in his chest, which terminated his existence at eight o'clock. He had the command of his Majesty's ship Edgar, 74, on the 2d of April, 1801; and had the high honour to be appointed by Lord Nelson, to lead into action before Copenhagen, on that memorable day.

FEB. 18. At Rome, in the 22d year of his age, the Hon. Brownlow Charles Colyear, son of Viscount Milsintown, and grandson of Brownlow, late Duke of Ancaster.

27. Mr. Thomas Cockburn, aged 46.

MARCH 1. Of a decline, at his father's residence, Newington Butts, Surrey, Thomas, the second son of the Rev. Thomas Dickinson, Vicar of Ilfracombe, North Devon, and Curate and Lecturer of St. Mary, Newington, in the 18th year of his age.

Mr. Thomas Follett, late of Liverpool, aged 54.

Mr. W. Leverington, aged 67.

Mrs. Pigott, of Maidenhead-bridge.

2. James Bugden, Esq. of Tottenham, aged 79.

3. Joseph Hardcastle, Esq. aged 67.

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5. Lady Ellenborough, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry.

6. The Rev. Wm. Browne, aged 81.

7. Mr. Mills, King's Messenger, aged 54.

Mrs. Murray, of Norwich, aged 89.

8. Christopher Idle, Esq. late M.P. for Weymouth, aged 48.

Mr. John Grace, of Eastcheap, aged 32. Sophia, wife of Lieutenant-colonel Shedden, of Elms.

10. Mr. Ayer, of Hawkhurst, aged 68.

11. At Richmond, Mrs. Hair, relict of the late Dr. Hair.

B. Howton, Esq. of Thayer-street, Manchester-square, aged 81.

12. Mrs. Baker, wife of James Baker, Esq. of the Three Mills, Westham, Essex.

13. In Penton-place, Pentonville, Mr. Richard Lawrence, aged 65.

14. W. Devon, Esq. of Upper Guildford-street, aged 85.

17. John Thomas Bell, Esq. of Boltham, aged 59.

19. The Rev. W. Douglas, Prebendary of Westminster.

20. Joshua Smith, Esq. of Earl Stoke Park, aged 86.

At his house at Camberwell, Mr. J. Ackland, aged 80.

21. Lieut.-general Morgan, aged 77. Mrs. Mary Woodhouse of Bartholomew-close, aged 69.

22. Mrs. Eccleston, wife of Mr. Anthony E. I. Eccleston, of Newington.

The Hon. Montague Mathew, representative of Parliament for the County of Tipperary.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Ganger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a NEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

THE Governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, have presented Mr. Curtis, the surgeon of that Institution, with a superb piece of plate, as a token of the high estimation they entertain of his professional abilities, and for his great attention to the patients placed under his care at that useful charity.

In the press.

A new edition of Luther's Commentary on the Psalms.

Letters from the Right Hon. J. Philpot Curran, to H. Weston, Esq. 8vo.

The Rev. Mr. Butcher's Third Volume of Sermons for the use of families.

The Victories of the Duke of Wellington, illustrated in a series of engravings from drawings by Richard Westall, R. A.

The Englefield Vases, Part the First, containing Six Plates, engraved by H. Moses.

Mr. Dodwell's long promised Travels, with the first portion of his Views in Greece.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IN answer to our fair Correspondent
Ann, who enquires the meaning of the
inscription **A X Ω** we beg
leave to inform her, that it signifies, Christ is
“*Alpha and Omega*, the beginning and the
end, the first and the last;” referring to
Revelation, xxi. 13, and the parallel pas-
sages. **A** is the first letter of the Greek
alphabet, **Ω** the last; the middle character
is the monogram of Christ.

In declining to insert the able observa-
tions of *Z. A.* on “*Publications relative to*
Impressment, &c.” in reply to the mis-
representations, and illiberality, of a cer-
tain well-known *not-distant* nautical patriot
and reformer, in the late “*Naval Chro-
nicle*,” we begin to believe, that while we
duly estimate the value of his remarks, and
appreciate, just as it deserves, the concealed
hostility of his opponent, yet we cannot,
under existing circumstances, make the
European Magazine the medium of dis-
cussions, which are now become—“*flat*,
stale, and *unprofitable*.”

“*Lines on the Ancient Armour in Pall-*

mall,” are little better than a poetical
puff-blast; and as we are not aware of its
being usual to admit advertisements in
rhyme, — “*Turner’s*” and “*Warren’s*”
Blacking placards always excepted,—must
beg permission to omit them.

X. X. is far too cross with us, and cer-
tainly much more so than the occasion
demanded.

We are bound in honour and gallantry
not to doubt either the “*wit, vivacity, or*
sense,” of Miss *Juliana R* —; but
as the “*extemporary Acrostic*”—as “the
author quaintly calls it—addressed to “*that*
amiable Young Lady” from “*Newington*
Bulls” certainly possesses neither of those
qualities, we will oblige all parties by
keeping it out of sight.

Several other communications, we regret
to say, are in a similar predicament.

Philos.—W. Lewis—Anacreon—T. S. &c.
&c. shall receive early and due attention.

J. B.—P. W.—An Old and Constant
Reader—and *Fragnensia*, No. *XIII.*—in
our next.

M. A. R. and *F. B.* are inadmissible.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, TO TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1819.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUTHRIE'S, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and
London Attorneys' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BARFOOT, J. Southampton street, Covent Garden,
fancy and ornamental stationer. March 11.
GILN, JAS. of Lion, Buckingham, coach maker.
March 10.

SANBURN, S. of Nailsworth, Gloucester, clothier.
March 6.
TRUSTRUM, JOSIAH, King-st. Goswell-st. builder.
March 2.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, SARAH and Co. Wattleworth, Walsall,
Stafford, factors. April 10. Ironmouth Arms,
Stuflall. [with Wolverhampton] Rice and Co.
Old sq. Ironmouth Arms. Feb 27.
BONIFACE, CHAS. jun. South suburbs of Chichester,
sugar, mealman, April 6. [Hume, Holborn
co. Gray's-inn.] Feb 23.

BATES, JOHN, Stockport, Chester, dealer, April 10,
Dog, Deuigate, Manchester. [Needhamton,
Gray's inn] and Whitlow, Manchester. Feb 27.
BAILLEY, C. R. 11. lane of Wallowfield, Wilt,
dealer, April 10. [Fisher and Co. Ho born.] Feb.
27.
BARFOOT, JOSEPH, Arundel-st. fancy stationer.

- April 10. [Paterson and Co. 710 Broad-st.] Feb. 27.
- BASS, JOHN, Castle, Woodford, victualler, April 10. [Hobier, Walbrook.] Feb. 27.
- BEIL, CHARLES FITZ-WILLIAM, Castle-st. St. Mathew, Bethnal Green, April 13. [Parnell, Church-st. Spital-fields.] March 2.
- BEER, WM. Plymouth-Dock, ironmonger, April 13. Weakley's-hotel, Plymouth-Dock. [Darke and Co. Princes-st. Bedford-row; and Bezon and Co. Plymouth-Dock.] March 2.
- BLAKE, J. Parson's-Green, Fulham, April 17. [Buckle, Sise-la.] March 6.
- BAMFORTH, J. jun. Wath-upon-Dearne, York, April 7 and 8, White-bear, Burnesley, and 30, Red-lion, Pontefract. [Alexander and Co. New-linn; and Pigott, Bolton-upon-Dearne.] March 2.
- BARFOOT, J. Southampton-st. Strand, fancy and ornamental stationer, April 24. [Paterson and Co. Old Broad-st.] March 13.
- BURTON, W. Cornhill, auctioneer, April 24. [Collins and Co. Spital-sq.] March 13.
- BOOTH, J. Gloucester, earthenware-man, April 24. Lige of Mah, Burnesley. [Waleton, Hatton-garden; and Ward, Burnesley.] March 13.
- BURMASTON, W. Worcester, hop merchant, April 1, 2, 27, Hop-pole, Worcester. [Cardale and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn; and Parker and Co. Worcester.] March 16.
- BURCHALL, R. Ashton-within-Mackerfield, Lancaster, dealer, April 22, May 1. Eagle and Co. Wigan. [Makinson, Middle Temple; and Jackson, Wigan.] March 20.
- BENNET, J. and Co. late of Manchester, woollen-cord manufacturers, April 8, 10, May 1, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Jackson and Co. Manchester.] March 20.
- BRODIE, H. late of Liverpool, linen-draper, April 5, 14, May 1, George, Dale-st. [Hurd and Co. King's Bench-walk; and Garnell, Paradise-street, Liverpool.] March 20.
- BARTER, R. and Co. late of Bishop's Waltham, grocers, April 6, May 1. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] March 20.
- BRUMWELL, ROBERT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter, May 4, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Brookshank, Gray's-inn-sq.] March 23.
- COX, J. and Co. now, or late of Gutter-la, wholesale gloves, April 6. [Oldham, Earl-st. Blackfriars.] Feb. 23.
- CUSHON, THOS. now, or late of the Minories, hat-manufacturer, April 6. [Maugham, Great St. Helen's.] Feb. 23.
- CHURCHER, JAS. Bristol, hair preparer, April 10, Greyhound, Bristol. [King, berjeant's-inn; and Frankie, Bristol.] Feb. 27.
- COUSINS, JOHN, Charlton street, Somers-town, cheesemonger, April 10. [Kee, East-st. Ned-lion-sq.] Feb. 27.
- CHANT, JOB, late of Walsall, Stafford, flour-seller, April 17, Littleton's-arms, Penkridge. [Smith, Wolverhampton; and Avison and Co. Castle-st. Holborn.] March 6.
- CROSS, J. H. Bristol, corn-factor, April 17, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Edmunds, Exchange-office, Lincoln's-inn; and Jacques, Bristol.] March 6.
- CARLILE, W. and Co. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, dealer in cotton-yarn, April 17, Commercial-inn, Bolton-le-Moors. [May and Co. Temple.] March 16.
- COOK, W. P. late of Plymouth, merchant, April 27, Globe, Plymouth. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's co. Cornhill; and Woolcomb and Co. Plymouth.] March 16.
- CHEPPETT, E. Walcot, Somerset, cabinet-maker, April 17, Christopher-inn, Bath. [Williams, Red Lion-sq.; and Stallard, New King-st. Bath.] March 6.
- COLE, R. late of Friday-st. and Kennington, ware-houseman, April 17. [Steel, Bucklersbury.] March 6.
- COX, J. and Co. now, or late of Gutter-la, wholesale gloves, April 17. [Oldham, Earl-st. Blackfriars.] March 23.
- COITAN, G. Manchester, plasterer, April 24, Dog, Manchester. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Clegg and Co. Manchester.] March 18.
- CAMERON, J. Lancaster, merchant, April 7, 2, 4, 24, Dog, Manchester. [Makinson, Middle Temple; and Hames, Manchester.] March 13.
- CHASTER, G. of Gomersal, York. CHASTER, J. of Kettleingley, York; CHASTER, T. of Dewsbury, York, coal-dealers, April 2, 3, 27, Seasons-House, Wakefield. [Evans, Hatton-garden; and Carr, Gomersal, near Leeds.] March 16.
- COCKSEEDGE, T. A. Woolpit, Suffolk, merchant, April 6, 7, 27, Unicorn, Ipswich. [Braine and Co. Ipswich; and Toms, Copthall-co. Throgmorton-st.] March 16.
- DAVIES, M. J. Maldstone, Kent, dealer, April 10. [Nortog, Commercial-chambers, Minories.] Feb. 27.
- DOBLE, ALEXANDER, Liverpool, master-mariner, April 13, George, Liverpool. [Howlinson, Liverpool.] March 2.
- DYSON, BENJAMIN, Doncaster, York, corn-dealer, April 13, Guildhall, Doncaster. [Lever, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn; Crowle, Lincolnshire.] March 2.
- EVANS, W. S. Chapel-st. Lamb's Conduit-st. brick-layer, April 24. [Blacklock, Sergeant's-inn.] March 13.
- EMANUEL, A. Plymouth-Dock, navy-agent, April 5, May 1, King's Arms, Plymouth-Dock. [Walker, New-linn; and Bodd and Co. Plymouth-Dock.] March 20.
- ELLIS, E. Dean-st. Southwark, provision broker, April 3, May 1. [Richardson, Clement's-inn.] March 20.
- FRENCH, WM. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 6, Warren, Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Lowe and Co. Southampton-bu.; and Chetham, Stockport.] Feb. 23.
- FAIRCLOUGH, RICHARD, Farrington, Lancaster, tanner, April 10, Mitre, Preston. [Blacklock, Sergeant's-inn; and Blanchard and Co. Preston.] Feb. 27.
- FOUDKINIER, J. and Co. Rickmansworth, Herts, paper-makers, April 20. [Richardson, Clement's-inn Lombard-st.] March 2.
- FENNER, B. Fenchurch-st. Chambers, flour-factor, April 27. [Parnthar, London-st.] March 16.
- FISHER, G. late of Liverpool, merchant, April 7, 12, May 1, George, Liverpool. [Bulmer and Co. Liverpool; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.] March 20.
- FENNER, R. Paternoster-row, bookseller, April 6, May 1. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] March 20.
- FLEMING, THOS. Limehouse, sugar-refiner, May 4. [Paterson and Co. Old Broad-st.] March 23.
- GREGSON, WM. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, April 6, George, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Ellis, Chancery-la.; and Martin, Hull.] Feb. 23.
- GREATHEAD, THOS. and Co. Lamb-st. Christ Church; and Well-st. Well-close sq. dealers, April 6. [Thompson and Co. Leman-st. Goodman's-fields.] Feb. 27.
- GRAY, GEORGE, Hammersmith, carpenter, April 10. [Knight, Kensington; and Popkin, Dean-st.] Feb. 27.
- GUY, T. Liverpool, broker, April 24, George, Liverpool. [Norms and Co. John-st. Bedford-row; and Toulmin, Liverpool.] March 13.
- GRINE, J. Bolton, Lancaster, upholsterer, April 9, 10, 24, Garrick's-head, Manchester. [Appleby and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.; Clarke and Co. Manchester.] March 13.
- GALLANI, J. Austin-friars, merchant, May 1. [Hurdington and Co. Broad-st.] March 20.
- GRONING, RUDOLPH, Broad-st.-bu. merchant, May 4. [Blunt and Co. Broad-st.-bu.] March 23.
- HARRIS, GEORGE, and Co. Birmingham, and Aston, near Birmingham, japanners, April 6, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Alexander and Co. New-linn; and Parker, Birmingham.] Feb. 23.
- HOPE, THOS. Blackley, Lancaster, bleacher, April 6, Bridgewater Arms. [Hudfield, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] Feb. 23.
- HATTON, JAMES, Warrington, Lancaster, butcher, April 10, Nag's head, Warrington. [Howlinson and Co. Warrington; and Hurd and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple.] Feb. 27.
- HORNER, JAS. Brockbottom, Cloughton, Lancaster; and HORNER, WM. Liverpool; and HORNER, JONATHAN, Jamaica, linen-manufacturers, April 10, White-horse, Preston. [Blacklock, Sergeant's-inn; and Agg Gardner, near Garotany.] Feb. 27.
- HALL, ROBERT SIMPSON, Bank-bu. merchant, April 10. [Blunt and Co. Broad-st.-bu.] Feb. 27.

- HOW, J.** Finbury-pl. livery-stable keeper, April 26. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn sq.] March 15.
- HAYKURST, W.** Rimington, York, cotton-manufacturer, April 7, 8, 24, White bare, Manchester. [Hurd and Co. Temple.] March 15.
- HOUGHTON, J. E.** Fetter-ls. builder, April 27. [Dykes, Thavies-inn.] March 16.
- HOFFMAN, J.** Mile End-road, brewer, May 1. [Thomas, Pen-co. Fenchurch-st.] March 20.
- HEAFORD, THOS.** John-st. Steepy, dealer, April 10. [Boswell, Bouverie-st.] Feb. 27.
- HOUGHAM, D. C.** Kent, timber-merchant, April 15, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Kennett, Dover; and Herringham, New Boswell]-co. Lincoln's-inn.] March 2.
- HARVEY, W. jun.** Clifton, Gloucestershire, boarding-house-keeper, April 17, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Haynes, Bristol.] March 6.
- HENDREY, M.** Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, April 17, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Hosser and Co. Bartlett's-bu.; and Thomas and Co. Hull.] March 6.
- HARPER, D. C. B. and Co.** Old Jewry, merchants, April 17. [Kaye and Co. New Bank-bu.] March 6.
- HEBERT, T.** Chequer-yard, Dowgate hill, cotton-merchant, April 17. [Lewis, Crutched-friars.] March 6.
- HEATH, R.** Cheltenham, Gloucester, carrier, April 20, King's-arms, Oxford. [Cecil, Oxford; and Bridger, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] March 9.
- HAWARD, JAS.** Liverpool, flour-dealer, May 4, at Mr. Atherton's office, Globe-chambers, John-st. Liverpool. [Atherton, Liverpool; and Smith, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] March 23.
- HUNT, ISABELLA,** Cheltenham, brandy-merchant, May 4, King's-arms, Oxford. [Cecil, Oxford; and Bridger, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] March 23.
- JAMNIESON, GLOBE-ST.** Wapping, master-mariner, April 20. [Hutchison, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] March 9.
- JONES, G. E.** late of Bedford, bookseller, April 5, 6, 24, Red-lun, Bedford. [Pearse, Bedford; and Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl.] March 16.
- KIDD, JAS.** Castle Combe, Wilts, butcher, April 10, Castle and Ball, Bath. [Dax and Co. Doughity-st.; and Empson, Bath.] Feb. 27.
- KENT, ABRAHAM,** Deptford, baker, April 15. [Williams and Co. Chancery-la.] March 2.
- KNOWLES, J.** Stroud, Gloucester, inn-holder, April 17, George, Stroud. [Bevir, Cirencester; Nix, Cock's-co. Lincoln's-inn.] March 6.
- LEIGH, SAMUEL,** Strand, bookseller, April 10. [Laugham and Co. Bartlett's-bu.] Feb. 27.
- LOFT, GEORGE,** Woodbridge, Suffolk, coal-merchant, April 10, Cock and Pie, Woodbridge. [Hine, Essex-co.; and Pulliam, Woodbridge.] Feb. 27.
- LEMIE, A.** Size-la. Bucklersbury, provision-merchant, April 17. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co.] March 6.
- LAWES, T.** Amesbury, Wilts, corn-dealer, April 24, Black Horse, New Sarum. [Sandys and Co. Crane-co. Fleet-st.; and Swayne, Wilton, Wilts.] March 15.
- LAMI, J. R.** Unsworth, Lancaster, calico-printer, April 5, 24, Bridgewater-arms, Manchester. [Kaye, Essex-st.] March 15.
- LEA, W.** Birmingham, victualler, April 5, 6, and 27, Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham. [Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn; and Smith and Co. Birmingham.] March 16.
- MITCHELL, T.** late of Cawick, York, linen-draper, April 6, House of William Baynes, Petergate, York. [Seymour, York; and Egerton and Co. Grays-inn-sq.] Feb. 23.
- MIAL, MOSES,** Portsea, merchant, April 15, George, Portsmouth. [Lucas, Portsea; and Alexander and Co. New-inn.] March 2.
- MERCER, JOHN,** late of Heath-st. Commercial-road, mariner, April 20. [Chursley, Mark-la.] March 9.
- MASTERS, J.** Dartford, Kent, grocer, April 24. [Pownall and Co. Copthall-co.] March 15.
- MORTON, AINSWORTH,** Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, April 6, 7, and 24, Swan, Bolton. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-road; and Cross and Co. Bolton-le-Moors.] March 15.
- MYCOCK, H.** Lancaster, provision-draper, April 6, 7, and 24, Dog, Manchester. [Appley and Co. Gray's-inn sq.; Clarke and Co. Manchester.] March 15.
- MURRAY, J.** Bishopgate-st. cordwainer, May 1. [Redit, King's-road, Bedford-row.] March 20.
- MOULES, HENRY,** Bath, baker, May 4, Angel-inn, Bath. [Osby and Co. Bath; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] March 23.
- NORRIS, H.** Bolton-le-moors, Lancaster, cotton-tyer, April 17, Star, Manchester. [Higham, Cross-st. Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-la.] March 6.
- NELSON, T. and Co.** Lancaster, bed-quilt-manufacturers, April 6, 7, and 24, Bridge, Bolton. [Meddowcroft, Grays-inn; and Boardman and Co. Bolton.] March 15.
- NEWTON, H.** Marshall-st. St. George's fields, tailor, April 27. [Goodall, Southampton-bu. Chancery-la.] March 16.
- NEEDS, J.** Brick-la. Spitalfields, coal-merchant, April 5, May 1. [Lany, Fenchurch-st.] March 20.
- PARKER, JAMES,** Totton, Hants, dealer, April 6, Castle and Ball, Bath. [Young and Co. St. Mildred's-co. Poultry; and Crulckshank, Bath.] Feb. 15.
- PEAKE, S. jun. and Co.** Halliwell, Lancaster, calico-printers, April 6, Swan, Bolton. [Meddowcroft, Grays-inn; and Boardman and Co. Bolton, Lancaster.] Feb. 25.
- PAUL, JOHN,** Circus, Minorities, merchant, April 10. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] Feb. 27.
- PINKERTON, THOMAS,** Birch-la. merchant, April 15. [Engers and Co. Manchester-bu. Westminster.] March 2.
- PICOTT, W.** Ratcliff-highway, grocer, April 17. [Heard, Hooper's-sq. Goodman's-fields.] March 6.
- POWER, T. F.** London, coal-merchant, April 20. [Osbaldeston, London-st.] March 8.
- PRICE, T.** Askes-mills, Denbigh, miller, April 6, 7, and 24, York-hole, Liverpool. [Whitley and Co. Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] March 15.
- PEEL, J. and Co.** late of Fazeley, cotton-spinners, April 3, May 1. [Eastham, Lawrence-la. Cheap-side.] March 20.
- PEARSE, W.** Out-la. Blackwell-hall-factor, April 6, May 1. [Stevens and Co. College-gardens, Aldermanbury.] March 20.
- PARKINSON, THOMAS, and Co.** raff-merchants, May 4, Dog and Duck Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Sandwith, Hull; Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-bu. Holborn.] March 23.
- RATCLIFFE, T. and Co.** Ewood-bridge, Lancaster, and Manchester, calico-printers, April 6, 10, May 1, Star, Manchester. [Kaye, Manchester.] March 20.
- RUGG, THOMAS,** Bristol, victualler, May 4, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Edmunds, Exchange-office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn; and Russell, Bristol.] March 23.
- STREET, J. F.** Hudge-row, stall-tyer; and of the Neckinger, Bermondsey, vellum-manufacturer, April 6. [Street and Co. Aldgate-la.] Feb. 25.
- SHOOTER, FRANKIS,** of Styring, Sussex, auctioneer, April 6, White-horse. [Marshall and Co. Styring; and Palmer and Co. Bedford-row.] Feb. 23.
- SMITH, THOMAS ROBERT,** Oxford, linen-draper, April 6. [Steel, Bucklersbury.] Feb. 23.
- STEWART, ROBERT,** Liverpool, master-mariner, April 10, George, Liverpool. [Hurd and Co. King's Bench Walk; Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool.] Feb. 27.
- STANLEY, BENJAMIN,** Woolwich, miller, April 10. [Cluinn, Charles-st. City-road.] Feb. 27.
- SAYEN, WILLIAM,** Bristol, cornfactor, April 10, Kummer, Bristol. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.; Stephen and Co. Bristol.] Feb. 27.
- STEIN, J.** Butcher-row, East Smithfield, rectifier, April 17. [Lane and Co. Lawrence Pountney-hill.] March 6.
- STAKKE, W.** late of Bethnal green-road, brick-layer, April 17. [May and Co. Bethnal-green-road.] March 6.
- SIEPHENS, J.** late of Dublin, but now of London, merchant, April 6, 7, and 20, York-hole, Liverpool. [Whitley and Co. Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] March 8.
- SYKES, J. jun. and Co.** Almondsbury, York, fancy-manufacturers, April 1, May 1, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-la.; Batty, Bristol, near Leeds.] March 20.
- STANLEY, RICHARD,** Horridge end, Derby, meal-dealer, May 4, Star-lun, Manchester. [Wills and Co. Warrford-co.; Heslop and Co. Manchester.] March 23.

- THICK, JAMES, Islington, broker, April 10. [Becket, Noble-st.] Feb. 27.
- TAYLOR, T. of Lendenial-st. master-mariner, April 17. [Taylor and Co. Great James-st. Bedford-row.] March 6.
- TUCKETT, JOHN, and Co. Bristol, grocers, April 20. [Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Thompson, Field-co. Gray's-inn; and Cross and Co. Savary, Bristol.] March 6.
- TRAHALE, T. Newlyn West, Cornwall, baker, April 24. [Rivington, Fenchurch-st.] March 13.
- TATUM, WILLIAM, and Co. Fish st. hall, paper-stainers, May 4. [Paterson, and Co. Old Broad-st.] March 28.
- VIGEMS, WILLIAM REVELL, Austin-friars, merchant, April 13. [Knight and Co. Easinghall-st.] March 2.
- WORTHLEY, JOHN, Liverpool, wine-merchant, April 10. [York-hotel. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st. and Leather, Liverpool.] Feb. 27.
- WOODS, E. R. of Kilevedon, Essex, shop keeper, April 10. [Lewis, Clements's inn.] Feb. 27.
- WESTWOOD, CHASLES, Bristol, merchant, April 13. [Greyhound, Bristol. [King, Serjeant's inn; and Frankie, Bristol.] March 4.
- WHITE, JAMES, and Co. of Dewsbury-st. Kennington, dyers, April 17. [Younger, Wellclose-sq.] March 6.
- WHITE, S. Turnham-green, victualler, April 24. [Henson, Bouverie st. Fleet-st.] March 13.
- WHITMARSH, H. H. Wingham, Kent, maltster, April 27. [Guildhall, Canterbury. [Saur, Canterbury.] March 16.
- WILLIAMSON, T. Leigh, Lancaster, provision-dealer, April 7, 8, and 27. [Windmill, Manchester. [Shaw, Ely-place, and Smith, Manchester.] March 16.
- WRIGHT, W. Kirkdale, Liverpool, victualler, April 12, 13, and May 1. [George, Dale-st. [Shinnery, Liverpool; and Dacie and Co. Falsgrave-pl. Temple-bar.] March 20.
- WATSON, H. Stepney-green, merchant, April 3, May 1. [Wright, Fenchurch-st.] March 24.
- WILLIAMS, D. late of Green-st. Bath, saddler, April 4, 10, Castle and Ball; May 1. [Three Cups, Bath and Co. Doughty-st.; Simpson, Bath.] March 10.
- WOOD, SAM. Bolton, Lancaster, banker, Swan, Bolton. [Candlemas-st. Gray's-inn; and Boardman and Co. Bolton.] March 23.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, TO TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1819.

- ALLEN, Greenwich, March 23
- Adams, W. and Co. Cumberland-street, March 13
- Allen, B. Guildford-street, April 6
- Adams, D. Fleet-street, April 6
- Barrow, J. and Co. Mold-green March 24
- Baker, E. Meadley, March 16
- Beazley, S. Parliament-st. March 30
- Blowen, J. H. Mint-sq. March 20
- Bush, J. Hishop Startford, March 20
- Briggs, W. Armley, March 24
- Bond, J. Huddersfield, March 25
- Barrett, J. Upper George-st. March 25
- Bundy, E. Charles-sq. March 30
- Bush, W. Saffon Walden, March 15
- Bishop, B. Whitechurch, April 17
- Brown, H. Charles-st. April 6
- Bowen, T. Haverfordwest, April 10
- Brown, W. Liverpool, May 10
- Binney, J. Southwark, April 17
- Barton, W. Doncaster, April 13
- Corpus, J. Sun-st. March 27
- Cochran, T. York, March 19, and April 13
- Crampton, W. Beckingham, March 23
- Coppin, W. North Shields, March 25
- Curme, G. and T. Brightelstone, March 27
- Coulter, J. Chatham, April 10
- Cumbers, F. Bour's Head-co. March 27
- Cridland, C. and Co. Dublin and Leicester, April 8
- Clements, J. Plymouth Dock, April 12
- Clarkson, T. Kingsbury, April 8
- Dickinson, J. Guildhall-passage, March 20
- Dyke, J. Gloucester, March 22
- Dutton, T. King-st. March 20
- Dawson, W. Wetherby, March 25
- Dussard, P. Welbeck-st. March 27
- Doubleday, W. Nottingham, April 8
- De Rowe, J. P. and Co. Angel-co. May 11
- Davy, W. Norwich, April 10
- Dodman, M. Thornhaia, April 7
- Drabble, W. Holbeck, April 8
- Davie, D. J. and Co. Plymouth Dock, April 20
- Davies, J. Cardiff, May 1
- Dawwell, J. Winchester, April 19
- De Bonne, J. P. and Co. Angel-court, May 11
- Fowler D. and Co. Gracechurch-st. March 11
- French, A. B. Old South Sea House, March 27
- Forder, W. Basingstoke, April 17
- Ford, W. Beckington, April 15
- Gill, S. Horbury, March 27
- Goodman, B. Romney's Intra Southampton, March 17
- Gedfey, T. Salters Hall-co. March 27
- Gill, J. Mill Pheasant, April 12
- Goldspink, R. Brook, April 10
- Heathfield, M. Old Broad-st. Sheffield, York, and Liverton, March 17
- Hurrey, S. Angel-co. March 20
- Hale, W. Islington, March 20
- Howett, J. St. Martin's-la. March 27
- Hellyer, J. Lloyds Coffee-house, March 23
- Hambidge, J. Stow-on-the-Wold, March 19
- Hanson, J. and Co. Middleton, April 6
- Halse, T. H. and Co. Maiden-la. April 8
- Hadington, M. King-st. March 27
- Harrison, J. Parsonage-house, Cumberland, April 7
- Jones, M. London-road, April 9
- Kobler, J. St. Swithin's-la. March 16
- Koc, J. H. Mill Wall, March 6
- Kendall, J. Exeter, March 15
- Loggin, F. Aylesbury, March 16
- Lande, J. Token House-ya. March 16
- Latham, J. Romsey, March 17
- Lord, S. Sutton, March 27
- Lancaster, T. J. Cateaton-st. April 13
- Lambert, M. Brabant-co. April 6
- Lewis, B. Trefuanny, April 16
- Mavor, J. sen. and jun. Leaden-hall-st. March 11
- Morgan, C. Bishopgate-st. March 23
- Mercat, T. and Co. Queen-st. March 27
- Morrison, N. C. Tottenham-court-road, March 20
- Monre, T. Batham, April 5
- Moore, J. St. John's-sq. and Mark-la. March 20
- Matheson, W. and Co. Bishopgate-st. Without, April 6
- Mathias, J. Haverfordwest, April 10
- Merrick, T. Frith st. April 6
- Mayne, E. G. High-st. Shadwell, and Wade's-place, Poplar, April 10
- Maeneal, J. Preston, April 10
- Moses, T. Bath, March 26
- Miles, H. New Bond-st. April 24
- Mathews, W. Liverpool, April 14
- Moffat, M. Manchester, April 10
- Moore, J. Manchester, April 10
- Nye, J. Tunbridge, March 27
- Nash, F. Tiverton, April 26
- Pallet, C. and Co. Love-la. March 20
- Pennell, W. junior, Queenhithe, March 13
- Pierce, W. Haybrooke Pottery, April 7
- Pallet, C. and Co. Love la. May 1
- Rowhart, J. Charter House-square, March 2
- Riches, J. and Co. London-road, March 6
- Robertson, J. and J. Lawrence Pountney-hill, March 11
- Rogers, G. South Anston, March 26
- Rowlatt, J. Charter House-square, March 13
- Rigg, W. Liverpool, April 19
- Read, T. and Co. Great Russell-st. March 20
- Smith, T. Austin Friars, March 20
- Standen, J. H. Dover, March 20
- Sanndeis, W. Bristol, March 16
- Sykes, J. and Co. Nottingham, April 16
- Smith, W. and Co. Merton Bridge, March 25
- Sykes, J. and G. Curriers'-Hall-co. and Huddersfield, March 20
- Smith, D. junior, and Co. Silk-burton, March 25
- Singer, S. High-st. Kensington, March 21, and April 6
- Setree, H. John-st. March 21, and April 6
- Stevenson, T. Snows-fields, April 10
- Stubbs, J. Long Acre, April 6
- Swan, J. Birmingham, April 12
- Sykes, J. and Co. Curriers'-Hall-court, and Huddersfield, April 27
- Thurkle, G. M. New Street-square, March 2
- Tyler, B. Woodford, March 20
- Thomas, B. Northumberland-road, March 27
- Thornbury, N. and Co. Bourne, in the parish of Stroud; and Bowbridge Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 16
- Tart, W. M. Old Broad st. April 6
- Tarleton, J. Gloucester pla. April 22
- Tarton, J. Ripley Pentrich, April 14
- Towse, J. Wokingham, April 10

Vedreux, J. and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 8
 Warren, E. and Co. Austin Friars, March 27
 Watkin, J. Newark-upon-Trent, March 23
 Whitfield, J. Old-st. March 27
 Walcot, T. Portsea, March 27
 White, J. Portland-pla. March 27
 Williams, L. Curstior-st. March 27
 Walker, S. juv. Manchester, April 6
 Wingfield, J. Bang-la. March 31
 Willey, J. Willoughby Waterham, April 6
 Walker, J. Alfrick, April 5
 Wight, H. New-st. Brunswick-sq. April 3
 Walker, T. and Co. Bristol, April 14
 Winkle, C. and Co. Redcross-st. East Smithfield, April 10
 Weale, W. Birmingham, April 27
 Willoughby, B. and Co. Finswood, and Chawspide, April 10
 Walton, W. Faversham, April 14
 Wileman, T. Sussex, April 27
 Wilkinson, J. and Co. Friday-st. April 27
 Winkle, C. Redcross-street, East Smithfield, April 10
 Waddington, S. Halifax, York, April 15
 Yates, J. E. Shoreditch, April 20

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, TO TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1819.

AUBERT, N. B. Lloyd's Coffee-house, April 6
 Allum, R. Chatham, April 10
 Boss, W. George-st. Euston-square, March 16
 Blinks, T. Southampton-st. March 20
 Bateman, J. St. John-street, West Smithfield, March 21
 Brocklebank, S. Liverpool, April 6
 Cave, T. Hindley, March 16
 Child, B. Waltham St. Laurence, March 20
 Cooke, J. Farnham, March 23
 Collins, W. Two-Mill-hill, March 30
 Churchill, J. Stanhope-st. March 30
 Crowther, W. Banner-st. April 3
 Casels, R. St. Swithin's-la. April 3
 Cowley, T. late of Gutter-lane, but now of Bolton-le-Moors, April 6
 Culbard, W. St. John-street, West Smithfield, April 6
 Crimes, T. and Co. Chester, April 10
 Cole, E. Shrewsbury, April 10
 Dowgill, B. Great Woodhouse Carr, March 16
 David, J. Threadneedle-st. March 30
 Dalgaime, C. Liverpool, April 6
 Dickens, W. junior, late of Dodford Mills, near Weedon, and Crown-st. April 10
 Deanett, H. Wilson-st. Gray's-inn-la. April 3
 Evans, G. sen. & jun. High-street, April 3
 Enock, J. Birmingham, April 6
 Eltonhead, S. Liverpool, April 10
 Fry, E. Houndsditch, April 3
 Griffiths, J. Bristol, March 20
 Gompertz, H. Token House-yard, March 27
 Guardner, J. Mapleborough-green, March 27
 Holman, W. Totness, Devon, March 23
 Hewitt, Bold, Lancaster, March 27
 Hart, G. Norwich, March 20
 Halsead, C. Healey-wood, April 6
 Home, J. Watling-st. April 10
 Mogg, J. E. Iread-st. April 10
 Icaith, W. Stafford, April 10
 Jefferson, T. Wigton, March 20
 Johnson, E. S. Great Yarmouth, March 23
 Jennyns, J. C. Catherine-st. April 10
 Kay, R. M. Knutsford, March 27
 Kernot, J. Cattle-street, Leicester-fields, April 10
 Leven, S. Elizabeth-place, Kensington, March 20
 Leigh, W. Bath-st. Bethnal-green, March 20
 Ledard, T. Cirencester, March 27
 Longman, F. G. Norwich, March 30
 Lax, J. Liverpool, April 10
 Millingen, J. V. Hereford-place, Commercial-road, March 23
 McMillan, W. Manchester, March 27
 Moore, W. Ripon, April 3
 Morris, J. Woolwich, April 10
 Nicola, J. late of King's-Lynn, and now of Snettisham, March 20
 Perkins, J. Tiverton, March 20
 Pearson, J. and S. Blatone, March 20
 Plüding, J. J. High-Holborn, late of Highgate, March 27
 Power, J. and Co. Finsbury-sq. March 27
 Perkins, C. Great Peter st. April 6
 Peyton, W. Lincoln's-inn-fields, April 10
 Phillips, J. Upper Eaton-st. April 10
 Phillips, R. Exeter, April 10
 Pierce, W. Salop, April 10
 Roberts, J. W. College-hill, March 16
 Richmond, T. Bell-yard, Carey-st. March 16
 Russell, A. and Co. Penrith, March 28
 Bowed, J. Harp-la. April 6
 Shackleton, S. Leeds, March 16
 Sweetman, S. B. Bishopsgate-street, and Birmingham, March 20
 Smith, E. Denby, March 20
 Snuggs, J. W. A. Lane-st. March 27
 Simpson, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, April 10
 Twynham, Plymouth, March 30
 Taylor, W. jun. Liverpool, April 3
 Towsey, J. jun. and Co. Blandford Forum, April 10
 Thompson, T. Lancaster, April 10
 Wood, J. Preston, March 20
 Wilkinson, J. and Co. Friday-st.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, TO SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1819.

ASHTON, R. and Mousley, S. Salford, Lancaster, dyers.
 Atherton, J. and Nicholson, P. Lancaster, nail-manufacturers.
 Blackburn, W. and Blackburn, T. of Little Britain, corn-dealers.
 Bassett, W. and Hankinson, T. J. of Crispin-street, Spitalfields, auctioneers.
 Brown, J. R. and New, H. M. of the Poultry, paper-hangers.
 Blogg, G. and B. of Aldersgate-street, jewellers and wine-merchants.
 Beauchamp and Stone, Holborn, wine merchants.
 Barnard, L. senior, and Barnard, L. junior, Bank-side, coal-merchants.
 Bain, J. and Eadie, D. Glasgow, grocers.
 Bredall, W. and Bredall, W. J. K. Tavistock, Devonshire, surgeons.
 Braddock, J. and Braddock, R. of Manchester, cotton-spinners.
 Bullock, B. of Bowling, York, and Benson, S. S. of Yeading, York, worsted-spinners.
 Buton, D. and Russel, J. of Forestreet, cripple-lane, pawnbrokers.
 Blaxland, S. and Taylor, E. W. of Devonshire-square, wine-merchants.
 Bennett, J. Ogden, J. W. Garner, S. and Green-bald, Offerton, Chester, calico-printers.
 Brigg, T. Bridge, T. G. and Weatherhead, H. Dean-street, Soho, silversmiths.
 Barclay, A. Gottenburgh, J. Stewart, A. St. Petersburg, and Fisher, Hamburg, merchants.
 Betholl, W. V. and Langton, R. O. Liverpool, cotton-brokers.
 Cambell, D. Harper, B. and Ballie, A. merchants.
 Cooper, J. and Cooper, J. of Watling-street, muslin-manufacturers.
 Casson, and Penrose Sculcoates, York, millers.
 Coates and Co. Manchester, cotton waste dealers.
 Cullen, P. and Robertson, A. Sheerness, Kent, surgeons.
 Curling, M. and Mullett, J. Dean-street, Tooley-street, coal-merchants.
 Dalgaime, P. and Winslow, E. of St. Mary at Hill, ship and insurance brokers.
 Davies, B. and Crawley F. Compton-street, Brunswick-square, engravers.
 Deane, W. senior, and Deane, W. junior, Liverpool, roe-makers.
 Dean, W. Dean, E. and Dean, T. Loughborough, Leicester, lace-manufacturers.
 Dyball, and Harnden, Rotherhithe, plumbers.
 Donkin, B. Hall, J. and Gamble, J. Hermondsey, Surrey, preparers of antiseptic articles.
 Dixon, E. and Earle, T. Castle-street, Long-Acre, black job masters.

- Babridge and Topham**, Lancaster, brush-makers, Fuller, J. and How, J. of Bateman's-row, Shore-ditch, carpenters.
- Foy, J. Foy, W. and Rawlins**, T. G. of St. Martin's-lane, cloth-workers.
- Franklin, J. J. and Hoy, J. R.** of Ann-street, Pentonville, plumbers.
- Fallow, M. Schlegel, M. Greener, C. Fallow, J. Galt, J. Wanderley, R. Kromer, F. Fallory, J. Greener, F.** Manchester and Liverpool, clock-makers.
- Grime, E. and Naylor, A.** Salford, Lancaster, machine-makers.
- Gardiner and Roberts**, Queen-street, Cheapside, wholesale linen drapers.
- Gillmer, J. and Hilton, H.** Liverpool, sheriffs officers.
- Guppy, T. R. and Marshall, T.** Brick-hill-lane, Upper Thames-street, nail-manufacturers.
- Hamelin, P.** Albany-road, Kent-road, cement-manufacturer, and Gould, S. and Edwards, C. A. Isleworth, calico-printers.
- Highton, J. and Brewer, J.** Broad-way, Blackfriars, haberdashers.
- Hawkins, J.** Constable, W. and Morris, T. of Penny-fields, and Regent-street, Blackwall.
- Hatch, J.** Hatch, S. Portsmouth, ironmongers.
- Hannafor, R. and Winsford, J. W.** Plymouth, paluters.
- Humphris, J. and J. Sandford**, Gloucestershire, timber-merchants.
- Hornbuckle, J. and Simpson, J.** of Air-street, Piccadilly, clothes salesmen.
- Heale, E. and Atherton, R.** of Fenchurch-street, coffee-dealers.
- Hill, R. B. and Seely, W. H.** Liverpool, linen-drappers.
- Johnson, W. and J. Cross-street**, Hatton-garden, jewellers.
- Lockwood, J. and Lockwood, R.** of Skipton, York, grocers.
- Lewthwaite, and Co.** Lad-lane, haberdashers.
- Lee, M. and Todd, H.** of Church-road, St. George's, dealers in cattle.
- Loveland, G. and Loveland, J.** Guildford, Surrey, tailors.
- Meller, T. W. Chalk, J. and Cooke, G.** of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, coach-makers.
- Moore, J. and Crooke, C.** Burnley, Lancaster, cotton-spinners.
- Morton, T. Morton, A. K. Morton, T. C. and Abbott, E.** St. John's, Wapping, brewers.
- Mills, J. and Brown, J.** Fore-street, Limehouse, timber-rafters.
- Millington, T. C. and Millington, S.** Bishopsgate-street Without, glass-cutters.
- Morrish, M. and Marter, W.** of Worthing, Sussex, surgeons.
- Mould, R. Anderson, F. junior, and Clint, J.** Durham and South Shields, rope-makers and ship-chandlers.
- Morgan, T. & Saunders J.** Catherine-street, Strand, cabinet-makers.
- Nunn, J. and Wray, W.** of Cheapside, lacemen.
- North, T. Wilson, R. Koper, A. and Roper, T. Wibsey, Bradford**, stuff-manufacturers.
- Ogle, J. Ogle, R. Duncan, J. and Cochran, J.** of Paternoster-row and Holborn, booksellers.
- Plater, J. and Barbor, J.** Baldwin's-gardens, paper-makers.
- Peacock, W. and Hickson, C.** of King-street, Covent-garden, mens'-mercers.
- Perry, W. and Perry, J.** Bath, butchers.
- Proud, T. A. and Proud, A. junior**, Bilston, Stafford, linen-drappers.
- Richards, S. and Hankins, T.** Gloucester, attornies.
- Reynolds, Jos. and Reynolds, John**, of Little Pulteney-street, Soho, wire-workers.
- Richards, S. of Ledbury, and Hankins, T.** of the Greenhouse, Dymock, Gloucester, attornies.
- Roberts, W. and Mann, J.** Liverpool, flour-dealers.
- Stonestreet, T. and Folie, W.** Oxford-street, pawn-brokers.
- Simpson, J. and Forrester, J.** tobacco-manufacturers, Kendal, Westmorland.
- Smith, B. and Jarrold, J.** of Woodbridge, Suffolk, printers, booksellers, and bookbinders.
- Smith and Durrant**, Chelmsford, hatters.
- Slack, S. Slack, W. and Coleworthy, R.** Bristol, linen-drappers.
- Sellers, G. and Tuke, E.** of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.
- Stanford, T. and Pearson, A.** Bulmett, Nottingham, bleachers.
- Schofield, A. and Andrew, J.** Oldham, Lancaster, inn-keepers.
- Sherwood, G. and Houghton, W. L.** Kingston-upon-Hull, booksellers.
- Storr, R. Bundell, P. Bridge, J. Rundell, E. W. Bridge, T. Severs, B. Chilman, B. and Hancock, C.** New Bridge-street, coal-merchants.
- Salisbury, R. Tate, P. Hawkes, T. and Keste, R.** Old Buffery, Worcester, coal and iron masters.
- Tiffen, T. B. and Barker, J.** of Stepney-green, coal-merchants.
- Tiffin, W. and Higham, R. H.** of New Bond-street, St. George's, Hanover-square.
- Thompson and M'Dougall**, Rotherhithe, cork-cutters.
- Tibbs and Glenny**, Wynyat-street, Northampton-square, watch-case makers.
- Thompson, R. and Hollins, T.** Manchester.
- Thomas, J. and Blundell, J.** Liverpool, tobacco-manufacturers.
- Trovel, J. and Arnot, T.** of Castle-street East, St. Mary-le-bone, coach-platers and foundries.
- Wells, R. and Dickinson, W.** of Bow Church-yard, Cheapside, silk-men.
- Williams, M. and Corbett, B.** of Cheapside, ware-housemen.
- Webb, B. D. and Wamsley, C.** Manchester, manufacturers.
- Whitt and Co.** Liverpool and London.
- Woodhead, R. and J. Shelf and Northowram**, Halifax, dealers in coals.
- Willett, F. and H. G.** Holborn-bridge, chemists.
- Watson, W. and Chaffers, W.** of Queen-street, Cheapside, woollen-factors; and of Watling-st. pawn-brokers.
- Whalley, N. and Whalley, R.** of Aldgate, High-street, cheesemongers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 186.)

URBANUS SATORIS, of Winchester-street, London, Merchant; for improvements in the construction and use of fire arms. Dated Jan. 23, 1819.

JOSEPH HILL, of Paulton, Somersetshire, Gentleman; for a machine, or top, for the cure of smoky chimneys. Dated Jan. 23, 1819.

JAMES FOX, the Younger, of Plymouth, Devonshire, rectifier; for a method or methods, of diminishing the loss, in quantity and quality, of ardent spirits, and other fluids, during the process of distillation or rectification. Dated Jan. 23, 1819.

HENRY EW BANK, of London, merchant; for machinery for cleaning or dressing paddy, of rough rice, so as to fit it for culinary purposes, which he conceives will be of great public utility. Dated Feb. 2, 1819.

MATTHEW THOMAS, of Greyhill's-roads, Mid-

dlesex, Engineer; for a plough, upon which he hath invented an improvement, and also a propelling power applicable to ploughs in general; also, to various other implements and machines. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Dated Jan. 23, 1819.

JAMES SIMPSON, of the City of Edinburgh, Esq.; for a method or methods, calculated to convey gas, used for illumination, to the burners, and at the same time suspend the burners, or the lamps, lanterns, or other frames or holders, in which the burners are placed. Dated Feb. 6, 1819.

ROBERT WILLIS, of Upper Norton-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, Gentleman; for an improvement or improvements upon the pedal harp, which he conceives will be of public utility. Dated Feb. 13, 1819.

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 5 per cent. Stock is 74 and under 75.

A single life of 35 receives for 100 <i>l.</i> stock	5	0	average-rate 100 <i>l.</i> money	6	16	11
40	5	0	7	5	4	
45	5	17	0	7	17	0
50	6	7	0	8	10	6
55	7	0	0	9	7	11
60	7	16	0	10	9	5
65	9	0	0	12	1	7
70	10	17	0	14	11	3
75 and upwards	11	14	0	16	7	9

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

*Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.****Ships Chartered by the Honourable East India Company, for One Voyage, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, Time of coming off, &c. for the Season 1818—1819.***

Pay.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	To be off.	To sail from Gravesend
1	Catherine	555	Madras.	Henry Blanchard	William Knox	1819.1	1819.
1	Marquis of Hastings	480		George Lyall	Chas. Arkcoll	11 Mar.	11 April
1	Barossa	628	Bombay.	John Wm. Buckle	S. Hutchinson	23 Mar.	23 April
1	York	475		Henry Blanchard	James Talbot		
1	Hooghly	492		John Wm. Buckle	Jas. Thos. Lamb		
1	Fame	492		Joseph Dowson	W. Remington	23 Apr.	23 May
1	Almorah	416	Bengal.	Matthew Boyd	Thos. Winter		
1	Abberton	430		William Bawtree	Lucas Percival		
1	Kingston	504		William Parker	Wm. A. Bowen		
1	Princess Charlotte.....	400		John Wm. Buckle	Wm. Vaughan	7 June	7 July.

13th March, 1119.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1819	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1819	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Feb. 23	29.30	40	SW	Rain	Mar. 11	29.97	46	NW	Fair
24	29.47	36	NW	Fair	12	30.07	45	N	Ditto
25	29.62	34	N	Ditto	13	30.10	44	NW	Ditto
26	29.50	35	W	Ditto	14	30.14	47	W	Ditto
27	29.25	37	S	Ditto	15	30.09	45	SW	Ditto
28	29.18	40	SE	Show.	16	30.07	42	W	Ditto
Mar. 1	29.12	39	E	Rain	17	30.04	41	NW	Ditto
2	29.20	40	E	Ditto	18	30.14	40	NE	Ditto
3	29.46	39	NE	Fair	19	29.39	42	NW	Rain
4	29.80	36	N	Ditto	20	29.32	47	NW	Cloudy
5	29.88	41	NE	Ditto	21	29.51	49	W	Fair
6	29.76	40	NE	Rain	22	29.64	48	W	Ditto
7	29.98	39	E	Fair	23	29.61	49	S	Ditto
8	30.03	44	NE	Ditto	24	29.43	50	SW	Rain
9	30.02	40	S	Ditto	25	29.50	49	SW	Show.
10	30.02	43	SW	Ditto					

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM FEBRUARY 22, TO MARCH 23, 1819.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—There was little business done in this article till Thursday, when there were numerous inquiries, and the holders in consequence refused the prices that were offered in the former part of the week; 12*s.* were offered and refused for good ordinary St. Domingo.

The stock of West India Coffee is now 4,280 tons, being 2,000 less than at this time last year; present prices 16 per cwt. lower.

The B. P. SUGAR market remains with-
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out alteration, either in the demand or the prices; middling Sugars from 80*s.* a 84*s.* still meet with most attention.

FOREIGN SUGARS.—A small public sale of Brazil took place last week, consisting of ordinary and middling white, which sold about 2*s.* under the last prices.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 4,450 casks less than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 6*d.* per cwt. higher, per Gazette average.

Rum has been dull of demand since our last publication, and prices are rather lower.

The present stock of Rum is 14,469, un-

cheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

Stock last year, same date, is 18,296 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

ASHES, in consequence of the large public sales, have given way in price, but are now in steady demand.

TOBACCO.—There has been some inquiry for the low qualities of Virginia. Qwing to the low prices of Kentucky, some orders for export were executed, but the demand increasing for this quality, the price has advanced about 4d. per lb.

Carolina Rick, duty free, has been inquired after by the grocers, but the holders will not accept the price offered.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

THE COTTON market has been extremely dull, the only inquiry has been for Pernams and Bengals for export, which were bought on rather lower terms than our last; about 400 bales Demerara, 200 bales Berbice, and 250 bales St. Domingo, were offered at public sale on Thursday; of the former only 110 of fine marks could be forced off at 19d. a 19½d.; 72 Berbice, middling to fair, at 15½d. a 17½d.; and the Domingo, ordinary to middling, at 11½d. a 13½d.; with a few good Jamaicas at 15½d. The sales of the week are (duty paid), 30 Upland, fair 16½d.; 450 Pernambucco, fair to good, 21½d. a 22d.; 30 Bahia, good, 20d.; 200 Demerara and Berbice, middling 15½d. fair to good 17d. a 18½d. fine 19d. a 19½d.; 9 Carriacou and Grenada, middling 16½d.; 260 Jamaica and Domingo, ordinary to middling 11½d. a 13½d. good 15½d.; 100 Surat (in bond), ordinary 7d.; 230 Bengal (in bond), middling 6½d. fair to good 6½d. a 7½d.; total sold 1,309 bags. The imports are 102 United States, 463 Mina, 3,169 Bengal; total 3,730 bags.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg, 29th January, 1819:—Y. C Tallow 170 a 172 rubls. Soap Tallow 153, Clean Hemp 85 a 86 on contract, ditto 92 a 93 on spot, Flax 170. Exchange 11 15-16.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS have been dull of sale at a decline of 2s. per cwt.; ordinary brown lumps for money may be obtained at a further reduction; good brown lumps 100s, common crushed 56s. per cwt.

MOLASSES have declined 6d. per cwt. at which sales are dull.

The sales of B. P. SUGAR were only partial to-day, and those were at last week's prices.

COFFEE is very little inquired after; for St. Domingo 122s. are taken for money, and 125s. the usual credit.

BRANDY.—Sales have been made at a small reduction in the common qualities; for fine and old Cogniac 6s. 6d. is asked, but not more than 6s. given.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Several public sales have taken place this week, consisting chiefly of middling and good middling Dutch, and nearly the whole was sold at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Jamaicas and Foreign Coffees remained without alteration.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is 4,117 tons, being 1,710 less than at this time last year, present prices 18s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS have not been in much demand during the week, and browns have been sold at a reduction of 1s. per cwt.; viz. Jamaica 72s. middling St. Kitt's 72s. good Jamaica 84s. per cwt.

FOREIGN SUGARS.—400 chests Havannah were put up by public auction on Thursday, few were sold, brown went from 42s. a 44s. yellow 43s. a 47s. low white 50s. a 54s. 6d. one lot fine white 63s. per cwt. In Brazils nothing has been done, yellow and brown are most saleable, low whites hang heavily on hand.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 2,570 casks less than last year's at this time; the present prices rate 1s. per cwt. lower, per Gazette average.

RUSS.—Holders are firm in requiring former prices, notwithstanding a continued dullness in the demand.

The present stock of Rum is 12,858 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

Stock last year same date 17,293 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

PIMENTO has been sold at 9d. per lb. in small quantity.

DYEWOODS are unaltered in prices.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

SILK.—China Silk is selling 2s. per lb. higher; the Bengal Silk is selling 4s. a 6s. per lb. lower than at the last sale of the East India Company.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO.—Some parcels have changed hands for exportation, and other parcels have been exported by the holders themselves, who do not seem disposed to give way further in prices at present.

ASHES have been in more demand, American Pots have been sold in quantity at 1s. a 1s. 6d. advance upon the prices obtained at the public sale on Friday.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON has been almost entirely neglected this week; a few Pernams have been taken for export. About 1,600 bales Surat, 430 Madras, and 240 Bengals were brought for-

ward on Friday by the East India Company and others; part of the Surats and Madras were withdrawn before the sales commenced, and annexed are the particulars of what were sold, which are at prices varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. under the sale of the 14th of January last, and chiefly taken on speculation; 300 Pernams are advertised for public sale on Friday. The sales of the week, duty paid, are 12 New Orleans, fair $16\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 250 Pernambuco, fair to good 21 d. a $21\frac{1}{4}$ d. fine 22 d.; 70 Mina, fair $17\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 100 Demerara and Berbice, ordinary to middling, $14\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 16 d.; fair $16\frac{1}{4}$ d. In bond, 1,100 Surat, ordinary to middling 7 d. a $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. fair to good 9 d. a 10 d.; fine $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. a $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 200 Bengal, ordinary to middling, 6 d. a $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; good 8 d.; 400 Surat (per E. I. Co.'s sale) middling to fair $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. a $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; fine $10\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 100 Bengal (per ditto) ordinary to middling $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

TALLOW on the spot is more in demand for the Soap Boilers, but there is nothing doing to arrive worthy of remark.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS.—The demand for good Brown Lump has rather revived, say from 90s. to 101s.; very ordinary Browns are dull of sale, as well as ordinary single Leaves, at 103s. a 104s.; there are buyers of better goods at reduced prices, say singles at 106s. and Hambro's at 108s. to 109s.

There are buyers of MOLASSES at 32s. but no sellers under 32s. 6d. per cwt.

OILS.—Greenland Oil is dull of sale for home use, but in brisk demand for export at 32l. 10s. without cask; the stock is now much reduced. Seed Oils are very dull, and the prices are declining.

B. B. SUGAR.—A public sale of Barbadoes took place to-day, which went off well as respects fine quality, but inferior descriptions were sold out of proportion lower, making a decline of full 2s. per cwt. on the latter from the preceding sale. The private contract business in the raw market was very limited.

COFFEE prices are somewhat firmer, but there is still so much inequality in the market as to render it impossible to quote prices with the usual precision, an acknowledgment which will of course induce caution in proceeding at present.

BRANDY is quoted at a reduction of 2d. per gallon from our last, but the demand is notwithstanding equally dull.

GEVEA remains steady in prices, but not readily saleable.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Only one public sale has taken place since last week, consisting of 137 hds. and 300 bags nearly all Dutch, the fine qualities of which barely obtained last

week's prices, but the ordinary went rather higher; a few lots of middling Jamaica sold at about 2s. per cwt. advance. The enquiry by private contract has been chiefly for good and fine ordinary clean Jamaica and St. Domingo, which have advanced 2s. to 3s. per cwt.

The stock of West India Coffee is now 3,000 tons, being 1,600 less than at this time last year, present prices 20s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS.—Good and fine qualities have continued in good demand, and fully supported last week's prices, but low brown qualities have again given way 1s. per cwt.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 1,800 casks less than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 1s. 6d. per cwt. lower, per *Gazette's* average.

In COCOA there is nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

DYEWOODS, PIMENTO, and RUM, all continue dull of demand.

The present stock of Rum is 12,174 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg, February 12, 1819:—Y. C. Tallow on the spot. 165 rubls. ditto on contract 168; soap Tallow, money 150; Clean Hemp 85; Pot-Ash on contract 93; ditto on the spot 95; Exchange 11 29 32 a $\frac{1}{2}$.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO.—Middling black and mixed parcels of Virginia have been in good demand for export, but the prices remain unaltered.

ROUGH TURPENTINE.—The 800 hhds. French advertised for public sale, went off briskly from 14s. a 15s. 6d. per cwt.

CAROLINA RICE.—Sales to a moderate extent have been made since our last at 42s. per cwt. duty free; bonded is heavy of sale at present prices.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The COTTON market continues in a very languid state, the sales by private treaty are very trifling; 418 Pernams and 28 Bahias were put up to public sale on Friday, and sold, the former were very inferior and brought $16\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $19\frac{1}{2}$ d., averaging $18\frac{1}{2}$ d., the Bahias 16 d. to $16\frac{1}{2}$ d. The sales of the week, duty paid, are 15 New Orleans, ordinary 15 d.; 168 Pernambuco, ordinary to middling $16\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $19\frac{1}{2}$ d., good 21 d.; 26 Bahia, ordinary to middling $16\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $16\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 40 Maranham, good 19 d. In bond, 20 Surat, fine 11 d.; 350 Bengal, ordinary to middling, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., good $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; total 921 bags sold. The imports are 9,591 bags; viz. 20 Pernambuco; 4,867 Surat; 3,892 Bengal, and 806 Madras.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS.—Brown lumps have been in demand, and this description has become scarce. Leaves of all sorts are heavy of sale, but crushed there has been but little business done.

B. P. SUGAR.—Sales to-day were limited to a few hundred casks of good qualities at steady prices.

COFFEE experiences some inquiry, it is chiefly for good ordinary and middling Jamaica; good St. Domingo has been sold at 12½s. per cwt.

Of India there is little to observe, except that about 3d. per lb. discount on sale prices has been submitted to in the little business lately transacted.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—There has been no public sale of Coffee since our last, and the demand, which was rather lively at the close of last and beginning of the week, has gradually decreased. This article remains with little inquiry, and prices nearly the same, with the exception of good and fine ordinary Jamaica, which are about 4s. a 4s. 6. higher.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,700 tons, being 1,700 less than at this time last year; present prices 20s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS continue in limited demand, particularly good ordinary qualities, but the prices are without variation.

FOREIGN SUGARS—There have been inquiries for white Brazil and Havannah, but few sales have been effected.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 850 casks less than last year's at this time; the present prices rate 1s. 6d. per cwt. lower, per *Gazette* average.

RUMS have been in limited demand at the former rates.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO.—There has not been much business done for export since our last, but prices are without variation.

Carolina Rice in bond is without demand, a few small sales of duty-paid Rice have been made at 42s. per cwt.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The inquiry for Cotton in this market continues very trifling, there being little else than a few occasional orders for export, and prices remain nominally the same as last quoted. The sales of the week, duty paid, are 450 Pernambucco, fair to good 20d. a 20½d. fine 21d.; 52 Mian, good 15d.; 225 Demerara and Berbice, fine 18d.; in bond, 70 Surat, good to fine 10½d. a 11d.; 330 Bengal, middling to fair 5½d. a 6½d.; total 1,147 bags sold. Imports, none.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

TEAS.—At the sale just finished, Bohea and common Congou have sold at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. per lb.; in common Twankay about 1d. Fine Hyson are about 2d. lb. cheaper, while the common kinds and the best Congou and Souching, fully support previous prices.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg, 19th February, 1819:—

Y. C. Tallow on contract, money, 160 rubls. Soap Tallow 145 rubls. Y. C. on spot 165, Clean Hemp on contract 84 a 85, ditto in—90 a 92, Flax 170, 1st sort Bristles 68, Oskaka 112, Wheat 30 a 31; Exchange 11½ a 29-32.

OILS.—Greenland Whale Oil has been in steady demand for export at 33l. 10s. a 34l. without casks.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGAR of all description is heavy of sale. MOLASSES have been in good demand, and the price has advanced about 2s. 6d. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The two public sales of B. B. Sugar went off very steadily at full last week's prices. The private transactions were small.

The **COFFEE** market was very dull to-day, and few sales were effected, but prices remain without alteration.

RUMS are nominal in prices, in consequence of the limited demand.

TUESDAY MARCH 23, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—There has been no public sale since our last, and the demand for B. B. by private sale has been limited; a considerable parcel of St. Domingo was sold at 177s. per cwt. for immediate payment, and although there are no other parcels of the like quality offering upon the same terms, the price in consequence is from 2s. to 3s. lower.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,460 tons, being 1,700 less than at this time last year; present prices 20s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS have been in moderate demand at full last week's prices.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 300 casks less than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 5s. per cwt. lower per *Gazette* average.

RUMS have been in limited demand.

The present stock of Rum is 10,957 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

Stock last year same date, 15,730 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

ROUGH TURPENTINE.—800 barrels were sold by public auction last week at 13s. a 13s. 9d. per brl.

TOBACCO has been in steady demand since our last at former prices.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—In the early part of last week there was a fair demand for Pernambucco and middling Bengals for export, which has since subsided; the former are scarce in this market, particularly good qualities, which would readily bring 20½d.; there are rumours of very extensive purchases having

been made in Bengals at 5d. per lb. in bond; the public sale of Bengals and Surats (bankrupt's effects) sold freely at the annexed prices. The sales of the week are duty paid; viz. 30 Uplands, fair to good 15d. a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 65 New Orleans middling 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 800 Pernambuco middling 19d. fair to good 20d. a 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in bond; 60 Surat ordinary to middling 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1000 Bengal ordinary to middling 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., fair to good 6d. a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., fine 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8d.; per public sale, in bond, 841 Bengal ordinary to middling 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 6d., fine 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 120 Surat, ordinary 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., fair 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., fine 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; total sales 2,416 bags.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

PEPPER has been much offered this week. Other Spices are offered and meet with few buyers.

LIVERPOOL REPORT, MARCH 20, 1819.—There has been less inquiry this week for Cotton, which continues to be offered freely by the holders, and the market has closed at a decline from our last quotations of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. on the low descriptions of East India, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on Orleans, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on other sorts generally. The public sales brought forward yesterday, consisted of 362 Surats, of middling quality, the whole of which sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 145 fair Toomels at 9d. a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 54 middling fair Bengals 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 70 old Bowed 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12 stained Sea Islands 13d.; and 259 Orleans, of which 50 of the new crop sold at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 16d.; and 11 old at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 203 Bourbons were offered, but taken in for want of buyers. The business done by private treaty is 5,600 bags, and consists of 1,800 Bowed at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 220 Orleans, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 18d.; 10 Tennessee 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 90 Sea Islands 2s. 3d. a 2s. 9d.; 600 Pernams 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 20d.; 280 Bahias 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 18d.; 600 Maranhams 17d. a 18d.; 20 Perns 16d.; 118 Demeraras 17d. a 18d.; 10 Domingos 15d.; 10 Carthagenas 13d.; 100 Surats 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 11d.; 1700 Bengals 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 8d.; making the total sales 6,300 bags. The imports are 7,288 bags; viz. Calcutta 920, Carthagena 1,837, Berbice 179, Charleston and Savannah 2,488, New Orleans, 1,112, other parts of U. S. 319, Brazils 433 bags.

Two public sales of B. P. Sugar were brought forward last week, consisting of 277 hhds. of brown and middling quality, of which 170 casks of the better description sold at full prices, but the lower sorts still continue extremely dull. 1,500 bags East India have been taken by the grocers at 86s a 86s. 6d. for fine yellow, and 90s. to 91s. for fair and strong white Bengal. Foreign descriptions are without inquiry. Molasses are still dull, and 100 puncheons of Demerara were withdrawn from public sale at 30s. for want of buyers. The demand for Coffee is for the present suspended. Cocoa, Ginger, and Pimento, continue neglected. Both Carolina and East India Rice are in limited demand, and 500 bags of good

white Bengal were taken in at public sale at 20s. for want of buyers.

Dyewoods are in limited demand. Ashes continue dull; good Montreal Pots have sold at 45s.; Bostons at 48s.; and Pearls at 54s. Hides are dull of sale at declining prices, and the only business done this week consists of 1,000 fair Rio Grandes, of good weights, at 7d. and Buenos Ayres wet salted at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

As the sale of East India Goods yesterday 25 chests of Indigo sold at 3s. to 4s. for very ordinary, and 5s. a 6s. 7d. for middling to good; of 65 bales and 15 pockets Safflower, a few bags sold at 8l. and the remainder has since been disposed of at 6l. 12s. 6d. a 7l. 7s. per cwt. The Champor and Munjeet were taken in for want of buyers; the former at 13l. and the latter at 45s. to 49s. per cwt.

The Tobacco-market remains very inactive, no sales of consequence having been made during the week; the trade purchase very sparingly, and only for their immediate wants.

The supplies of most descriptions of Grain, at market on Tuesday, being large, sales have been heavy at a reduction of fully 3d. per bushel on Wheat, and 2d. to 3d. on Oats. Sour flower continues in demand. In sweet Flour there is but little doing.

A parcel of 200 hhds. American Flaxseed has been taken out of the market at 93. per hhd.

In Tar no sales have been made, except a parcel of 500 brls. Carolina at 15s. 3d. per barrel.

FOREIGN FRUIT.—Considerable sales have been effected in Red Smyrna Raisins, and the quantity remaining in first hands is rather small; the other descriptions are very dull of sale.

FISH OILS have not been in brisk demand, yet the prices have advanced 2l. a 3l. per tun, chiefly owing to the reduced stock.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGAR has been dull of sale since our last, and lower prices have been accepted for brown lumps; other sorts are unaltered in price. MOLASSES have declined about 1s. per cwt.

The B. P. SUGAR market was dull to-day, except for good and fine qualities, of which sales were made.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.—A sale of about 8,000 bags took place to-day, the fine white qualities of the Bengal were taken for home consumption at full prices, but the brown went about 2s. per cwt. lower than last sale; viz. 27s. brown Bourbon sold at 30s. per cwt.

ROMS.—Of the 363 puncheons of Jamaica put up by public auction to-day, about two-thirds were sold at a reduction from our late quotations of 1d. a 2d. per gallon.

	Feb. 22 to Mar. 1	March 1 to 8.	March 8 to 15.	March 15 to 22.
BREAD, per quatern.....	1 0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
—, Seconds.....	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0
—, Scotch.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
Malt.....	65 0 a 78 0	65 0 a 78 0	66 0 a 71 0	65 0 a 70 0
Pollard.....	80 0 a 28 0	80 0 a 28 0	80 0 a 28 0	80 0 a 28 0
Bran.....	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0
—, White.....	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0
Tares.....	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0
Turnips, Round.....	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	34 0 a 60 0	34 0 a 60 0	34 0 a 60 0	34 0 a 60 0
Cinque Foil.....	25 0 a 68 0	25 0 a 68 0	25 0 a 68 0	25 0 a 68 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	70 0 a 124 0	70 0 a 124 0	70 0 a 124 0	70 0 a 124 0
—, White.....	74 0 a 110 0	74 0 a 110 0	74 0 a 110 0	74 0 a 110 0
Trefoil.....	25 0 a 68 0	25 0 a 68 0	25 0 a 68 0	25 0 a 68 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	43 0 a 47 0	43 0 a 47 0	43 0 a 47 0	43 0 a 47 0
Lined Cakes, per 1000.....	19 0 a 20 0	19 0 a 20 0	19 0 a 20 0	19 0 a 20 0
Quones, per bushel.....	6 0 a 10 0	6 0 a 10 0	6 0 a 10 0	6 0 a 10 0
Potatoes, Kidney, per ton.....	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0
—, Champions.....	4 10 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 10	4 10 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 10
Beef.....	4 4 a 5 6	3 6 a 4 6	3 6 a 4 6	3 6 a 4 6
Mutton.....	5 4 a 6 4	4 9 a 5 0	4 9 a 5 0	4 9 a 5 0
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal.....	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0
Pork.....	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	96 0 a 100 0	96 0 a 100 0	96 0 a 100 0	96 0 a 100 0
—, Carlou.....	108 0 a 116 0	106 0 a 116 0	106 0 a 116 0	104 0 a 108 0
—, Dutch.....	130 0 a 0 0	130 0 a 0 0	130 0 a 0 0	130 0 a 0 0
—, York, per firkin.....	66 0 a 68 0	66 0 a 68 0	66 0 a 68 0	66 0 a 68 0
—, Cambridge.....	67 0 a 69 0	67 0 a 69 0	67 0 a 69 0	66 0 a 68 0
—, Dorset.....	74 0 a 78 0	74 0 a 78 0	74 0 a 78 0	62 0 a 60 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
—, Ditto, New.....	84 0 a 92 0	88 0 a 92 0	88 0 a 92 0	90 0 a 90 0
—, Gloucester, doubled.....	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
—, Ditto, single.....	74 0 a 78 0	74 0 a 78 0	74 0 a 78 0	74 0 a 78 0
—, Dutch.....	68 0 a 70 0	68 0 a 70 0	68 0 a 70 0	68 0 a 68 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
—, York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0
—, Irish.....	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
—, York, per cwt.....	98 0 a 98 0	98 0 a 98 0	98 0 a 98 0	98 0 a 98 0
Lard.....	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
Tallow, per cwt.....	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 15 0	14 0 a 16 0	13 6
Ditto, Moulds.....	84 0	68 0	85 0	90 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	114 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ditto, Carded.....	4 8 a 4 10	4 8 a 4 10	4 8 a 4 10	4 10 a 4 12
Starch.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
Ditto, Sunderland.....	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	6 0 a 7 7	6 0 a 7 7	6 0 a 7 7	5 6 a 6 6
—, { Sussex.....	6 17 6	6 17 6	6 17 6	6 14 0
Hay.....	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	0 0 0
Clover.....	2 18 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	3 0 0
Straw.....	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 0
Hay.....	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 4 0
Clover.....	2 18 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	2 18 0
Straw.....	7 2 6	7 2 6	7 2 6	7 18 0
Hay.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 2 6
Clover.....	2 17 6	2 17 6	2 17 6	8 3 6
Straw.....				

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoidupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Feb. 20.	Ending Feb. 27.	Ending Mar. 6.	Ending Mar. 13.
WHEAT.....	s. d. 80 3	s. d. 80 1	s. d. 80 6	s. d. 79 4
RYE.....	58 8	0 0	54 0	57 8
BARLEY.....	63 5	60 5	55 4	59 7
OATS.....	84 2	33 7	38 2	33 3
BEANS.....	69 7	64 11	62 4	63 8
PEAS.....	70 2	60 2	60 1	67 0
OATMEAL.....	37 7	0 0	35 0	38 0

AGGREGATE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN IN SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoidupois, of the four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Feb. 1819, from the London Gazette of Saturday, March 13, 1819. Wheat, 67. 5. Rye, 44s. 7d. Barley, 48s. 0d. Oats, 32s. 3d. Beans, 46s. 7d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Oatmeal, 25s. 0d. Beer or Big, 41s. 3d.

Published by Authority of Parliament,

WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid of payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Feb. 24, is 48s. 0½d. per cwt. | March 3, is 48s. 6d. per cwt. | March 10, is 48s. 1½d. per cwt. | March 17, is 47s. 8½d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament,

THOMAS NETTLESHIP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM FEBRUARY 25. TO MARCH 25, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1819. Days.	Bank Stock.	3perCt. 3perCt. 4perCt.	Consol.	Consol.	4perCt.	5perCt.	Long Anns.	Imp. perCt.	India Stock.	50. Sea Stock.	Oldbo. Sea St.	Nw 80. Ind. Bon.	14 per cent per Day for Accl.
Feb. 25	266	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	85 1/2	105 1/2	4 20 1/2	30					10 pr 20 1/2
26	266	75 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	85 1/2	105 1/2	4 20 1/2	19 1/2	228				9 pr par 76
27		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
March 1	261	78 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	88 1/2	108 1/2	4 20 1/2	30					9 pr par 76
2		73 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	83 1/2	103 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2	221	81 1/2			10 pr 20 1/2
3		73 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	83 1/2	103 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2	220		73 1/2		9 pr par 76
4		75 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	85 1/2	105 1/2	4 20 1/2	30	221				10 pr 20 1/2
5		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2	221		74 1/2		9 pr par 76
6		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2	221	81 1/2			10 pr 20 1/2
7		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
8		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
9		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
10		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
11		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
12		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
13		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
14		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
15		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
16		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
17		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
18		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
19		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
20		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
21		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
22		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
23		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					9 pr par 76
24		74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	4 19 1/2	18 1/2					10 pr 20 1/2
25		75 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	85 1/2	105 1/2	4 20 1/2	30					9 pr par 76

AN EXCHANGE BILL dated prior to the Month of February 1818 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1778 and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

European Magazine

FOR APRIL, 1819.

[Embellished with, a Portrait of JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, Esq.]

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London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,

NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. April 1819.

P p

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

1

[illegible]

13th March, 1819.



London, Published for the European Magazine, by J. Asperne, Cornhill, 1st May 1809.

JOHN HARRISON CURTIS Esq. F. M. S.

*Surgeon to His Royal Highness
(The Prince Regent.)*

*And Lecturer on the Anatomy, Physiology
(and Diseases of the Ear.)*

Engraved by R. Cooper, from an original Painting by J. Shand

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL, 1819.

MEMOIR OF
JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, ESQ.

AURIST TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT, AND TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, SURGEON TO THE ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, LECTURER ON THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND PATHOLOGY OF THE EAR, FELLOW OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY ROBERT COOPER, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY J. SHARP.]

AN important branch of science gives importance as a public character to the individual who devotes himself to the pursuit of it; and the present gentleman, who has attached himself to a part of surgery, so useful as the diseases of the ear, and hitherto so little cultivated, is entitled for his labours to the gratitude of society.

MR. CURTIS was born at Uxbridge, and is descended of a respectable family of the persuasion of Quakers, at Altou, in Hampshire.

He is the eldest son of Mr. Curtis, an eminent surgeon at Cowley, and nephew of Mr. W. Curtis, the late celebrated botanist. He was educated in general literature at the classical academy of the Rev. T. E. Bessley; and after finishing his preliminary studies, he began his profession with his father, who paid all that attention to his progress and improvement which might be expected from one so anxious for his success in life. On leaving his father, he attended the principal lecturers of the London school, and thus acquired that thorough knowledge of surgery which fitted him for public life. He was accordingly placed, after obtaining his qualifications as a surgeon, from the Royal College of Surgeons, early on the naval hospital staff, where he had every opportunity of improvement in his profession, being, at different times, employed in the large establishments at Stapleton and Haslar; at the latter of which he remained nearly six years. At the time Mr. Curtis

was appointed to the first of these, the typhus fever raged with great violence among the prisoners, and he had here an opportunity of seeing the cold affusion used, recommended by Dr. Currie of Liverpool, with great success. The extent of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar may be judged of from 3000 wounded being received into it from Lord Howe's fleet, after the memorable engagement of the 1st of June, 1794; in the course of which time, on the Lords of the Admiralty visiting the hospital, they were pleased to express their high satisfaction at its medical arrangements.

Here Mr. Curtis, during his service, had the honour of receiving the approbation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, on his inspecting this naval establishment, and he served here, it may be remarked, at the most interesting periods of the late war, first when Sir J. Moore's army landed from Corunna, and afterwards when the expedition returned from Walcheren. The excellent arrangements made at this hospital on these occasions, reflect the highest credit on the commissioners and medical authorities, both for their skill and humanity; and the same observation may be applied to all the other establishments in which he served, where the leading departments are filled up in a manner that cannot be too much applauded, from the merit and abilities of the individuals that compose them.

From Haslar Hospital he was then promoted, in consequence of the fa-

yourable opinion entertained of him by Lord Gambier, and several other distinguished naval commanders, to be one of the principal medical officers to the dépôt for prisoners of war at Forton, which contained no less than 5000 prisoners, among whom there could not fail to prevail a great deal of disease.

On leaving the public service, Mr. Curtis settled in Kent, and there married a relation of Colonel James, of Ightham Court Lodge, Colonel of the West Kent militia, and one of the Receivers General for the county. At this period, while in Kent, he took a tour to the Continent, for the purpose of professional information, and became acquainted with several distinguished characters there, from whom he received much instruction, and saw in their hands a variety of improvements, for assisting defective organization of the ear.

After a residence for some time at Ightham Court Lodge, he removed to the metropolis, where he resumed his studies. From his first attachment to the profession, Mr. Curtis had paid a particular attention to the diseases of the ear, and since he commenced this line of practice, many remarkable cases have occurred to him of this class of diseases; some of them of long standing, which are usually designated by the vague term of nervous deafness, he has treated with much success: likewise several children, who were born deaf and dumb, have, by his means, obtained their hearing, and some their speech likewise. It is remarkable that so little attention is generally paid to the individuals in this unfortunate state; for even under the latter circumstances, relief should not be considered hopeless, until after a minute examination, and proper means have been employed.

On settling in London, he naturally selected this division of surgery as his favourite branch of practice. On examining the subject, he found that no organ was oftener the seat of disease, and that it accordingly opened a wide field for practice and improvement. Animated, therefore, by the most laudable and praiseworthy motives, he has taken up this neglected branch of the Aurist, and has made every exertion to remove the prejudices unhappily entertained in respect to this class of cases being incurable. It is only,

however, by an exclusive attention to these diseases, that their improvement and the benefit of society can be ensured. Thus the public is to be congratulated that this neglected class of diseases is now rescued from the hands of ignorance and empiricism, to which it has hitherto been mostly assigned.

From the merit Mr. Curtis has displayed in this branch, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased lately to appoint him Aurist to his person; previous to which, in order to facilitate Mr. Curtis's views, and benefit the sufferers under imperfections of this organ, he had given his royal patronage to a Dispensary, solely appropriated to diseases of the ear, and which has met the approbation and support of some of the first characters in rank, science, and professional celebrity.

The success of this establishment, where upwards of seven hundred have obtained relief, many of whom were from various parts of the kingdom as well as of the metropolis, must naturally place its proposer in an enviable point of view; and we have no doubt that, with Mr. Curtis's knowledge of the subject, joined with his known exertions and industry, he will give to this line of practice a dignity and consequence which it has never before possessed; and from the great opportunities he has of examining the various diseases to which the ear is liable, he cannot fail to possess a nicely of discrimination. He has lately introduced a new mode of practice in this country with regard to its diseases; it partly consists of excluding the external air from the meatus or passage, thereby allowing it to pass by the Eustachian tube to the cavity of the tympanum, as in the diving-bell; for it is a fact, not generally known, that persons descending in a diving-bell are often cured of deafness.

To improve the younger part of the profession in a minute acquaintance with the diseases of the ear, Mr. Curtis has delivered ten courses of lectures on its Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. His lectures have been attended by a respectable number of pupils, and also by several members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and different professional characters, who have expressed much approbation of them; and we are happy to learn they will be regularly continued every season. In the Syllabus of his

Lectures, Mr. Curtis has arranged the subject into the following divisions:—1st, In the introductory part is considered the importance of the sense of hearing as the medium of social intercourse, the various degrees of this sense in the several tribes of animals, and the different construction of the organ for that purpose:—2d, The anatomy of the ear is described as divided into external, intermediate, and internal parts, and the description is illustrated by anatomical preparations:—3d, The physiology or uses of the different parts are next examined:—4th, On finishing the uses of the ear, the various diseases occasioning deafness are then considered, treating them in the same order in which the structure has been described:—5th, This order comprehends, first, the affections of the meatus auditorius, or external ear; secondly, those of the tympanum, viz. its puriform discharge, and the obstruction of the Eustachian tube, with the operation; thirdly, the diseases of the labyrinth, whether constitutional, as nervous, scrofulous, syphilitic, &c. or local, as paralysis of the auditory nerve, defective organization, &c.:—6th, The subject concludes with general remarks applicable to this class of diseases; the little progress formerly made to improve the knowledge of them, and the successful issue of various cases of deaf and dumb children: with regard to this subject, Mr. Curtis very justly observes, it is well known, that often at birth, and a considerable time after, a viscid mucus fills up the meatus in a similar manner as the meconium does the intestines, and until this original layer or deposition is removed, hearing is either suspended, or the impression of sound is very imperfect, and the child is supposed to be actually born dumb, and not unfrequently has all the appearance of idiotism: too much attention cannot be paid to these circumstances, and indeed to all young subjects, when any imperfection of the organ is suspected; and in no case should a child be pronounced deaf and dumb without a proper examination, as hearing and speech at an early age are necessarily connected.

Mr. Curtis likewise, in his lectures, has introduced a variety of improvements for assisting hearing, particularly his artificial ears for deaf persons, lately brought from France to this country, where they were originally manufactured, and intended, by being

nicely adapted to the ear, to increase the collection of sound. But as, besides this collection of sound, there is an additional force wanted to transmit it through the passage, from his knowledge of acoustics he has improved the invention, by adding to it a small tube, which, by contracting the passage, will occasion the sound to enter with greater impetus. The form of this ingenious contrivance is particularly convenient, in consequence of their being easily applied over the natural ear. Besides this, Mr. Curtis has greatly improved the original hearing trumpet, by making it form a parabolic conoid, on the principle of the speaking trumpet, which is so well known to answer the purpose of extending the impression of sound; and though much longer in extent than the common ones in use, it has the convenience of shutting up in a small case, for the pocket.* To this may be added, that Mr. Curtis has invented several new surgical instruments, adapted to his particular line of practice.

With such desire to improve his profession, every friend to science will wish him success, and every friend to humanity will look to him with feelings of interest and gratitude; as a proof of which, he has lately received the thanks of the Committee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, for the plan proposed by him with respect to a minute examination of the organs of voice and hearing of all children, on their admission into that institution, in order to ascertain the precise nature of the defect of these organs, and how far curable, or otherwise. He has likewise been presented by the Governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, with a superb piece of plate, as a token of the high estimation they entertain of his professional abilities, and for his great attention to the patients placed under his care at that useful charity.

Mr. Curtis is a member of several of the literary institutions of the metropolis; he has written several papers on the diseases of the ear, one of which recently appeared in the *London Medical Repository*, on an important practical

Mr. Curtis is collecting a variety of inventions from the Continent for assisting hearing, where he has formed connections. He is likewise collecting rare anatomical preparations of diseased parts of the human ear, which, when complete, will form a valuable Museum.

tical subject, the puriform discharge from the ear; and he is equally attached to the subject of Botany and Natural History, as his distinguished relative, the late author of the Botanical Magazine, now conducted by Dr John Sims, the Consulting Physician to the Royal Dispensary.

Mr. Curtis has lately published a popular Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear, for the use of young Practitioners and Deaf Persons; which, if we may judge from the rapid sale it has had, it has met the approbation of those for whom it was chiefly intended.

SILVA.

No. II.

DR. HENRY HAMMOND.

IT is related of this celebrated divine, and excellent man, that he frequently gave up the tithes and dues belonging to him, as rector of a parish, when the persons upon whom he had a claim were in distressed circumstances. At one time, after he had made an agreement for the tithe of a large meadow, and received part of the money at the beginning of the year, it happened that the produce of the land was all carried away by a flood. When the tenant called to make the last payment, Dr. Hammond not only refused it, but returned the former sum, saying to the poor man, "*God forbid I should take the tenth, where you have not the nine parts.*"

SIR JOHN MASON.

Sir John Mason was born in the reign of Henry VII. and was in high esteem with Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, having been a privy-counsellor to each of them, and an attentive observer of all the various revolutions and vicissitudes of those times. When he was on his death-bed, he called his family together, and spoke to them in the following terms:—"I have lived to see five princes, and to be distinguished by four of them; I have witnessed all that is most remarkable in various foreign countries, and been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and this I have learned after my long experience—That *ambition* is the greatest *wisdom*, *temperance* the best *physician*, and a *good conscience* the best *estate*. All things are forsaking me now, except my God, my duty, and my prayers."

DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson asserted in a party, at which Sir Joshua Reynolds was present, that *no man loved labour*. Sir Joshua said, that he thought he could adduce an instance, to disprove Johnson's assertion. It is recorded (said he) of Pope, that he would retire from agreeable society, of which no man was more fond, to write verses, at which he certainly laboured with great patience.—"Sir," replied Johnson, "would Mr. Pope have done so, if he had known that his verses were afterwards to be consigned to the flames? No—It was not a love of labour, Sir, but a love of fame. Leander swam the Hellespont, but it was not from the love of swimming."

HORNE TOOKE.

One day, upon the hustings at Brentford, Obrien, Charles Fox's supporter, said to Tooke, rather rudely, "All the blackguards in London are coming to vote for you."—Tooke made a bow, and replied, "I am glad to receive the information upon such unquestionable authority."

PALINDROME.

From *παλιν* and *δεξιον*, a word, line, or sentence, which is the same, read backward or forward. Thus constructed is an inscription round the font of the church of Sandbach, in Cheshire, and at some other places:

NIYON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OTIN.

Similarly constructed is the Latin verse:

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.

And the English line:

Lead I did live, evil did I dwell.

The word *Madam* is a palindrome.

It is related, that a noble lady, who had been forbidden to appear at the court of Queen Elizabeth, on account of a suspicion of too great familiarity with a certain lord high in her majesty's favour, chose for a device upon her seal the moon partly obscured by a cloud, with this palindrome for a motto:

Ablata, ut alba.

A lawyer is said to have taken for his motto:

Si nummi, immunitas.

The following line is a respacement upon the palindrome, for each word is the same, whether read from the first letter, or the last:

Qdo tenet mulum, maynam madidam tenet Anna.

To the Editor of the European Magazine,

SIR,
ACCEPT, from a purchaser of your Magazine, from the year 1782 to this period, the following translations of the latin lines from an unknown author, inserted in your number for February.

TRUST thou in God, thyself distrust do right,
To urge the pious pray'r be thy delight.
Use little well, great things avoiding fly,
Hear much, speak seldom, closed let secrets lie.
All thine inferiours kindly learn to spare,
Yield to superiors, with thine equals bear.

ANOTHER.
TRUST God, mistrust thyself, do right; in pray'r,
Be pious; little use, great things beware,
Hear many things, speak few, no secrets tell,
Inferiours spare, superiors heed, use equal's well.

ANOTHER.
TRUST God, trust not thyself, do right, be chaste
In pray'r's:—With economie taste
Great things avoid, and use thy little well.
Hear much, speak seldom, no hid secret tell,
Spare those below thee, yield to those above,
Bear with thine equals, with an equal's love.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IN your last No. p. 197, speaking of the late Dr. Charles Burney, you have repeated a report that his father-in-law, Dr. Rose, "instituted the Monthly Review;" the circumstance I suppose slipped your memory, or your own pages would have enabled you to correct the erroneous report above mentioned. In your 59th Vol., for May 1811, p. 327., the reader was furnished with an explicit contradiction of this unfounded assertion, from unquestionable authority.

Your's &c. VIGIL.

April 17, 1819.

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS,
No. XLIX.

ANFEDOTES BY PHILARCHOW.

A Suffolk Farmer, whose accent was singularly broad, took his first born child, a boy, to the Clergyman of the Parish

for baptism. He told the Divine his name was to be John, but spoke so like *Jahh*, that the other concluded it at once to be a girl, and actually performed the service appointed by the Church, as if for a female child, without the observation of either the father, the mother, or two young women present. The parish-clerk finding out the mistake a few days afterwards, went in haste to the Vicar, imploring him to alter the register, or to name the child again; but the Divine refused, alleging the impropriety of transgressing the Minister's injunction. "I will, nevertheless, write a memorandum of the circumstance," said he, and wrote the following at the foot of the register; "Mem. The girl baptised on the 10th instant by the name of Joan, proved a fortnight afterwards (admirabile dictu) to be a boy!"

A very absent Divine, finding his sight begin to fail, purchased a pair of spectacles, and on the first day of using them preached for a brother Clergyman, but was observed to have them at the top of his forehead during the whole sermon. "So you have at last taken to spectacles, Doctor," said a friend after the service. "Yes (returned the unconscious absentee) I found I could not do without them, and I wonder now I never used them till to-day!"

At a public institution there was a matron named Bell, and another whose severity and general manners obtained her among the Directors of the charity the appellation of the Dragon. One day a violent squabble was heard in a room adjoining to that in which the Directors were assembled, and one of them was induced to put his head out to see what was the cause of the uproar. He did so, and instantly returned to his seat. "What was all that noise about, Sir, did you inquire?" "There may be a little more yet (replied Mr. S.) but you must not be alarmed, 'tis only *Bell and the Dragon*."

Vanitas, a man possessed of more money than sense, called a coach from a stand, in London, and, throwing himself along upon the seat, told the coachman to drive home. "Home, Sir!" exclaimed the astonished driver, "where is that your honour pleases to call home?" "Bless me, coachee, replied the thing, with apparent surprise, I thought I was directing *John*, my own coachman; it is so seldom I ride in a hack, I desire to *drive* a coach; quite sure a low bred man, who

can neither know nor care any thing about you, indicates a mind of very narrow dimensions, but a vanity of insufferable extent.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FIDELITY IN
A SERVANT.

In the winter of the year 1776, the Count and Countess Podotsky being on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves, which are very numerous in the Carpathian mountains, and when the cold is very severe are more bold and savage than usual, came down in hordes, and pursued the carriage between the towns of Oswiesk and Zator, the latter of which is only a few leagues from Cracow. Of two servants, one was sent before, to bespeak post-horses; the other, whom the Count particularly esteemed for his fidelity, seeing the wolves come nearer and nearer, begged his master to permit him to leave them his horse, by which their rage would in some measure be satisfied, and they should gain time to reach Zator. The Count consented; the Servant mounted behind the carriage, and let his horse go, which was soon seized by the wolves, and torn into a thousand pieces. Meantime the travellers proceeded with all the speed they could, in hopes to reach the town, from which they were not very distant. But the horses were tired, and the wolves, become more savage now they had once tasted blood, had almost overtaken the carriage. In this extreme necessity, the Servant cried out, "There is only one means of deliverance: I will go to meet the wolves, if you will swear to me to provide as a father for my wife and children. I must perish; but while they fall upon me, you will escape." Podotsky hesitated to comply; but as there was no prospect of escape, he consented, and solemnly vowed, that if he would sacrifice himself for their safety, he would constantly provide for his family. The Servant immediately got down, went to meet the wolves, and was devoured! The Count reached the gates of Zator, and was saved.—The Servant was a Protestant; his Master a Catholic, and conscientiously kept his word.

THOMSON'S WORKS.

MR. EDITOR,

As a controversy has been raised respecting the chronological order and

date of writing and printing some of the poems of the Bard of Ednam, I send you the following facts, from an appeal against a decree of the Court of Chancery, some years ago, on a question of literary property.

It appears that Thomson sold *Sophonisba*, a tragedy, and *Spring*, a poem, to Andrew Miller, 16th January, 1729, for 137*l.* 10*s.*

On the 28th July, in the same year, he sold to John Millan, Summer, Winter, Autumn, Britannia, Poem to Memory of Newton, Hymn on the Succession of the Seasons, and an Essay on Descriptive Poetry, for 105*l.*

On the 16th June, 1738, Andrew Miller purchased these latter from John Millan, at the original price.

On the 13th June, 1769, Andrew Miller's Executors sold the copyright of the whole, by auction, to fifteen London booksellers, for the sum of 505*l.*; soon after which, Davies, the bookseller, sold half of his 12th (for the shares were unequal) to Becket and De Hondt, (not of the original list of purchasers,) for 21*l.* being the price he himself had paid for that proportion.

The whole of the purchasers were Rivington, Johnson, Strahan, Longman, W. and J. Richardson, Lowndes, Caslon, Kearsley, Baldwin, Cadell, Owen, Davies, Becket, and De Hondt.

It is a curious fact that this was a close sale; and Alexander Donaldson, the Edinburgh bookseller, who wished to attend, was not admitted. He then published a copy of the seasons, at Edinburgh, stated in the title to be printed in 1768, the sale of which was said, however, to have begun before the auction of the copyright took place.

It is needless to enter into the law merits of the case, but the facts may perhaps be interesting to your readers.

Your's, UNUS.

NON-MOT.

What frequenter of the Theatre Français does not know that venerable father whom nature has so happily formed to represent Scipio *Nasica*. This nasal Aristarchus, after having, as one of the committee of criticism, heard the comedy of a young author read, frequently observed, "This is bad—affection: young man, one should write as he speaks." "Then," said the poet, "you must write—*through your nose*."

RELICS OF POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from page 210.)

THE SPECTRE MASTER.

THOSE who possess records of French jurisprudence as it was in the beginning of the eighteenth century, know how much the power of magic, charms, and sorcerers, perplexed the doctors of the Sorbonne, even at that period. St. André tells us gravely, in his disquisition printed at Paris in 1725, of the antics performed by one James Noel, of Haye-du-Puis, in Normandy, about the year 1669, in company with a certain tall black man, "having horns on his head, sparkling eyes, a switch in one hand, and a lighted candle of pitch in the other." Thus equipped, this venerable master of the ceremonies held balls *al fresco* in the woods by moonlight, notwithstanding Judge Roguet, the Parliament of Rouen, and all the troopers that could be mustered. The great Prince of Conde himself visited a witch; and one of the fairest ladies of Louis the Fourteenth's court was suspected of keeping a familiar imp, because she allowed her dog to sit at table with her. Let us not be surprised, therefore, if witchcraft had its believers only a few years ago in the remoter parts of this island, and if there are still some persons who exercise that magic which, as an eminent Frenchwoman once said when tried for sorcery, is the power of great minds over less.

There is in the county of Cardigan, South Wales, a parish called Llanbadarn Fawr, of great note among antiquaries. Llan, when added to the name of a saint, implies a place of worship, and the Padarn, or patron-saint, of this parish wore a gigantic coat of mail, which may be still seen in the catalogue of princely rarities kept at Gwerlyou. Within the last thirty years the country resembled an open field, on which any man might keep what number of sheep he pleased; and wild horses and wild cattle ran out all the winter in common. The people, simple, hardy, and active, retained some customs very friendly to early marriages and good neighbourhood. According to one of these customs, the bailiff of the little manor of Rhydonnen came at the dawn of Easter Monday to an ancient chapel, where the young women and old champions had been seated all night, to see fair play among the wrestlers assembled there by long-established privilege.

There, having rung his bell three times, the bailiff announced, in a loud voice, the intended marriage of David Gwynne and Lillian Morrison the following Saturday. Much elevation of poses and expansion of mouths happened among the swains and spinsters; and after the usual debate by the betrothed parties' choice, the unmarried part of the assembly adjourned, as such occasions required, to the nearest inn's parlour, where a blank book was opened for subscriptions. An ancient and beautiful Welch custom directs that the friends and neighbours of persons approaching the holy state shall furnish their tenement with the most useful articles of furniture and of bridal festivity; each giver placing his name or mark opposite the name of his gift, in a book already mentioned, which is duly kept by the wedded pair, that an article of the same kind, or equal value, may be given at his or her marriage. The benefits of this reciprocal benevolence need no comment, and the honest groupe collected at the sign of St. Curig on the day which begins my story seemed well disposed to exemplify it. But as David Gwynne had a farm of £10 per annum which fed two hundred sheep, and Lillian's father was supposed to possess a rich mine of lead ore in his own right, the gifts on this occasion were rather tokens of good will and intended revelry than mere household equipage. Not a maiden or youth was present whose emulation or friendship did not induce him or her to subscribe the book, except one, who stood mournfully and in silence among the crowd. This idle spectator was the betrothed bride's cousin, Idwal ap Morris, a youth about her own age, and much resembling her in beauty, though his intellects were far inferior, and had been impaired, it was thought, by too long and disappointed doltage on his uncle's daughter. As he had some money, and might inherit more, the damsels of Llanbadarn wondered at his failure, and saw no great deficiency in his merits. They gathered round him with a mixture of sly malice and curiosity, to ask why he did not subscribe his name to a new tea-kettle and set of plates, which were wanted to complete his kinswoman's equipment. The parish clerk promised to provide him with a suitable elegy to send with it, and the schoolmaster added, laughing, "Let him, as Theocritus saith, offer another

calf to love."—Idwal heard these taunts without smile or word, but on the eve of the bridal day he was seen on the high road from Aberdovey to Cardigan leading a fatted calf with great care and speed. Now Fortune, willing to verify the maxim that weddings and burials are near each other, or being bountifully disposed to gratify the good people of Llanbadarn with both, brought at the same hour a magnificent hearse on that road. The most pompous and solemn part of its office was already done, and it was returning, with only one attendant, through a narrow defile in this mountainous tract, when it encountered the Welch Cymon and his companion. These, being jealous of their importance, insisted on precedence, and the driver of the black vehicle declared it waited for no man's bidding. The dispute was referred to the usual mode of Cambrian arbitration, a wrestling-match, for which the hearse-driver alighted, and Idwal opened its door, prudently intending to deposit his calf within it as a place of safety. But at that instant another hand seized the hearse-door from within, and a skeleton face, resembling him who presides over the vehicle, put itself forth. A spectacle so unexpected and ghastly made Idwal cover his face, and exclaim, "Nay, man, I'll not fight Death and his coachman too—In St Gurig's name, get ye on!"—The black caravan disappeared, and Idwal hastened forward with his nuptial offering, taking care to dip it in Flynou Gurig, or the saints' well, to purify it from sorcery.

A bright May-morning assembled all the assistants of a marriage-ceremony at Llanbadarn. As ancient and peculiar custom dictates, they set forth to the habitation of Lillian's father, carrying the gifts designed to decorate her's and enrich the wedding-feast in it. Kinsmen and bridesmaids came in their best attire, led by Idwal, mounted on one of the low lean horses of Cardiganshire, dressed in the ragged black cassock he had stolen from the parish-clerk, probably as a kind of mourning, or because it belonged to the best village poet, for, as he said, he came to give his cousin away to David Gwynno, and to perform the part of bard at her marriage. Cambrian ceremony requires that the bride should be carried to church by her nearest relative's horse, after much solicitation to accept of the proffer.

Idwal proffered himself gallantly as brideman, with a wreath of daisies and mistletoe in one hand and a bottle in the other, filled with water from St Gurig's well, which ensures sovereignty to the wife if she can obtain a draught before her husband. Lillian, looking as meek and pale as the daisies in his coronet, underwent the mimicry of a forcible conveyance to her kinsman's rough palfrey and a long ride to the parish church, followed by a mirthful assemblage on horse and foot, listening to their own jests more than to the music of a harper, to whom the bride, not unmindful of the rites of hospitality even at the happiest and busiest period of her life, had given a cup of milk and a bed of clean straw when he arrived at Llanbadarn the night before. Lillian grew paler as she entered the church, for the wreath of paper-lilies which indicates the funeral of a bride was still hanging near the altar; and the chief string of the musician's harp broke as he passed the porch;—an omen of the direst import. It was not long unconfirmed—the bridegroom was absent, and could not be found. The confusion of surprise changed very soon among the spectators into hints and suspicions. Those who envied Lillian's beauty remembered that her mother was not a wife, that she had no inheritance, except, perhaps, the frailty of that mother; and both or either of these truths seemed sufficient to justify her lover's desertion. Many of the high-blooded and rigid old Welchmen swore they saw no wonder in any perfidy committed by a man who could stoop to take up a seared leaf when he might be himself the topmost branch of the tree; for David Gwynno was heir presumptive to Lillian's father, and the sage gossips in the neighbourhood decreed that her mother was justly punished for contriving to ensnare him. All declared no better fortune ought to attend a wedding-day appointed when the bride's father lay on his death bed: and Lillian, who had set out attended by "smiles, mouth-honour, and troops of friends," returned forlorn and disconsolate, with all the blame usually heaped on the unfortunate. Only two of the bridal procession returned with her to her home, where her miserable mother received her with clamorous and vulgar reproaches, made more bitter by her own consciousness that she had half-caused this calamity. But Idwal, who had

never left Lillian's side during her journey, interposed in her favour, not by arguments but by tears, which softened even her mother, whose love for her offspring was in proportion to the fierceness of her uncultivated nature. Perhaps in this moment of cruel disappointment, Maud would have been inclined to offer the rejected bride to her first lover, if the shame and anguish in Lillian's eyes had not silenced her. And though an erring and hard-browed woman, she understood the modest and sorrowful distance observed by Idwal, who possessed, notwithstanding his dim intellects, that pride in pure blood which distinguishes Wales. Night came, while Lillian, her mother, and her kinsman, were still brooding over their affliction together, but without any interchange of thought, when old Nicol Penmawl entered, the only lawyer who found bread in the village. The poor girl would have hidden herself, but he intimated that his visit concerned her; and after a preface which even his hard heart deemed necessary, he explained, that David Gwynne would not fulfill his promise of marriage to Lillian, unless her father signed an absolute and entire deed of gift in his favour. She replied nothing, and wept in agony; while her mother burst into a furious invective against Gwynne's selfishness and treachery: adding, that he well knew how completely she might have shut him from his succession by obtaining a bequest of all to her daughter.—"That is well said, Mistress Maud," said the man of law—"but it behoves a crow to take care of his nest when a hen-sparrow has crept into it. Old Arthur Morris has great love for you, and my client must know what money is left, and where it is. Let Lillian's father give all to her, and she may give it to her husband."

This hint was sufficiently intelligible. Maud received it with a churlish sort of smile, and Idwal with a cry of antic joy, as if in his zeal to comfort his disgraced cousin, he had forgotten that such a gift would deprive him of all share in his uncle's wealth, on which he depended for subsistence. They took Lillian, notwithstanding her tears and resistance, into another chamber, where her father lay in the heedless stupor which had hung on him many years. Maud had been a miser's concubine too long, not to know when and how to be a virago. She pointed to her

weeping and dishevelled daughter, accused him of harring her marriage by his avarice, and beckoning the lawyer, who had come prepared with a deed of gift in due form, urged him, with shrill and vehement entreaties, to sign it. The infirm old man, whose life and intellects were wasted to their last spark, suddenly raised himself from his mattress, drew aside the long loose hair which poor Lillian had shaken over her face, and seemed endeavoring to recollect her. Then his eyes fastened themselves on her mother, whose harsh features were reddened by the light she held over the parchment she required him to sign. "Woman," said he, laying his hand on it with a quivering and convulsive grasp, "I do give thee all—all ye have come here to ask for—Thou hast shut my gate against my first-born, and driven him from my hearth—so thy own children's children shall have neither gate nor hearth, kindred nor guardians, except among wild kites and ravens. Thou hast been an adder in my house, and the wolf will come into thine." Maud trembled, and drew back; and Arthur, pointing to the meagre attorney, whom he probably mistook, in the disorder of his darkening ideas, for his presumptive heir, added, "David Gwynne, thou hast come into my land to make my child poor—see that thy own be not wanderers, and cast out. Take my land, and feed the worms in it."—The last contortion of death mingled with the grim smile of vindictive scorn as he spoke, and his eyes stiffened before the sudden flash of ire had faded in them. He expired, and Lillian's mother, after a few hysteric screams, vented her impotent grief and rage on the man of law, who skulked away from the storm, satisfied that his client might now possess the wealth he coveted without the penalty of marriage. He left the house muttering, "David Gwynne will be well quit of both these shrews. A man must live in fire who keeps a she-tiger."

Maud understood this innuendo, and it roused her ready spirit of invention and enterprize to save her daughter and defeat her enemy. The deed engrossed by Penmawl lay still on old Arthur Morris's bed, clenched in his hand, which had grasped it in the last moments of existence. What should not his name be added, and that alone was wanting to give Lillian possession

of her father's estate, and to punish her mercenary lover?—It was a precious and irrecoverable crisis, which her mother determined not to lose. Suddenly she remembered the vagrant harper who had begged a night's lodging among the straw in her outhouse; and calling him from his slumber, she asked if he could write his name as witness to a tiffing paper. But this man, whose eyes had something awful and preternatural in them, replied sternly, "Thy daughter gave me milk in her prosperity, and I will give her bread in her affliction. When the morning star shines, dig under this straw, and that which is sought shall be found." He departed as he spoke, and Maud, no less superstitious than corrupt, was careful to obey him. She searched secretly, and discovered a small leathern bag containing a paper, on which was distinctly written, "I give all to Lillian Ap Morris." It had no witnesses, but the signature resembled old Arthur's, and she determined to assert that it was his hand-writing, as its date was the present day. His death was not announced till a late hour of the following, when the presumptive heir came, as our female Machiavel expected, to claim his inheritance, and was tauntingly shewn the paper which consigned it wholly to Lillian.

But the farthest calculations of knavery are soon baffled, as the most cunning animals are short sighted. Instead of proffering marriage again to his deserted bride, David Gwynne established a protest against the validity of her father's last deed. Maud and Idwel were arrested on suspicion; but Lillian absconded with such speed and secrecy as to baffle the strict search made for her while a court of justice examined the deed, to which her mother had given all the semblance of forgery by asserting more than the truth. It was one of the thousand cases that perplex and dishonour human judgment. David Gwynne's attorney was, as I have said, the most prosperous one in Llanbadarn, perhaps because one of the most crafty, yet he could not disprove Maud's assertion that Arthur Morris had survived the moment which he thought his last, and the signature resembled his crooked and confused hand-writing. But though Idwel bore his examination with stubbornness, and sometimes showed real inclination to favour, his imperfect intellect betrayed him into hints which discovered the harper's share in the transaction. That

imperfect intellect saved him from the fatal consequences of the forgery, when it seemed undeniably proved. Pardon, in consideration of her age and other circumstances, was granted to Maud, whose sins and struggles for the advancement of her daughter ended in utter ruin. She survived only a few days, and Lillian was seen no more.

But the total disappearance of the harper, who had acted so remarkable a part in this transaction, could not be explained. All the bridal crowd at Llanbadarn had noticed his lean unearthly aspect, and none knew, or could conjecture, how he came, except the driver of the hearse I have once mentioned, who remembered that a spectre-shape in such attire had travelled some miles in his vehicle, with an air of composure which implied too intimate acquaintance with the dead. This shadowy harper, therefore, was pronounced to be the ghost or spirit of old Arthur Morris, which had visited the church and hovered round his house before his decease, according to the usual privileges of such apparitions. But as signing wills is not among the allowed performances of shadows, this busy phantom spread deep terror among the rustics of this district, and neither the road where it had journeyed, nor the chapel where its music had been heard, were ever entered after twilight. Strange melodies were said to sound in the lonely hollow called Eorphan, or the place of the dead, near the river Rheidiol, and death-lights appeared on its banks, from whence the simple natives concluded that Lillian had taken refuge from shame and penury under its waters. No human resident ventured to settle near them, except a creature so withered and wild in its attire that it hardly could be called female. As this creature seemed old, poor, and desolate, the few who lived in the neighbourhood called her the Witch of Rheidiol, or the Water Sprite, though she made no pretension to magic power except begging milk or bread, and paying for it only with a blessing. Either fear or charity induced the poor cottagers to be liberal in their gifts of food, and dances no less marvellous than the black ballet-master's in Normandy, were said to be performed at midnight on the river. But these tales did not prevent a traveller from paying a visit to these unhallowed places, to see the rainbow and arrowy light of the

visible there: at the noon of night. This traveller, whom I shall call Judge Lloyd, because that name was afterwards borne by a man who resembled him in firmness and sagacity, pursued his way between two walls of rock divided by a little stream, which suddenly leaped through a narrow rent and escaped from sight. He forced himself through the chasm, tempted by a light which shone far within a kind of cavern roofed with sloping rocks, and furnished with a porch composed of dwarf sycamores, whose branches were knit into a pleasant trellis. Here he stopped to reconnoitre, hearing a plaintive voice singing a remnant of ancient Cambrian poetry ascribed to Myrarch Hen, the Bard of Arthur's court.

"Y ddellen hon neu cynnired gwynt
Gwae hi o' hi thinged
Hi hen!" &c.

"This leaf, is it not blown about by the wind?

Woe to it for its fate!

Alas, it is old!

The hall of Cynddylan is gloomy this night,

Without a covering, without a fire.

He is dead, and I, alas! am living. . . .

That hearth. . . . will it not be covered with nettles?

What! its defender lived,

It warmed the hearts of petitioners."

The traveller had heard these words in the best days of his youth, and he sighed at their strange concurrence with some passages of his secret history. As his curiosity was sustained and justified by a benevolent desire to discover the reputed haunts of witchcraft, and as music promises gentleness, he hazarded a step towards the threshold. But a lean hag-like figure, attired in the ragged remnant of a black silk caseock, brandished a formidable staff across his path. To the Judge's courteous question, this hideous sentinel replied, "*Nid ychwi mo mhabsanti*," signifying, "Thou art not my patron-saint or confessor;" and added, with something like the fervent wildness of an ancient bard, "If thou comest to wound the sleeping fawn, beware lest the stag trample on thee." The intrepid Judge only answered by uncovering his face, and looking steadfastly at his opponent, who fell prostrate at his feet with a cry of terror which brought forth the inhabitants of the hut—Lillian and her

child! She instantly recognised the spectre-harper, but till he had embraced her a thousand times, and recalled to her memory almost as many forgotten circumstances, she did not believe or recognise her only brother, the long lost adventurer who had left his father's home in his early youth. Since her deep disgrace, she had lived in this solitude, fed and sheltered by the idiot Idwal, whose fantastic and half-feminine attire gained her homage paid to witchcraft, and enabled him to preserve their abode in protection. Faithful to that devoted affection which seemed the only unchangeable instinct of his wandering mind, and the sole occupation of his life, he had built her hut, begged her bread, and watched her steps as a doe watches her young, when all else had abandoned her to famine and despair. "My father prophesied in his anger," said Lillian, "that my child should have neither gate nor hearth, and he nestled among wild ravens: but it has found bread in their nests, and they are more merciful than the world to a sinner."—"You shall return to the world," answered the good Judge, "and find it never denies respect to modest and sincere penitence. No part of the guilt of forgery rests on your head or on Idwal's. The harper's dress was a safe disguise when I came back unexpected to a home where I had no friends; but I signed a name which belonged to me, and only gave you by that deed of gift what my father's death, I know, had entitled me to give. The sentence shall be repealed, the avaricious heir displaced, and the world will laugh to see justice administered by a Spectra-Harper." V.

THE SECOND NIGHT

OF

"LE NOTTI ROMANE."

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

DIALOGUE III.

Bold and severe Remarks of a Spirit, who, among the Romans was in life characterized by extraordinary Mildness, on the Injustice of their Enterprizes.

The voices of the multitude were as the murmur of fountains in the stillness of night. But this discourse was suddenly suspended, and their atten-

tion draws, by a ghost, who with serene aspect advanced, and was immediately met by Tully, Cesar, Brutus, and Antony, who, extending their arms, seemed equally gratified in the recognition of him. In his countenance there was a venerable placidity, strongly indicative of a sincere mind. His temples were bald, and his hair grey, his eyes beamed benignity, his brow was tranquil, and his lips wore a smile. With affection tempered by an urbane gravity, he embraced all around him, and courteously called each one by his name. The external testimonies of benevolence being mutually exchanged, a short silence intervened as the precursor of important controversy, and Brutus thus began :

" Innocent, unquestionably, was thy private life—and in the tranquil enjoyment of the Muses, and in the esteem acquired by thy engaging manners, happy—and by thy kind offices—thy liberal beneficence—to thousands useful. Accessible to all factions, and suspected by none, it was thy privilege to pass a long and honourable life, in evil days, and in the midst of evil men. But I confess my regret that so skilful a pilot, instead of directing us through the turbulence of our civil storms, should have withheld his guidance, and, sheltered in port, contemplated his country wrecked in the sea of her corruptions."

These sentiments, so bold, and freely uttered, seemed irksome to the assembly, some of whom made signs to Brutus that he should proceed no farther. But the spectre to whom they were addressed thus placidly replied :

" Could I have confided in any attempt of mine to aid my country, thou wouldst have seen me launch into the tempestuous sea of her vicissitudes. Nor was my opinion of the desperate condition, the inevitable destiny, of Rome, unprecedented. Twelve lustrums previous to my death, the illustrious patricians Rutilius and Cotta held the same; and unable either to remedy the corruptions of the city, or to witness their certain and direful consequences, withdrew into voluntary exile. Thou, thyself, oh Marcus Tullius ! our glory in eloquence, our treasure of philosophy, persecuted by triumphant vice, abandoned by the good, unprotected by thy virtues, wast constrained to seek thy safety in exile—in an exile painful to thyself, and disgraceful to thy

country. Thou, indeed, returnedst; but it was only to live in danger, studying means for her reformation, and studying in vain. Pompey fell, thy doubts were again deliberated, and thy conclusion was comprised in that memorable sentence, that 'the sword should not only be laid down, but broken'—which the son of Pompey hearing, drew his, and would have slain thee, had not Cato intervened for thy protection. Nor is there any who with less reason than thou hast, oh Brutus ! couldst oppose my opinion of Rome's irremediable state; thou, who thyself administeredst to her a remedy as ineffectual in its consequences, as, in its nature, it was extreme."

" Illustrious Minds," said Tully, "ye rose to an exalted fame by contrary ways. The one an example of manners mild and moderate in times of turbulence—in times repugnant to every virtue. When the impetuous spirit of ambition drew aside the greater part of the nation to subvert the nation's laws, he stood firm and tranquil, like the mountain top, superior to the storm. The other, magnanimous in design, hoped by the death of a single individual to extirpate the vices of a nation."

" He," replied Brutus, "who considering as desperate the public welfare, abandons it, presents an example no less pernicious than he who quits his post in the field of battle. A true citizen will stand or fall with his country; he cannot survive her ruin—and even to presume it, is a judgment opposed to the ordinary probabilities of human vicissitudes; which although always various in their nature, constantly prove that if our sanguine hopes are often delusive, our ghastly fears are not less often vain. I therefore could not, from the shore, see my country tossed by the tempest, and withhold a helping hand; I swam to her aid, and though I could not save her, sunk with the wreck."

To him the placid Spirit replied :—
" If the revolutions of states could be effected without incurring consequences equally, or more, calamitous than the evils which gave rise to them—if the history of past ages had not confirmed in my mind the contrary opinion—I should not have been found backward in enterprises of civil reform. By thy hand and by thy counsels, rivers of blood were shed, and shed in vain—

mine from that foul stain was pure—my example, by few followed, was fatal to none—thine in the hearts of tyrants excited the fear of conspiracies and plots, the dreadful source of all their atrocities."

While thus they reasoned, stimulated by curiosity, I advanced towards Tully, who was an attentive listener, and to induce him to impart his thoughts to me, endeavoured to pluck his gown, but I grasped nothing, and supplied the inefficacious attempt by words, questioning of him the name of the stranger.

"Pomponius Atticus," said he.

"We read," I replied, "thy letters to him, filled with the noblest sentiments, and with the most sincere benevolence towards thy unhappy country. In them, as in a picture by the most skilful pencil, are so boldly portrayed the many vices, and the few virtues, of thy times, that the mind views and contemplates them as present. But we, a distant posterity, even with such assistance, can speak but superficially of your affairs to you."

In bringing those letters to the recollection of Tully, he seemed pleased, and was going to discourse with me concerning them, as of a subject highly interesting to him, when his attention was diverted by a fresh tumult among the shades, whose agitation was as the forest's by the wind. He extended his right hand towards me, and his left to the ghostly crowd. I then heard from the extremity of the cavern a confused murmur, and the multitude increased in numbers to a throng thick and tumultuous. All trembling they presented an interesting spectacle, vacillating like the waves that washed the shores of their august country. But as the whirlwind tears up the fir trees on the lofty rocks, and afterwards, its fury spent, calmly descending, just breathes on the flowers of the valley, so ceased the perturbation of the spectre crowd, and a calm silence was diffused around.

Then I saw five ghosts advance with slow, majestic step, turning on the multitude a martial aspect, in which the fixed eyes, and intrepid front, expressed grandeur of thought, and not vain presumption. The spirit of Scipio *Emilianus*, which appeared in the former night, the destroyer of Carthage, and thence denominated *Africanus* the second, preceded. I then imagined that the four spirits which followed were of

that renowned race. Tully, observing my curiosity, laid his left hand on my shoulder, and pointing with his right, "You see," said he, "these two who precede: they are two brothers, *Publius* and *Cæus*, of the family of the *Scipios*, distinguished in arms, and who fell in the remote plains of *Iberia*. By their formidable achievements, the Roman name was spread to the uttermost shores of the Western Ocean. Near them are two other brothers, of the same stock, who alone could repair the loss sustained by their untimely death. The one is *Lucius Cornelia*, the conqueror of *Antiochus the Great*, king of *Syria*, and thence surnamed *Asiaticus*—the other is *Publius Cornelius*, who vanquished *Hannibal* in the battle of *Zama*, whence he derived the name of *Africanus the Great*; a name thenceforth terrible to *Africa*. Great, indeed, was the tribute of admiration conveyed in these illustrious titles, conferred by the universal consent of their countrymen, and by which the country was assigned in portions to the family, as a patrimony due to their great achievements. Both are the sons of that *Publius* who precedes them, and who exults in the honour they have reflected on him by their deeds."

Thus Tully said, for at the time, the father turning round, with pleasure in his looks, fixed his majestic eyes on them, and then made signs to the surrounding multitude that they were worthy of their reverence. I stood motionless in admiration, and even Tully suspended his discourse, his eyes intent on them. I afterwards asked Tully which was *Africanus the Great*?

"He on the right, who has his forehead bald, whereon may be seen a martial cicatrice, of which in life he was always proud."

I looked at the honourable mark, which is still preserved in all the images of him; I looked at the spectre, and saw in him a general conformity with the statues handed down to us. While thus we discoursed, they reached the tombs, and on them in various attitudes of dignity reclined, looking on the surrounding ghosts, silent, and with eyes that had in life looked upon death with equal indifference. At length *Emilianus* threw himself on a tomb with a countenance still sad, and inexpressible, for the perfidy to which he owed his death.

But among the many thoughts which

in my mind revolved, this arose—how Tully, born many years after the death of the Scipios, could so readily know their persons. Having put the question, he thus replied—"Either in sculpture or painting their venerable effigies were preserved not only in Rome, but throughout Italy, and in all the provinces of our empire. They were placed in houses, in the forums, in porches, in mausoleums, as monuments of their virtues, and as perpetual excitements of our own. Lamentable, indeed, had it been for us, if, because posterior in birth, we had remained unacquainted with the form and features of men so exemplary in their characters, so beneficial to their country. Where, in what country, are not the images of great men preserved with honours, and their loss often with tears deplored. In the contemplation of departed virtue, the heart is affected with accordant sentiments, and the mind with emulative admiration."

Such were the sentiments of Tully, which while he delivered to me, and I hung upon his divine lips in mute attention, Pomponius approaching interrupted him in these words:—"Alas! how oft on earth does illustrious wickedness usurp that praise which is solely due to goodness. Those whose sanguinary deeds have heaped with victims the abyss of Death, here revered, are viewed by the deluded crowd with awful admiration, while we who sought by offices of humanity, and temperate conduct, an honest fame, seem here unnoticed."

"Alas, Pomponius!" replied Tully, "the affability of Athenian manners, and the tranquil enjoyment of the Muses, have, perhaps, rendered effeminate thy Roman virtue, that thus thou reason'st of it."

To whom Pomponius placidly rejoined:—"Now that with the body we have divested ourselves of human opinions, let us with unbiassed judgment argue. If when wandering in the illusions of our mortal life, we sometimes ventured to raise our minds to the contemplation of Truth, now that we are eliminated from the mists which involve humanity in its earthly state, shall we not expatiate in her purer light?"

"She is," said Tully, "the perpetual object of my speculation, and of its results I am insatiable. This is, however, her chief lesson; that good will toward

our country be the basis of our propriety, the foundation of our most illustrious deeds—and it is with sorrow that I perceive in thee a repugnant feeling."

"To love," replied Pomponius, "a country worthy such affection is a tribute as willingly paid as it is justly due. But to love a country, barbarous, atrocious, depraved, and incorrigible, must be folly. To hate it, however, is a crime; to deplore it is vain; but to know it, is the part of wisdom."

Here Tully, somewhat agitated, interrupted him—"To what, oh Spirit! once so benign, now so austere, teach these thy rigid sentiments?"

"To shew thee Rome divested of her sanguinary glory—of that prepossession which her fame induced—to shew thee Rome, as estimated by a mind no longer subject to the yoke of vulgar opinions."

"Rome in her origin an asylum to guilt, gave fatal earnest of her future character. First fratricide—then rape. Passing over the wars with the Veientes, with the Fidenates, with the Æqui, with the Volsci, and with all the surrounding countries, undertaken on various pretexts, no less iniquitous than successful, we see the ferocious Tullius Hostilius destroying Alba, the mother of Rome, and then turning his arms against Latium, with no better motive than the desire of power, and leaving to posterity matter of perpetual, insatiable vengeance. For Rome now, from her successes become shameless, openly declared her tyrannical intentions, and made not only the adjoining countries but all Italy her enemies—And thus was the continuance of that unjust violence which she in the first instance wilfully exercised for the purpose of her aggrandisement, afterwards rendered necessary to her safety—and the wars of our kings, by which these regions were shaken, and their power sometimes subverted, impartially considered, must appear no other than the scourge of a Divine vengeance."

"Our kings were at length driven from their thrones; but, alas! their pride was inherited by the republic—which, like an overwhelming ocean, breaking down the boundaries of universal order, spread around its desolating violence; its thirst of usurpation being increased by every instance of successful irruption. Not satisfied with the open attack of arms, which, however unjustifiable in principle, had in its character a species of generosity,

it stooped even to fraud to enlarge the limits of its swollen empire. Ye all perceive that I allude to that decision worthy of eternal shame, proposed by Rome, when the Ardeati and the Arri-
cini referred to her the adjustment of a difference between them respecting the right to a certain field on their confines. Hardened in perfidy—destitute of shame—she declared it belonged to neither, that it belonged to Rome, and for the Roman people she immediately seized it. A war, at the same time, existed between the Campanians and the Samnites; and although the latter were by solemn treaties the friends of Rome, Rome, always guided by her ambition, turned her arms against them, because the Campanians had offered better terms—in conclusion, faithless to both people, to her own empire she subjected both!

"Our formidable encroachments being extended to the extremity of Italy, in contravention of treaties, we attempted to enter the gulf of Tarentum, the inhabitants of which knowing, by the fatal experience of other countries, what they were to expect from the approach of Roman ensigns, requested help of Pyrrhus king of Epirus. But although in so just a cause, so adverse was the fortune of that great monarch, that, after exhibiting many generous proofs of his friendship, he was constrained to leave Italy to her fate, the whole of which at his departure, and in the fifth age of Rome, remained subject to her restless power. There were the Florentines, before us a brave and happy people. There was Etruria, a country respectable in her antiquity, illustrious in her arts, and esteemed for the courtesy of her manners, subdued by our arms, remained like a skeleton in the midst of ruins, where nothing but the sound of our proud fame was heard. There were Capua, Tarentum, Reggio, splendid colonies of Greece, not only civilized, but polished, and distinguished by an urbane complacency of manners. But all yielded to the destructive progress of Roman victories; and arts, manners, ease, and elegance, wherever the arms of Rome prevailed, gave place to a barbarous contempt of all discipline but that of slaughter and devastation.

"Italy thus subjugated, the insatiate ambition of the Senate sought fresh pretexts to extend their empire; nor, unrestricted by the principles of justice, had they long to seek. Certain adven-

turers, called Mamertines, having entered Messina as friendly guests, returned the hospitality they received by inundating the city with the blood of her unsuspecting citizens; some they killed, others they sold but the property of both, as pious robbers, they seized and enjoyed. Sicily, as you well remember, was at that time an object of contest between the Carthaginians and Syracusans; but in opposition to such perfidy, they both united to expel the Mamertines; unable to withstand the force brought against them, solicited the aid of Rome. She, with that promptitude to blood which the protection of oppressed innocence alone can justify, acceded to the invitation of those ruffians, and in thus becoming the accomplice and ally of their iniquity, proved to the world her origin, like theirs, founded in violence and treachery. It would seem, however, that in proportion as the designs of Rome were more iniquitous, Fortune was more favourable to her; for in the two and twenty years war, denominated the first Carthaginian war, Sicily was reduced to the state of a Roman province.

"Scarcely was peace established with the Carthaginians, than seizing the opportunity of an insurrection in Sardinia, an island belonging to them, Rome suddenly made an irruption there, and with her usual shameless perfidy usurped the possession of it.

"Our ensigns—ensigns of blood and ruin, of destruction and death—were next directed toward Greece, and her oppression was commenced, as usual, under the specious pretext of support—we were to protect her from the overpowering armies of Macedon; the constant endeavour of whose kings was, to subject her to the iron sceptre of their tyranny—an exterminating sceptre, the fatal inheritance bequeathed them by that Alexander, from the exorbitant effects of his madness, surnamed the Great. But soon it appeared how erroneously the oppressed weak calculate on the protection of the strong; for these insidious Roman protectors obtruding into all the affairs of Greece, at length directed them with an absolute sway; and any attempt to resist the decrees of our Senate, was punished, as rebellion by the invasion of a desolating army. Athens, the beautiful Athens, admirable for her works of art, and renowned for the exalted

geniuses she produced, was twice sacked, and in part burnt and destroyed; first by Sylla, and afterwards by Celenus, the lieutenant of Cæsar the Dictator. And in the same year in which Carthage was destroyed (the hapless object of our emulation and rivalry), the illustrious Corinth, was devastated with fire and sword, and in her fall fell the pride of Greece, which ever after remained humbled and obscure. Hitherto, indeed, however impudently, we had held forth some pretence in our proceedings, either in the form of protection to the weak, or that of assumed right; but in our subsequent invasion of Macedonia, we used no artifice; we boldly urged our unprovoked violence, nor ceased until the unhappy Perseus, the last of her kings, was dragged at the proud car of Paulus Emilius.

"Thus was violated the liberty entrusted to us—thus was the diadem snatched from royal brows—sceptres broken—and the purple torn, not to free the world from tyranny, but because we, alone successful, alone formidable, remained to exercise it; while all the other nations, humbled and oppressed, in silence wondered at our boldness.

"Nor is this the mere language of spleen tinged with gall—much more than I have said has been confirmed in blood. Scarcely had Emilius sent off to Italy the rich spoils of his royal prisoner, than the Senate decreed the spoliation of all the cities of Epirus who had attached themselves to the fortune of that unhappy monarch. In prosecution of this atrocious decree, Emilius concealed it with no less atrocious dissimulation. He entered Epirus, professing moderate and pacific measures towards the restoration of its liberty. He then ordered, that in every city throughout the kingdom, on a certain day, the silver and gold which was in their houses and temples should be publicly brought out—the order was obeyed; and having previously occupied with his legions all the avenues to the cities, apprized of the perfidy of their captain, they, on a signal given, seized the remaining property of the betrayed citizens with savage exultation, as the honourable reward granted them by the conscript fathers, for the glorious oppression of Macedonia.

"Upwards of seventy cities were thus

devastated on that fatal day, the ruins alone remaining, in the midst of a desert country, as the ensigns of Roman glory! One hundred and fifty thousand citizens were consigned to slavery, and led as followers or spectators of triumphal pride—the rest, dispersed among the ruins of their country, wandered as exiles, beggars, wretches, objects of pity to all the world, but us!

"Then as the drunkard whose thirst is never satiated, staggering and with unsteady hand again raises the full cup to his eager lips; so we, with an avidity of wickedness increasing with our fatal progress, suddenly stretched forth the sword, still warm and reeking, against effeminate Asia, and there contrived cause of combat with the great Antiochus, whose vast and splendid dominions finally remained a desolate province to the Roman people.

"Thus every where successful in our guilty course—at home, abroad, the lust of domination was only increased by the dominion it acquired; Carthage, placed as by an adverse destiny in perpetual view on the opposite shore, remained still an object of our sanguinary glory. Happy in the vast field she opened to our brilliant, but unjust, pursuits, we raised in Lybia, in Iberia, and in Luvitania, the flames of war; flames from which our butcheries derived their horrid splendor—the chief authors of which were those very Scipios who even now seem proud of their dire deeds, and whose haughty and ferocious aspects the multitude contemplate with submissive silence and with stupid wonder."

(To be continued.)

FRAGMENTA.

BEING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

No. XXIX.

ADDENDA.

BOOKS.

IF the rising generation do not greatly excel their parents in the knowledge and practice of morality and humanity, they will loudly contradict every philosopher, every poet, and every divine, who has even glanced at the subject of education.

Forty years ago, an author would have been ridiculed, had he dedicated his talents to the service of a race of infants. The whole juvenile library consisted, then, in a dry uninviting book, called "Geography for Children," and in a set of minute volumes which described Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London, and which, to the best of the Editor's remembrance, intermixed spectre-stories with topical descriptions. Mother Goose, also, added her tales, but from them neither instruction nor moral were to be gained.

The ingenious Christopher Smart was the first man of genius that thought the minds and morals of children deserved literary attention. In his Lilliputian Magazine, he inculcated the best of principles, but he thought it necessary still to make use of a species of machine, and "Woglog the Great Giant" was introduced, to amuse and to terrify, by turns, the young student. Encouraged, probably, by the success of Mr. Smart, there now arose a new description of authors, under the patronage of a well known philanthropic bookseller. These have exerted their utmost abilities to compose histories in common life, which may tempt the little reader to study, and at the same time may lead him in the paths of good-nature and virtue. They have succeeded, and the library for the use of children now abounds with productions,* which, although minute in size, and gaudy in tinsel covers, are not unworthy the inspection of persons far more advanced in life and experience than those for whose use they are destined. Besides inculcating the best principles of religion and duty, these writers combat every malignant propensity. They set infantine cruelty in the most odious light, and even condescend to level their batteries against sloth and dirtiness. Children bred up in the constant study of such maxims, must, one may hope, retain some part of them in their minds; and should they be as negligent of what is right as many of their fathers were before them, they will be doubly faulty, as they have opportunities of improving their ideas which never occurred to their ancestors.

CUSTOMS AND INVENTIONS.

A very palpable instance of the excessive awkwardness with which war was carried on a few centuries ago, may be seen in Froissart's account of the expedition against the Scots, by Edward the Third, soon after he came to the crown. Although in their own country, and at a very moderate distance from Carlisle and Newcastle, yet "Three dayes and thre nightis, they" (the whole English army) "were in manner without brede, wyne, bread, or lyght, soder or forage, or any manner of purveyance." To complete the confusion of the scene, the king was obliged to offer to whomsoever would bring him word in what place the Scots were, "A hundred pounds lande to hym and to his heires for ever, and to be made a Knyght of the Kynge's hande."

Nothing to a modern warrior can exceed the ridicule of this scene, nor appear more absurd, than the extreme ignorance of the King and his quartermasters; and yet, notwithstanding the great improvements which have been made since Froissart's age in the art of war, some may be found who doubt whether the combined knowledge, practical and theoretic, of Vauban and Cohorn, of Feuquieres, Marechal Saxe, or Frederic of Prussia, ever produced one invention of so much service to the ease and happiness of mankind, as that of Pinchbeck's snuffers, improved by the ingenuity of Sheffield.

As late as the times of Henry the Third of France, the Dowager-Queens were called "Reines Blanches," from the white mourning which they were used to wear. "Henry," says L'Etoile, in his Journal, "went to salute the White Queen." That Queen was Elizabeth of Austria, widow of Charles the IXth.

No inventor of quick methods of communicating intelligence ever hit upon a more expeditious, though undesigned, conveyance, than that by which the success of the Duke of Alva at Gerning (where, in 1568, he defeated Count Lewis of Nassau) was known to ~~vesse~~ out in the open sea sooner than to towns at a much smaller distance on shore. Count Lewis commanded an army of Reistres;† and this cast of

* Among these may be pointed out "The History of Jeremias Placid," which abounds

with interesting scenes.

† A kind of bands easily to be hired in Germany during the sixteenth century. They succeeded to the Compagnons, Tardes, &c. They were ill-disciplined, and fought more for plunder than pay.

soldiers always wore that kind of head-dress, which the writings of Sterne have made familiar to an English ear, the Montero-cap. The sailors seeing vast numbers of these floating down with the tide from the Ems, formed a very just conjecture of the issue of the battle which had been fought, and surprised the inhabitants of the next port they reached, by communicating the intelligence of the Spaniards' victory.

* * * DERIVATION.

"O Diamini!" assuredly is borrowed from the Italian exclamation, "O Diamine!" which answers to "Oh, the Deuce!" "To scamper," is clearly taken from the Italian "Scampare," which means the same.—Qu. Whence comes the Deuce? Not surely from *Deus*: it is used in too light a manner for such an origin. Some derive it from the Greek Δύς, inourful.

A humorous etymologist deduces "bothered" from "both eared;" i. e. stunned at both ears. "Breeches," from "bear riches;" and "Vales," to servants, from the Latin "Vale," as being the *farewell* given at parting.

St. Foix derives the diadem of princes from the fillet which toppers were used, in the early ages, to wear around their temples, to check the fumes of the wine they had drank. "It was meant," says he, "as an intimation to royalty not to suffer itself to be stupified by the noxious incense of adulation."

About three hundred years ago, the largeness of the shoe was proportional to the rank of the wearer, and the toes of a great man's slipper of honour were buckled up to his knee. Qu. If the common expression of "being on a great footing in the world," has not a reference to this grotesque and absurd custom.

M. De Valois deduces the French word "coucher" (actively taken), from *collocare*, and aware of the reader's objections, he supports his arguments by quoting from Catullus.

"Vos, unis sensibus dñis
Cognita bene femina,
Collocaute pulchram."

He brings also two excerpts from Tully and from Suetonius, to shew that "*collocare*" means "to put to bed." But as he is totally unable to make out any

similarity of sound between "*collocare*," (pronounced as in France) and "coucher," his derivation must appear one of the most improbable ones ever produced, and only is here introduced to evince to what frivolous ideas the passion for finding etymologies may lead a man of genius.

FANATICISM.

In the eleventh century, Severus, a fantastical enthusiast, broached as odd a heresy as imagination could well conceive.

He imagined that a good and an evil being had co-operated towards the production of man and the world in general. He even pointed out, with an indelicate precision, how much of the body was the work of each separate creator. When man was made, according to Severus, the *benevolent* being supplied every kind of food proper to nourish and support the new-made creature, particularly he exerted himself in supplying him with plenty of fruit, pot-herbs, and water. The ill-meaning fiend, however, was more than a match for the good angel, for he gave him wine, and (as that most abandoned heretic Severus affirms) he created *woman*.

Strada * strongly inclines to think, that in the plundering the great church at Antwerp, there were a host of devils mixed with the *hundred* men who appeared to be the *sole destroyers*. The chief reason which he gives for harbouring such an opinion is, "That whilst they with great pains loosen the brass and marble, whilst they endeavour to spoil and steal the richest things, none of all their number had so much as a fall or a knock, though such loads of stone and wood came tumbling down, and so many fragments and splinters flew about, nor received the least hurt by the workmens' tools, which they ran with in their hands. It is no slight argument to prove, that, by God's permission, the devil was the surveyor of their works."

In the writings of Gabriel Barletta, a celebrated preacher among the Dominicans of Naples, in the fifteenth century, are numberless eccentric ideas.—The Holy Ghost, he says, *would* have come down corporeally among mankind, but frightened at the reception

* De Bello Belg. l. 5,

which Jesus Christ had experienced, it chose to take the invulnerable appearance of fire and of air, that it might run no risk of ill treatment among human beings.

The following passage is taken from one of this divine's most celebrated discourses.

"Malus presbyter non dicit Pater-noster cum corde. Lucipit, *Pater-noster quies* in cœlis; *Præpara equum, o serve, ut eamus ad villam. Sanctificetur nomen tuum; O Catharina, pone ad focum illam carnem. Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie. Prohibe catum a farcinine; Et dimitte nobis debita nostra; Da equo bladum.*"*

So high was the vogue of this friar's eloquence, that it was said as a proverb, "*Nescit prædicare qui nescit Bar-lettare;*" and his sermons ran through twenty editions at least.

A true fanatic, the more execrable his actions, the more extended his cruelties, by so much the more he expects the inspiration of heaven.

Montluc, who was the most bloody fiend of that infernal race who deluged France with the blood of their brethren in the sixteenth century; Montluc, who hanged (according to his own account) protestants, in cold blood, by eighty at a time; Montluc, who owns that two executioners, who always accompanied him, were usually styled his "valets." This very Montluc gives us the copy of that prayer which he usually addressed to heaven before he fought, and declares most solemnly that he always found himself warmed by grace from above, that all mortal frailty quitted him, and that he became a new man in consequence of this ejaculation.

Quirinus Kuhlman, a native of Breslaw, who broached his extravagancies in the last century, is little known. From the age of eighteen, he thought himself inspired by a divine "afflatus," which formed itself always around his head, like a globe of light. His genius was by no means inconsiderable. He wrote "*Prodromus Quinquennii Mirabilis,*" and prepared for the press "*Le Clef de l'Eternité et du Temps.*" To establish his doctrines, he roamed through Bri-

tain, Italy, and the East. He made few proselytes indeed, but still he wandered unmolested. In 1689, his good fortune forsook him; he preached in Russia some heterodox dogmas, and the priests of the country made him expiate his heresies on a pile of faggots.

A grave historian, Rigordus, who wrote, in the thirteenth century, a book entitled "*Gesta Philippa Augusti,*" affirms, that before the true Cross fell into the hands of the Infidels, children used to have thirty or forty-two teeth, but that since that fatal epoch, none can boast of more than twenty-three.

In 1540, Gonzales Bandata, a cobbler of Lisbon, had nearly finished his days at a stake, under the sentence of the Inquisition, for uttering absurd predictions. By a not unusual revolution in human affairs, it chanced, that, a hundred years afterwards, when the House of Braganza rose to the throne of Portugal, some of the cobbler's fanatic effusions were judged to have pointed out clearly the events which had newly happened, and the memory of one who had hardly escaped the flames, as an impostor, was honoured as that of an inspired prophet.

In the "*Catalogus Gloriarum Mundi,*" printed in 1529, is the following odd tale, which, childish as it appears, serves to throw light on the manners of the age. It may be found also in De Thou.

A most cruel sentence was denounced, in 1540, by the Parliament of Provence, against the Vandois of the Valley of Meindat, which consigned them all to destruction, on account of their heresy. Their utter ruin was, however, delayed by a very singular circumstance. An innumerable army of Rats had, about that time, laid waste the country. All human means had been used in vain to destroy them; and it was therefore thought necessary to try the force of spiritual censure. Every form was now observed. A complaint was brought against the Rats; they were cited to the bishop's court, and on their non-appearance, sentence was on the point of passing against them, for default and contempt. But, as in all ages there have been found lawyers, who either to shew their abilities, or fill their purses, will not scruple to espouse the wrong side, an advocate started up in favour of the oppressed; who repre-

* The translation of this strange rhapsody would, although part of a sermon, have too prophane an air.

sented, "that the poor calumniated vermin could not appear with any degree of security at the court, according to the summons, since their steps were watched by their enemies the cats, and no safeguard was appointed to conduct them to the presence of their judges." This grotesque plea is said to have had its effect, and to have prevented those anathemas which would otherwise have been fulminated against the Rats. Nay, it is affirmed, that one of the judges, struck with the similarity of case between them and the Heretics of Merindol, used his influence, with success, to have the execution of the sentence against the poor Vaudois also delayed. The respite was, however, only temporary; and persecution, stimulated by bigotry, in a short time depopulated a whole country, with such circumstances of hellish barbarity, that they have been held up by every historian to public detestation.

St. Romuald (mentioned under the article "Hermits") underwent a singular species of peril from his own reputed sanctity, and from the fanatical respect borne to him by his neighbours. He had long resided in Catalonia; but having declared his intention of quitting that country, the inhabitants, rendered almost desperate by the dread of losing this holiest of anchorets, consulted together, and determined to cut the good saint's throat, that they might at least be sure of that share of miracles which the bones of so eminently pious a man might work among them. The result of this conference chancing to reach the ears of Romuald, he made a private and speedy retreat from Spain, chusing not by any means to be made into reliques before his time.

The holy brother Philip Nerio, deeply affected by zeal towards the Supreme Being, lived in a perpetual languor, and his heart burnt with such ardour, that when it could not be contained within its common bounds, the Creator most wonderfully enlarged its sphere of action, by breaking and raising up two of his ribs. Sometimes, when performing his holy duties, or, fervently praying, he was visibly lifted from the ground, and appeared to shine with a wondrous brightness. The poor and the needy he relieved with universal charity. He was even thought worthy of bestowing alms on, and angels who condescended to receive them in the

figure of an indigent person; and once, when carrying provisions to the poor, he had stumbled into a pitfall, he was delivered safe from danger by the interposition of that heavenly being. Humble in his nature, he ever avoided honours, and with constancy refused the first ecclesiastic dignities, which were, unsolicitedly, pressed upon him.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ESSAY ON VIRTUE.

VIRTUE is that sweet chastity of nature which springs from well-principled and well-educated minds. It is that undeviating criterion which not only fills a family with content, but at the same time leads them to a proper sense of religion. By what reason does a father know his child can escape all the dangers that beset him, and triumph over the persons, or rather barbarians, that attempted to seduce him? By what reason can a husband pledge the fidelity of his wife, and be certain that she does not careen him only to gain her end, and rejoice over him the better? What is it that will not only give a man comfort in this life, but, what is still more preferable, a sure and lasting hope of happiness hereafter? To all these questions Nature and Reason answer, "Virtue." It is that which will protect a monarch on his throne; it is that which will guard a man from his adversaries; and although he may be sometimes led away by the reviling threats and sneers of his more vicious companions, or by the infatuations of the tempter, yet Virtue will whisper to his conscience, and oblige him to pursue his regular course of living; it will speak peace to his mind in the mildest terms, and strengthen him in his pious resolutions. When once acquainted with it, every thing around convinces him that he is happy in the possession of such a treasure. What are pomps, show, splendour, or any thing else of the like description, if the possessor of them has a malicious and cruel temper. Is it not better to subdue such a temper, which will be sure to ruin you in the end, and to cling and lay your fast hold on an object of such real worth.

In a young man just setting out in life, it is strongly recommended, for without it all must fail him; whenever he engages in any business with-

out virtue and honesty for his guide, he is sure to be thwarted in his schemes; and having once forsaken it, and given himself up to pleasures, gaming, and debaucheries, he will be convinced (but too late), that if any one wishes to die happily, they must live virtuously. To those who are in the meridian of life (if married), it will endear you to your family, it will gain you friends. Friends too, that if you should not be in very affluent circumstances, will not forsake you, but will comfort you under misfortune, and strengthen you to the best of their abilities.

To those who are aged, what can be of greater consolation to your hoary heads, when you have already one foot in the grave, and you now begin to feel and know that you must give up all your earthly inheritance very soon: I say, what can be of greater consolation than to know, that as you have practised virtue in this life, God will provide for your fatherless children when you shall have departed to another world; and that they will grow up in the precepts recommended to them by you for their example.

Thus, then, virtue consists in these things: First, a great and generous heart, with strong and noble resolutions; secondly, a fortified patience in well doing; and, thirdly, a due and proper sense of religion, which is the truest characteristic of virtue.

W. D. A.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

THE following is an extract of a letter which I received from a young friend of mine, a short time since, on the Church of England Service: after mentioning the form of Confirmation, &c. he thus proceeds:—

"I am completely at a loss, my dear Sir, to conceive the reason why, among the many days of fasts and thanksgiving which we are appointed to keep holy, so little attention is paid to the day of Ascension, as it is evident, from the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, appointed for that day, it was originally intended to be observed. I have been informed, that until the time of that excellent prelate Bishop Porteus, very little regard was paid to the day of our blessed Saviour's Crucifixion: now that day, and likewise the day of our Redeemer's birth, are observed as it appears to me the compilers of our Liturgy de-

signed they should. Now, my dear friend, do not you agree with me in thinking, that as we so justly celebrate the period Jesus Christ entered on this state of trial and sorrow, and likewise when our redemption was fulfilled by the ignominious death which he suffered on the Cross to restore a lost race and save a sinful world, it is but just and proper we should strictly, observe the time when the Messiah ascended to the realms of glory from Bethany in the presence of the Apostles, there to sit on the right hand of his Father and his God, where now he sits and now he reigns, and where he is now making intercession for us? I well know the churches are open for prayers on Ascension Day, as I have frequently attended; but I wish full service was performed in every place of worship in the Establishment. If you can assign any reason why the observance of that day is so much degenerated, I shall consider myself greatly obliged, and it will be conferring another obligation in addition to the many already received by, Sir, your's most sincerely, &c. &c."

Now, Mr. Editor, I must confess myself to be wholly of my young friend's opinion; nor can I conceive any motive for the neglect of the Ascension, except it be that all classes of the community are less strict in their observance of their religious duties than they formerly were; and I must confess, I think the shops should be closed, and all business suspended; and, in short, that no day (the Sabbath excepted) throughout the year should be more solemnly observed than the Ascension of our Lord Jesus.

If you think the above worth notice, and should allow it a place in your valuable Publication, I shall feel much pleased with your attention. The extract from my friend's letter I have sent exactly as I received it. Whether you insert it or not, I think you will allow there are very few young people of the present times who think their religious duties worth their attention; and I think, at all events, the motives of gaining any information on any religious subject is highly commendable and praiseworthy in every person, but more especially in the young; and believe me to be, Sir, your most obedient and much obliged servant,

AN OLD AND CONSTANT READER.
March 20, 1819.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

Braintree, March 9, 1819.

THE following essay, or paper, upon a question of considerable difficulty, was read, some time since, before the members of a literary Society in London, of no mean rank in the republic of letters and science. The interest it then excited induced me to lay it by, for the purpose of presenting it to the public, at a future period, in a more digested, but amplified, form. A large volume, however, upon the same subject, and maintaining a similar doctrine, having since appeared, but which I have not yet perused, I am induced to abandon this intention, and now submit it, in its original state, for insertion in the European Magazine, which is ever open to the discussion of subjects connected with the spread of literature and philosophy. I need not remark that it is written in a popular form, and lays no claim to that precision and logical arrangement which usually distinguish works upon what are called the intellectual faculties, and which, in more elaborate arguments, may be essential to perspicuity.

It only remains for me to observe, that an important portion of it was composed by a gentleman of acknowledged talent as an author and antiquarian, who, I have no doubt, will feel great pleasure in replying to any of your Correspondents of an opposite opinion, who may deem the paper worth their notice.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. W.

THE proposition which I shall endeavour, in this paper, to maintain and substantiate, is, that what is usually called Genius is not original or pre-existent; or, in other words, *that Genius is not innate or organic, but that it is the result of accident, of education, or of industrious exertion.*

I shall not attempt a laboured definition of the term Genius, especially in this early stage of the discussion, as I am of opinion with the author of the inquiry into the causes of the sublime and beautiful, that definition ought rather to follow than precede an argument. But it will be necessary, for the sake of perspicuity, to have in view the usual notions entertained of that supposed faculty.

I assume, therefore, that Genius is generally understood to mean a gift of Nature, by which any one is qualified for some particular branch of science or art; as if I were to say, Sir Isaac Newton had a Genius for astronomy, or Milton had a Genius for poetry.

Whether this is a correct idea of Genius, and it is certainly the vulgar one; will, I trust, appear from the enquiry I shall presently endeavour to institute:

In taking that side of the question which I am about to adopt, it must be evident, that I am not only an enquirer, but also an adventurer; and it has occurred to me, in contemplating this subject, that, as this question of Genius is certainly a question between an affirmative on the one part and a negative on the other—as being between those who maintain original or natural or organic genius, and those who deny it; that it is not altogether fair, nor according to the rules of discussion, to require of those who with me deny pre-existent Genius to prove their negative. Ought it not rather to be demanded of those of an opposite way of thinking, that they should establish their affirmative, and at least explain to us what that thing for which they so stoutly contend really is?—that is—what is that pre-existent tendency towards certain attainments in science or skill which they denominate Genius? In what does it consist?—In the measure of its force—its limits—or the degree of certainty with which it acts?—Whether it is by possibility subject to disappointment or defeat? or whether its influences are like the spell of the fatal sisters—irresistable? In short, whether the man of native genius must succeed do what he will, and, on the contrary, whether the victim of an evil star shall miscarry and remain a fool, do what he may to acquire wisdom?

I will, however, waive the privilege of a respondent, and assume that my opponents have fully explained what they understand by innate, original, or organic genius, and shall proceed accordingly.

It will be found, I am persuaded, upon enquiry, that the error (if, as I imagine, it be one) of supposing Genius to be original, organic, or pre-existent, arises, in a great measure, from the discoloured medium through which mankind in general contemplate

and form an estimate of the talents both of themselves and others.

It is by comparison with himself that the unlettered mechanic, or the ignorant peasant, judges of the abilities of every one who surpasses him in the extent of his acquirements. If he sees a man drawing diagrams, or exercising himself in algebra;—if he hears him quote Greek and Hebrew, or converse in a foreign language, such attainments he cannot fathom, nor readily conceive the means by which they are acquired. They appear to him, therefore, to be a gift of nature; and if the possessor be not a magician or a wizard, as such persons were deemed in days of yore, in the estimation of the multitude, he is, at the least, an extraordinary Genius. Such an inference is by no means unnatural with persons so ill-qualified to form an opinion: it is, in fact, the only conclusion to which, in their state of intellectual barrenness, they can have recourse; and it is even probable, that if they were assured the same knowledge might, by a certain train of education, and in a certain time, be communicated to themselves, they would treat the information as ridiculous, and consider the person who offered it as intending, to insult them. They conceive but very imperfectly of gradations in knowledge, and have no idea of the intermediate steps between a state of complete ignorance and one of comparative wisdom; nor of the relative ease or difficulty with which those steps are ascended.

But it is not necessary to be as ignorant as a clown, in order to come to similar conclusions: for if we look a little higher, and take a view of that part of society which constitutes what may be denominated in a literary as well as a moral and political sense the middling classes, by whom I mean that large body of persons who are neither deplorably ignorant nor yet remarkably well informed; who have some general information, but no eminent skill in science;—I say, if we look among these, we shall find that they are equally ill qualified to judge of the talents of mankind.

For, in the first place, how few are there among this description of persons who give themselves the trouble to think deeply on any subject, from the modest notion that they have not

the ability so to do! Hence, when a work of science, or a piece of poetry, is placed before them for an opinion, they conclude that the writer is a profound philosopher, because his arguments are above their present comprehension;—or a sublime poet, because his flights are beyond their reach.

Secondly—How few have it in their power to devote much time to extensive reading or frequent contemplation, which are the means by which science is acquired!—Such persons, therefore, as to the result, stand in a similar condition with those who continue ignorant from indolence, and the inferences they draw will, of course, be equally erroneous.

Thirdly—How many are there who, from an habitual timidity, distrust their own powers, and make no effort, because they conceive effort would be unavailing, and live in ignorance because they have taken it for granted that knowledge cannot by them be acquired. Such persons often take implicitly the opinions of others less able, perhaps, to decide correctly than themselves. Modesty and diffidence are virtues, which it is not easy to imagine could be too much cultivated; but they certainly are frequently carried to such a preposterous extent, as to interfere with the most laudable enquiries after truth. On the contrary, a proper confidence in one's own powers—such a confidence, as the doctrine I have now the honour to advocate, is calculated to beget—is not at all inconsistent with propriety; and not unfrequently has carried many persons through difficulties, which to themselves and others might have appeared almost insuperable.

Lastly—How many are there, who having but little leisure, or being oppressed with dominant habits of sloth, content themselves with a superficial acquaintance with a variety of subjects, either from the childish wish of appearing very wise, or from a mere habit of indulging an indiscriminate and insatiable thirst for miscellaneous information;—a habit which appears to me to originate in a certain lukewarmness in the pursuit of science, which, as in every other pursuit, paralyzes effort. Hence the compromise which so often takes place between the desire after knowledge, or at least the reputation for knowledge, and the love of ease. Hence, also, the reason why persons

so disposed, by aiming at too much really obtain but little, and nothing truly valuable. For though the mind of man is capable of embracing, by a well-digested system, the most difficult and varied knowledge, yet if he attempted to force, or to hurry it too much in its operations, those operations will be without method or discrimination, and consequently without success;—the endeavour thus irregular cannot but prove abortive. Such information as may be afforded by selections, abridgments, and books designed merely for entertainment, or by many of the periodical publications of this most fruitful age, only serve to dissipate the mind and vitiate the habits of thinking by their excess, or to warp and mislead the judgment by the errors with which they abound.

The discrimination which persons of this evanescent taste exercise in the selection of their mental aliment, is not more deleterious than it is ridiculous. The daily columns of a newspaper, or the monthly pages of a miscellany, fix the bounds of their enquiries. As many of these exclude all profound discussions, it were vain to expect that the readers of them should be profound:—as they are governed more by popular taste and prejudice than by truth, it were vain to expect but that their readers should be misled; for where is the absurdity they have not advocated—where the fallacy, or literary fraud they have not promoted?

Now whether the inability to decide with correctness upon the apparently superior talents of others, proceeds from indolence, from want of time, from excessive diffidence or modesty, or from too diffuse a course of reading or study, certain it is that all such persons will set it down for an incontrovertible axiom, that those who are wiser or better informed than themselves, owe it to the inevitable influences of fate, or, in other words, to original *Genius*.

But the error of ascribing to men an original and organic difference, and calling that difference *Genius*, is not confined to those who do not imagine themselves to possess it; for some few men of reputed *Genius* do either ignorantly or purposely, and contrary to their better judgment, give a colour to the idea, by wrapping themselves up from the world, or by drawing around themselves a kind

of magic circle, into which they are willing to admit none but the initiated. By assuming this notion, which the vulgar hold in so much veneration and religious awe, they indirectly compliment their own vanity at no greater expense certainly than the price of unvalued truth. "Behold," such persons may say, "the honour and the profit which this fable of *Genius* hath brought us!"

Were we, however, to draw aside the curtain, and to pry minutely into the pretensions of such individuals to the divine flame, perhaps the discovery would lead in no small degree to remove the prejudice, upon this subject, under which, I humbly conceive, so many now labour. But "this empyreal blazon must not be;" this is not exactly the place for making such an unhallowed attempt. If, however, in the course of our argument, we should shew, that the most profound knowledge may be acquired by simple and unsuspected means, then shall we, without professing to intend it, strip some of the feathered race of their gaudy plumes, and what is more, shall lay open the fields of science to the swinish multitude! For the present, I will content myself with observing of the learned advocates of original genius, that their error appears to me to arise, either from having, by the indulgence of early prejudices imbibed at school, brought themselves to the belief that they are anointed with the sacred unction, or from the sinister desire of investing learning and science with a sort of mystic gloom, by which to deter the vulgar from a presumptuous approach.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

IN a publication by Michael Symes, Esq. reporting, "An Embassy from the Government of India, at Calcutta, to Ava, the Capital City of the Birman Empire, in the Year 1795"—I read the following passage with surprise:

"All that voyagers have related of uncivilized life, seems to fall short of the barbarism of the people of Andaman. The ferocious natives of New Zealand, or the shivering half-animated savages of Terra del Fuego, are in relative state of refinement compared to these islanders; they go quite naked, and are insensible of any shame from exposure."

And it is astonishing to find in the

East, such a race of unlettered, unaccommodated beings, in the close of the eighteenth century! because we have been accustomed to contemplate that portion of the globe as the fountain of human knowledge; for the wisdom of the East is frequently more than alluded to by the ancients of Judea.

But can these be the representatives, the literal descendants of the first-formed pair?—The Deluge forbids the idea: though, “notwithstanding this most barbarous state, they possess a surprising sweetness and melody in their songs,” which induces Mr. Symes to suppose, “that poetry and song were coeval with the speech of all the human species”—but Mr. S. no doubt, will admit there must be, as with us, many more of rooks, crows, and sparrows, amongst them, than of blackbirds, thrushes, and nightingales.—“Their aversion,” he observes, “to any intercourse and freedom with the settlers, is remarkable; and liberties taken with an unguarded female, has been severely avenged by them.”—Their food is generally said to be rice and fruits. This people, however, though manifestly unknowing of the “forbidden tree,” as unconscious of its effects, are, nevertheless, thrust down into a lower world than Paradise; and where, though drenched with rains, they still retain their harmony, and their chastity, and their ideal happiness: yet “the Andaman isles are, for eight months in the year, washed by incessant torrents: according to a meteorological table kept by Captain Stokoe, there appears to have fallen in seven months, ninety-eight inches of water, a quantity far exceeding what I had ever heard of in any other country.”—The “forty days rain,” therefore, which the learned son of Amram records, could be of little importance to them.

And it is marvellous the continued existence of this people in a state of nature, so near superior orders of society. How, or when, they came here, is not easy to conceive, except by a convulsion of the earth, which separated them from the continent, or why they devise no means to seek a better clime. On this point, probably, they think, and sing, “Our own Andaman are the first of isles!”—Neither Moses, nor Homer, nor the Hebrews “by the waters of Babylon”—then the first of cities for knowledge of the world—appear to entertain the least concep-

tion of this people, or of any portion of mankind existing in a savage state! It is no less matter of surprise, that at this late day, there should be in very distant parts of the globe, so many wretched uncivilized *tribes*, *clans*, *gangs* they passed through successive generations, ages unperceived, without producing one being of mental sagacity to ameliorate their condition? when but the other day, in Corsica, a man started from the level of life, and by the energy of his mind alone, became the head of the most polished nation in the world!—And here he might have continued to reign in the hearts of all the people, had not his insatiate ambition to govern Europe also, driven him thence to Hel-en-a—Wretched man, he cannot fray the vultures!

Intellect is the soul of existence; which, though it be the gift of nature merely, is unaccountably various in the human race. Providence, perhaps, hath thus devised, that the now exalted may in their immediate or remote succession become servitors to all; as the faculties of the mind bring daily individuals into life, of whom we never heard. But this is not the only marvel in our species: there is no quality, no propensity known in the animated irrational creatures of the earth, that we may not discover, though diversified by conjugation, in the human rationale—and, sometimes, even through the veil of classical and courtly education. We therefore experience difficulty to conceive how, from *one only source*, this manifest variety in our nature and dispositions could arise; for the instinctive classes remain invariably the same in their generations; as the hart and the hare, no doubt, were equally timid as now when created. But amongst the presuming self-sufficient species of intelligent beings, it sometimes occurs where “the wolf dwells with the lamb, and the leopard lies down with the kid.” It seems, therefore, although all living creatures were represented, were really summed up and made vocal in language, who being thus organized, and the supreme head of terrene existence, and the crown and glory of this creation, are ever repeating for all nature, “All the earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting.”

We estimate the whole of mankind from those lights of the world, who are happily yet seen in their various and highly-esteemed productions, and

the accumulated knowledge of the wise and good. Education and elegant acquirements elevate the species, on comparison, almost super-human; and this is the acme of terrestrial perfection, which highly adorn a community. But from the most exalted faculties of human intellect, we trace the merits of genius and erudition, decline by shades, as day at the approach of evening, until they are no longer visible or valuable—even to idiotism; but ere this period of mental power, the sagacious dog arrests our attention; and from this friendly animal, this faithful attendant on man—throughout all active, descending to fixed life, we have ocular demonstration almost of the operation of mind. Beyond doubt, it is the effect of innate sense, when the turkey and the peacock at pleasure display their plumage; and the same may be said of the sea-anemone, when expanding its beauteous flowers. Matter is evidently animated wherein no organs of life are visible; as in the sea-pen, the sea-fir, the cypress, the mimosa, and the anthoxanthum of Bengal. The pulmonic-medusa, which inhabits the Tuscan sea, Dr. Macri observes, "It is wonderful that an animal apparently destitute of mouth, arteries, veins, nerves, muscles, brain, spinal-marrow, and heart, should live, move, increase, and multiply!"—Can we doubt of *some sense* in the sexual system of vegetable life—of some consciousness of their fragrance, or their annual splendour—or in the strenuous endeavour of the strawberry to propagate? Whilst the earth, punctually performing with amazing celerity its various revolutions imposed, silently submits her surface to the culture of man, and rewards his labours in every varied mode. But—"the atoms which give life, must have life," said Democritus: And the earth possesses in an eminent degree those symptoms which constitute existence in its inhabitants. The prodigious motions of this huge mass of matter, which cannot fail to generate heat, is already alluded to. It has regular circulation of its fluids; for a thousand rivers have flowed into the sea a thousand years, and it appears still the same great sea on its several shores. It has more than animal warmth, as is verified in its wondrous discharges by volcanoes, and by its profuse salutiferous exudation, which descends again in vain; and it is occupied in transmutations, and in forming, by a latent

process, minerals, and precious gems, and valuable metals; in search of which, mankind have ever been assiduously and anxiously engaged. Thus the globe itself and its varied animation are united together by a golden chain suspending from the finger of Providence, of which the most conspicuous link is assigned to man: between whose intellectual powers, and the instinct of the most docile of animals, there is this insurmountable obstacle—we cannot communicate to them the days which comprise a week, or that two and two make four.

Contemplating the various dispositions of men, and the many hordes of uncivilized life yet remaining on the earth—"where never science reared her laurel'd head,"—how greatly must the sentient being admire, and exult in, the elaborate orders of society in this kingdom! wherein all are beneficially engaged, for the benefit of all; a kingdom that has produced a Shakespeare—a Milton—and a Newton! either of whom would have conferred immortality on any nation; as the illustrious Homer on Greece; Virgil on Rome; Tasso on Italy; Camoens on Portugal; Cervantes on Spain; Boerhaave on Holland; Tycho Brahe on Denmark; Linnaeus on Sweden; Beethoven on Russia; Haller on Switzerland; Handel, Haydn, and Herschel, on Germany; Voltaire, and Vestris, on France;—and Bacon and Locke *also* on England; and the transcendent mental faculties of these natives of her isle, exalts the people of Britain above every other nation in the scale of intellect.—But the wisdom of the East may journey farther West.

And this superior degree of sagacity is displayed in the constructing various amazing engines of immense power; and in stupendous, ingenious machines;—which are too freely exhibited to the admiration of visitors from every foreign soil. It is also seen descending in mechanical inventions to useful accommodations of every description, by which the comfort, cleanness, and conveniences of life, surpass supremely those of other countries; and which the Englishman is sure to experience and deplore, when leaving his native coast for profit or for pleasure: but like the industrious insect, he continues to roam for sweets to enrich his hive, or to delight his eye with the elegant and sublime art or nature yet extant in the world:

But it is not alone for intuition and depth of thought by which the people of this island are distinguished; their eyes open hand, and innumerable charitable institutions, shed a glory round the isle; whilst their universal benevolence in the expensive distribution of the Scriptures, has been acknowledged and admired by nations they never saw. Saint Paul himself would approve and applaud those energetic endeavours to diffuse the sound morality of the gospel and the light of life to the people of every tongue. He would commend them, in his own glowing phrase, for their reiterated attempts to establish societies on the best foundations known for the temporal happiness of such fallible beings: this is indeed a labour of love. May those, with whom the design originated, enjoy a length of days to apply with truth the words of Justin Martyr. —Do they verily apprehend they are leading to the long-expected Millennium?

Yet notwithstanding this eulogy be deservedly granted to the great body of the nation, still the uncurbed propensities of nature, according to the prevailing passion of individuals, are too frequently beheld hursting the bonds of civilization and tuition—"and every various vice and crime is found;" yet they bear no proportion to the aggregate of the people, who happily sacrifice private inclinations to public interest, or are withheld from yielding to suggestions of what nature soever incompatible with the dictates of morality, through fear of shame and discredit in this world, and eternal wretchedness in the world to come. For nothing could induce the immortal Cicero, although a pagan, to relinquish his hope and expectation of immortality hereafter; and the same may be said of the highly-celebrated Plutarch, who indeed affirms with confidence, "We know that there exists a future state of rewards and punishments;" and this very natural desire of the wise and good, the Christian religion is framed not only to corroborate, but, in its superior mercies, includes the real penitents of all fallible beings, and expressly establishes in the mind of every pious believer.

And these ebullitions of ungoverned nature, demonstrate the advantages which result to society from the united efforts of religion, education, and laws; and we experience great confidence and

security in their stability: we cannot too highly appreciate their utility in their powerful aid; in consequence of which, we feel desirous to continue down to posterity those salutary restraints they are framed to impose, both civil and religious, lest the inhabitants of our islands become again like those of the Andaman—as nature is the same with us, as it is with them. That they have ferocious characters amongst them, we cannot doubt; but we must doubt if their cruelties equal in atrocity those of our own civilized people. They are indeed described as the *most barbarous* of the human species; but had the author reflected on the customary licentiousness of adverse parties at elections, or could he have conceived the causeless proceedings of the infuriated multitude at the recent close of the poll in Covent-garden, he could not have failed to *except the people of this country*. The presence of a pagan divinity at public meetings, had influence to over-awe and suppress inordinate inclinations; whilst even the church of Saint Paul, though the admired apostle to the gentiles, had no visible effect whatever on the minds of Christians! nay, such was their rage, that, even in his presence, they wished to sacrifice the chosen Lamb.

Happily, without the aid of Circassian arts, the natives of this country are prolific in lions, which, whilst in the steady display of courage, are suddenly subdued by submission—or distress; as our wars ever evinced: But of the bravery of those Eastern people, we cannot speak. Foxes and kites commit depredations on the harmless and unwary with them; but infinitely less than with us, because our children are trained to thieving, and are wonderfully expert in the business. They have harmonious voices amongst them; so have we; and sinuous doves are natural to both: but in the gratification of illicit pleasures, assuredly we transcend the people of Andaman. For notwithstanding we are so favourably furnished with seats of learning—in gradation, up to universities; and with numerous seminaries for young ladies, in which whilst the superiors are assiduously engaged in forming their pupils to *Coclellias*, and other terrestrial angels—"to be the glory of the glorious isle;" unhappily, in our still-increasing metropolises, there are an abundance of wretched females prone to every vice! a perfect contrast to those elegant, amiable, and happy fair-

ones, embellished in their several communities. This is a grievance that calls loudly for redress. It is an incalculable injury to the state, both civil and religious. But how is it, Mr. Editor, that amongst the by-standers in our streets, or charges before a magistrate, or culprits at the bar, we never behold a Quaker? and the Friends have no divines to instruct them in the path of virtue! they are not disciplined by a learned clergy! If, however, the society of Friends are more attentive than the Church, to the moral conduct of their juvenile race, let us all become Friends, and better guard their conduct. Let us cleanse our Augean stable: amongst these pitiable objects, individuals perhaps will be found, with whom the strong coercive power of nature preceded the influence of reason and discretion; at all events, they are deplorably distressed young women, reduced to the most abject and degraded state of existence; and being such, their condition cannot fail to insure them the compassion of every reflecting mind. For the mutual attractions implanted by Power Supreme, cannot be altogether suppressed by human interdictions; and what a field is here to display the best feelings of the human heart! It is to be wished their seducers participated in their misery, if their sufferings might prove a seasonable restraint to vicious inclinations. Unfortunately, the most lovely of the sex are most exposed to the wiles of seduction; but this arises from innate, inborn, inclinations in man, to increase, if not improve, the beauties of creation! Guard such, good Heaven, with icy breasts and pride. Yet this is the constant—the unblameable—the laudable practice, of every florist! And are they not flowers of the field?

"It is certain," says Dr. Buchanan, "that men are ruled virtually by the Church, though ostensibly by the State, in every country. The seeds of moral obedience and social order are all in the Church."—It may be so; but surely the present disorder amongst the inferior classes of the community, declare, with trumpet tongues, a remission somewhere, by which the peace of society is now greatly endangered.

A young gentleman who takes orders, is not aware of the duties which strictly belong to a Pastor. The good shepherd has every fleece in his eye; and could a minister feel assured an account

of his flock would be one day required of him, with what ardent and supreme delight would he number his fold, and well know the cause if any were absent from his church: for the future state would occupy his mind infinitely more than the transitory wear of the lawn sleeves.

It is said of a celebrated preacher and amiable man, that if he was to publish in the pulpit his real sentiments, he would be soon without a congregation. The same license of private judgment or opinion, may be conceded to the sentient ministers of the established church. If, however, religion and morality be the best and surest foundation on which to build all human happiness, ministers should be amply rewarded for their assiduity and effectual endeavours to maintain this necessary support of public peace. They would be esteemed as the right arm of power; and yet amenable for the misconduct of any individual of their church; as they should visit sometimes the poor in their parish, which would prove of infinite benefit to their conduct, and be seen in the better government of their children. We should meet no young folks loitering in the streets during their stated hours of rest, as the parents would feel an interest in their welfare. If the public happiness of a nation was thus secured by the vigilance of the clergy, I cannot speak their deserts. Under the superintendence of the pastor, the least inducement to commotion would receive a check, and the cause alleviated, or totally removed. We then might see the inhabitants of our great metropolis as attentive to the duties of their religion (for their yoke is light), as are the Mussulmen in Turkey,* or, at the Sweden, on the western side of the Gulph of Bothnia;† or, as the contented beings in the unpropitious island, Iceland;‡

PHILOTHEORUS.

March 23, 1819.

* See Travels by Dr. Clarke, in company with the Ambassador from the Porte to Paris.

† The same author.

‡ Dr. Henderson.

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS.

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HERRINGS, AND
RETURN TO GLENCOE, WITH SCOTTISH
CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 237.)

FROM Lochbuy we rode a very few miles to the side of Mull, which faces Scotland, where we embarked in a boat, in which the seat provided for our accommodation was a heap of rough brushwood. We reposed at a tolerable inn on the main land. On the next day we began our journey southwards, and after a rough, tedious, and difficult peregrination in tempestuous weather, we at last came to

INVERARY,

the capital of the county, standing on Loch Fine, from whence it derives considerable advantages from the fishing of the herrings. Along the beautiful banks of Loch Fine, the traveller visits a few villages, beholds the spacious loch, with innumerable fishing-boats floating upon its glassy surface, the towering hills, and the verdant vales that lurk under their shadow. The town of Inverary possesses some small import and export trade, and some manufactures of linens, and woollens. It contains about twelve hundred inhabitants. Near this stands the castle of Inverary, the residence of the Duke of Argyll. In extent of fine plantations, pleasure-grounds, and other decorations, few places can equal this. This castle is built of a blue coloured stone, the great hall is hung round with arms, and other ornaments becoming the abode of a Highland chieftain, but the rest of the palace is fitted up in a modern style, with exquisite taste.

After two days stay at Inverary, to recover ourselves from our fatigues, we proceeded southward over Glencoe, a black and dreary region, made easily passable, by a military road, which rises from either end of the glen, by an acclivity not dangerously steep, but sufficiently laborious. In the middle, at the top of the hill, is a seat with this inscription: "Rest and be thankful." Stones were placed to mark the distances, which the inhabitants have taken away, resolved, they said, "to have no new miles." Glencoe, is a small village in this glen, situated at the head of Loch Elive. Glencoe, too, is celebrated as the birth-place of Ossian, as appears from numerous passages in the

poems of that bard; where many of the places are accurately named and described. In the middle of the vale runs the stream of Coma. The mountain of *Maib* rises on the south; and the celebrated *Con-Fion*, the hill of Fingal, is situated on the north side of the same vale.

The county of Argyll is supposed to have formed the principal part of the *Caledonian* kingdom, when the eastern provinces of Scotland submitted to the irresistible power of the Roman empire. Here are the hills of *Morven*, and in these regions reigned the celebrated Fingal, whose invincible arm arrested the progress of the conquerors of the world. In these regions are pointed out the scenes of many of the battles of that immortal hero, and his gallant warriors, so beautifully described by the inimitable Ossian, the authenticity of whose poems are now ascertained by the most incontestible evidence.

From Glencoe we passed through a pleasant country to the banks of

LOCH LOMOND.

The heaviness of the rain shortened our voyage, but we landed on one island planted with yew, and stocked with deer, and on another, containing perhaps not more than half an acre, remarkable for the ruins of an old castle, on which the osprey builds her annual nest. Loch Lomond, the theme of *poetasters*, but of which the beauties might well claim the best song of some genuine poet, is esteemed the finest lake in Britain; is in length about thirty miles; in breadth, where broadest, eight miles; has no fewer than thirty beautiful islets scattered over its bosom; is known to be in some places seven hundred and fifty feet deep; and its surface contains twenty thousand acres of water; in different other places of the county are smaller lakes, of little account with this extensive and magnificent lake: on the borders of the lakes, on the banks of the rivers towards the sea-shore, the country is frequently low, susceptible of tillage, and not unfruitful. It is easy to conceive that the scenery must present an interesting assemblage of the awfully wild and sublime, the picturesque, and here and there the beautiful. Some of the islets of Loch Lomond are wooded; and altogether form a beautiful assemblage.

Where the loch discharges itself into a river called the Leven, is the house of Dr. Smollet's relations, and where he

was born. He was a novelist, a poet, and historian; and who has immortalized his parent stream by the following beautiful ode, so pleasingly descriptive of this fine river, that we are tempted to insert it here:

"On Leven's banks, while free to rove,
And tune the rural pipe to love,
I envied not the happiest swain
That ever trod th' Arcadian plain.
Pure stream! in whose transparent wave
My youthful limbs I wont to lave;
No torrent stains thy limpid source;
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white, round, polish'd pebbles
spread;
While, lightly pois'd, the scaly brood
In myriads cleave the crystal flood;
The springing trout in speckled pride;
The salmon monarch of the tide;

The ruthless pike, intent on war;
The silver eel, and mottled par.
Devolving from thy parent lake,
A charming maze thy waters make,
By bow'rs of birch, and groves of pine,
And hedges flower'd with eglantine,
Still on thy banks, so gayly green,
May numerous herds and flocks be seen,
And lasses chanting o'er the pail,
And shepherds piping in the dale,
And ancient faith that knows no guile,
And industry embrown'd with toil,
And hearts resolv'd, and hands prepar'd
The blessings they enjoy to guard!"

A monument is raised to Smollet's memory near the village of Renton. On a tablet fronting the road is an inscription in Latin, thus rendered in English:

Stop, Traveller!
If humour, and a happy vein of wit,
If manners, painted by the most skilful hand,
Ever challenged your admiration,
Pause awhile on the memory
OF TORIAS SMOLLET, M.D.
A person not slightly adorned with those virtues
Which deserve your praise and imitation,
As a man, and a citizen.
Conversant in various parts of literature,
After he had recommended his name to posterity,
By a happy exertion of genius,
He was cruelly snatched away by death,
In the fifty-first year of his age.
Alas! far distant from his country,
Near Leghorn, a port of Italy,
Sleep his remains!
To such and so great a man,
Was this Column erected,
By his cousin-german, James Smollet of Bonhill,
Who, in the decline of life,
Might rather have resigned this office of piety,
To be performed towards his own remains,
By a relative so prematurely deceased.
Unavailing monument of affection!
Placed on the banks of that Leven,
Which resounded the first cries of his infancy;
And not long before his departure,
Its own praises, the tribute of his Muse.

This monument is very lofty, and may be seen at a considerable distance. It is a round column of the Tuscan order, terminated by a vase.

Here we were met by a post-chaise, which took us to

DUNBARTON.

The ancient burgh of Dunbarton, from whence the county derives her name, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Firth of Clyde, and the river Leven. The river being navigable, it possesses a good harbour, and about two thousand tons of shipping.

The manufacture of glass, and the bleach-fields, are considerable. On the banks of the Leven, between the southern extremity of Loch Lomond and the town of Dunbarton, very extensive establishments of bleach-fields, print-fields, and cotton-works, have been formed. Villages, hamlets, elegant villas, are scattered over it, with a profusion similar to what is to be expected only in the immediate vicinity of a great city. Dunbarton is said to have been once the capital of a kingdom of the Britons, established in the vale of Clyde,

and to have been one of the seats of Fingal, called in the poems of Ossian, the *Tower of Balclutha*. Alcluid was indeed the name of this ancient capital of the *Strathclydenses*, but whether situated on the site of the present town, or confined within the precincts of the castle, cannot be exactly ascertained. Inhabitants near three thousand. Dumbarton has some few modern houses, but the greatest part of the buildings are antique. It has a good harbour where large brigs may lie in safety in all weathers. Packets sail every day to Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow; a stage-coach runs three times a week to Glasgow. Though the general appearance of the place is dull, yet it is a little enlivened in the summer season, by the travellers passing through in their way to the charming scenes of Loch Lomond and the Highlands.

The castle of Dumbarton is one of the most ancient strong holds in the kingdom. As it commands the navigation of the Clyde, and is the key of the western Highlands, the fortifications are generally kept in good repair. This castle is situated on the top of a rock which presents a picturesque object: the rock divides about the middle, and forms two summits. Boethius asserts, that this rock was possessed by the Caledonians long before the Britons, and that it resisted all the efforts of the Agricola. The venerable Bede informs us, that it was one of the strongest fortifications in the kingdom in his time, and deemed almost impregnable. The craggy sides are finely broken, and the buildings upon it, though not of themselves beautiful, have a good effect, and serve to give it consequence. You enter the fortress by a gate at the bottom. Within the rampart, which defends the entrance, is the guard-house, and lodgings for officers; from hence you ascend, by a long flight of stone steps, to that part of the rock where it divides: here is a battery, barracks for the garrison, and a well or reservoir, always filled with water. Above these, on the summit of the rock, are several batteries mounted with cannon. The access to the higher and narrower summit is very difficult. From the upper batteries are some very extensive views.

Looking towards the north, you see Loch Lomond, bounded by rugged mountains, among which Benlomond is conspicuous, rearing his pointed sum-

mit far above the rest. Between the lake and Dumbarton, is the rich vale of Leven; enlivened by the windings of the river.

Turning eastward, the Clyde is seen forming some fine sweeps. Dunglass Castle appears on the left, and Lord Blantyre's house on the right. Beyond the Clyde the distant country is very rich, and on a clear day the city of Glasgow may be discerned. The prospect down the Clyde is no less interesting. The river expands into a large estuary, occupying a great part of the view: beyond are high mountains, whose rugged outlines and surfaces are softened by distance, or what painters call aerial perspective, and under these mountains on the left, are distinctly seen the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow. These views are not a little enlivened by the white sails which continually skim the Clyde, bearing the produce of the most distant parts of the world.

The road from Dumbarton to Luss is truly pleasant. The pure stream, the fertile banks, and the rural beauties, sooth the mind of the traveller; and his pleasure is increased, while he beholds countless hands employed in the bleach-fields, print-fields, and cotton-works. From this place we passed in a post chaise through a pleasant country of fifteen miles to

GLASGOW.

The prosperity of its commerce evidently appears by the greatness and elegance of many private houses, and a general appearance of wealth. It is the only episcopal city whose cathedral was left standing in the rage of reformation. It is now divided into many separate places of worship, which, taken altogether, compose a great pile that had been some centuries in building, but was never finished; for the changes of religion intercepted its progress before the cross aisle was added, which seems essential to a gothic cathedral. It was founded by John Ackains, bishop of Glasgow, in 1123, and continued by many successive bishops till completed. It is two hundred and eighty four feet long, sixty five broad, and ninety feet high within the walls, with two large towers, on one of which a spire was built in 1420, making the whole two hundred and twenty feet high.

This city stands upon the banks of the Clyde, forty-two miles west of Edinburgh. It is the most populous

city of Scotland, containing above a hundred thousand inhabitants. The Clyde skirts the town almost in a direction from east to west. Entering this city from the east, the first street is called the Gallowgate, extending to the cross with a beaded line. After passing the new barracks on the right, the first remarkable street on the left is the entry to the Calton, now united with a chain of buildings to the city. The next street on the opposite side is Campbell street, at right angles to the Gallowgate. Onwards to the left, is Charlotte street, adorned with many elegant houses, the whole built within the last thirty years. Proceeding west, at a bend in the Gallowgate, on the right we pass a bridge of that name. Here the stranger is struck with a view of an elegant spire, towering to a great height, terminating in an imperial crown; while on the east side, appears the lofty prison, flanked with square turrets and pyramidal roofs. After crossing to the left from the bridge, a street goes off, leading to St. Andrew's-square. Continuing in the original line of the Gallowgate, the stranger arrives at the Cross, amid the hurry and bustle of a great and industrious city. Here the prospect is truly magnificent: the chief street here obtains the name of the Tron-gate, and as far as the eye can reach, appear spacious and elegant houses, for a considerable way on both sides, supported by doric pillars. The grandeur of the street, the town-house, and lofty prison, five stories high, the equestrian statue of King William in its front, and the spire of the Tron church, compose a view scarcely to be equalled by any street in Britain. Immediately adjoining to the town-house, is the Tontine coffee-house, one of the most elegant to be found any where, being seventy-two feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and proportionally high. From the Cross at right angles, runs off to the north, the high-street, and in the opposite direction, runs the salt market street. The high-street was anciently the principal street of the city. Leaving the Cross, the houses are similar to those in the Tron-gate, supported in the front with doric pillars, under which the inhabitants find shelter during the rain, and discuss the business, or rehearse the news of the day. As the street gradually ascends, the houses assume a more venerable appearance, and indicate that this com-

posed the ancient city of Glasgow. On the right, about the brow of the rising hill, stands the University, which has not had a sufficient share in the increasing magnificence of the place. It was built during the reign of James II. in 1430, by William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow. This noble seminary was almost annihilated at the reformation. The Chancellor, James Beaton, carried with him to France all the charters, &c. and deposited them in the Scots college. James VI. granted it a new charter of erection, since which time it has continued to flourish. On the opposite side is a handsome pile of buildings, part of which is appropriated to the valuable museum, bequeathed to the University by the celebrated anatomist, Dr. William Hunter, consisting of a most valuable library, his own incomparable anatomical preparations, a fine collection of natural curiosities, and a cabinet of coins and medals, perhaps the most complete in Europe. From this to the Bell of the Brae, the street becomes more steep, and the houses evince their antiquity and rude taste of the age in which they were erected. In this street, is the house where the unfortunate Darnley lodged, confined by an illness supposed to originate from poison administered by the advice of Bothwell. Here he received a visit from Mary, and determined upon removing to Edinburgh.

Upon the summit of the street, we are in the middle of Old Glasgow, and two streets strike off to the east and west. The east one, called the Drygate, is irregular, and before Bishop Rae built the bridge over the Clyde, in the fourteenth century, was the principal street. This forms a striking contrast to the present principal street, and shews the increase, opulence, and taste of the inhabitants. On the west side stood the Mint, where Robert III. struck several coins, some of which are yet in circulation. Not far distant, on the same side, stands the house of the Prebend of Cambuslang, given to the Earl of Glencairn at the reformation, by him sold to the community, and now employed as a correction house. The other street in opposite direction, is called the Rotan-row, running along the high ground, and bearing equal signs of antiquity with the Drygate. Proceeding to the north, along the high street, is seen the Almshouse and Trade's-hall. Upon a triangular spot,

whose vortex is parallel to the centre of the street, stood the Bishop's Palace, surrounded by a high wall, fortified with a bastion at one angle, and a tower at another. This castle was attacked in 1544, by the Regent Arran, who took it, and hanged eighteen persons placed there by Lennox. The great tower was erected by Bishop Cameron, in 1426, augmented by Beaton in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The building having gone to decay, the crown granted the site to build the Infirmary upon, which now adorns that part of the town, and is a most beautiful building from a design of the celebrated Adams.

Besides the streets already noticed, constituting the ancient part of the city, there have been of late many noble streets and squares formed, displaying all the splendour of modern architecture, and strikingly evincing the opulence of this great city, undisturbedly the third in Great Britain for population and commerce. The principal of these modern streets are: Stockwell, Dunlop, and Jamaica-streets; Buchanan, Queen, Millar, Great Glassford, Hutchison, Ingram, Hanover, Frederick, John, Montrose, streets, &c. George's-square, Enoch square, &c.

Glasgow hath been long a flourishing commercial city; for even so far back as 1420, and 1546, we have authentic documents respecting its trade, then not inconsiderable. Its principal manufactures at present are those of linen, woollen, and cotton cloths. It possesses also a very extensive trade with America, the West Indies, England, Ireland, the Baltic, and indeed with all the commercial nations of Europe. The merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow have long displayed a spirit of enterprise unrivalled in Britain: the linen trade was from 1725, the staple manufacture of this city; but of late it has yielded to that of cotton, the value of which is said to amount to nearly two millions annually. The manufactures of pottery and delftware, of glass, of ropes, and the tanning of leather, have been carried to the highest perfection; and, indeed, almost every other profession which can call forth either the art or the ingenuity of man. The great and increasing trade of this city, suggested to the merchants and manufacturers in 1783, the idea of establishing a chamber of commerce and manufactures, on principles admirably calculated to

promote at once individual comfort and the general good.

The principal charitable establishments of Glasgow are, the Poor's House, with a revenue of two thousand four hundred per annum; Hutchison's Hospital, for the support of forty-eight poor boys; Merchants' Hospital, with an income of above a thousand pounds; Trades Hospital; besides many opulent funds for the support of decayed members, and the widows of the various incorporations; and numerous charity schools and friendly societies, for the lower orders of the community.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER OF EMINENT PERSONS. No. XXXIV.

DR. WOLCOTT.

(Concluded from page 242.)

HAVING realized property by means tending very much to revolutionize, Peter Pindar was no friend to revolutionizing in other hands and in another way. About 1792, he attacked Tom Paine, and as the infamous works of that Atheist incendiary have again been brought upon the *tapis*, by their re-publication, and the prosecution of the publisher, it may be *apropos* to revert to these poems, which thus commence:—

O Paine! thy vast endeavour I admire!
How brave the hope to set a realm on fire!

Ambition, smiling, prais'd thy giant wish;
Compar'd to thee, the man, to gain a name,
Who to Diana's temple put the flame,

A simple minnow to the king of fish.

Say, did'st thou fear that Britain was too
blest.

Of peace thou most delicious pest?

How shameful that this pin's-head of an isle,
While half the globe's in grief, should wear a
smile!

Some of the lashing is very forcible.
After ironically praising the design, the poet exclaims—

What pity thy combustibles were bad!

How Death had grin'd delight and hell
been glad

To see our liberties o'erturning.

And again—

Ah Peace, thy triumph now is o'er!

Thy cheek so cheerful smiles no more;

Thine eye with disappointment glooms!

Our Music shall be Nature's cry?

Our ears shall feast on Pity's sigh—

Lo! haggard Death prepares his tomb.

Hot with the fascinating grape, we reel ;
 The full proud spirit of rebellion feel !
 Son of Sedition, daring Paine,
 While speech endures thy traitor tongue
 Bid the roof ring with damned songs,
 And Erebus shall echo back the strain.

THE SONG.

Come, good fellows all—Confusion's the
 toast,
 And success to our excellent cause :
 As we've nothing to *lose*, lo, nought can be
 lost ;
 So perdition to Monarchs and Laws !
 France shows us the way—an example how
 great !
 Then, like France, let us stir up a riot ;
 May our names be preserved by some
 damnable feat,
 For who but a wretch would be quiet ?
 As we all are poor rogues, 'tis most cer-
 tainly right
 At the doors of the rich ones to thunder ;
 Like the thieves who set fire to a dwelling
 by night,
 And come in for a share of the plunder.
 Whoever for mischief invents the best plan,
 Best murders, sets fire, and knocks down,
 The thanks of our Club shall be given to
 that MAN,
 And hemlock shall form him a crown.
 Our empire has towered with a lustre too
 long ;
 Then blot out the wonderful Sun ;
 Let us aim then at once, and in confidence
 strong,
 Complete what dark Gordon begun.
 But grant a defeat—we're hang'd and that's
 all ;
 A punishment light as a feather :
 Yet we triumph in death, as we Catilines
 fall,
 And go to the Devil together.]

We thus see how different interests
 sway different men to different courses.
 Wolcott only went the length of ridicul-
 ing religion, and of libelling and vilify-
 ing his King ; but he abhorred the
 darker democracy of Paine, whose dis-
 organizing doctrines would overthrow
 religion altogether, and steep the coun-
 try in anarchy and blood.

Veering from the abuse of Reformers
 to the abuse of Ministers, Peter Pindar
 pursued his profitable course, publish-
 ing annually a number of pieces, from
 which, though on temporary subjects, a
 clever selection might be made, worthy
 of future years. It would be tedious
 were we to enumerate all his various
 Odes, Epistles, Satires, in which politics,
 personalities, the arts, literature, sci-
 ence, tales, humour, and love, were so

oddly blended, and often so finely
 treated. Suffice it to say, that they
 form a collection of four goddly vo-
 lumes. For a number of years past the
 Doctor has written little, except an oc-
 casional squib for a newspaper or maga-
 zine, to which receptacles for the fugi-
 tive wit and poetry of the passing hour
 he was a contributor for more than
 threescore years. An edition of Pit-
 kington's Dictionary of Painters in
 which he wrote the life of Richard Wil-
 son, was the only work of magnitude,
 independent of his poems, which we
 have heard of his having executed.

The pursuits of Wolcott were not
 those which are calculated to secure an
 easy and quiet life. The enemy of
 many, too many, of his fellow-creatures,
 earning his bread by the continual pub-
 lication of satire, as it is called, but in
 honest truth, of much professional in-
 vective and personal slander, the world
 rewarded him neither with public hon-
 ours nor private friendships. His wit
 was relished by the multitude, and the
 better parts of his genius applauded
 even by the wise and good, who, while
 they praised the talent, detested the
 principles of the writer. His was thus
 an existence of warfare—his hand was
 against every man, and the hand of
 every man was against him. The latter
 period of his days were agitated by
 many turmoils. By a lawsuit with his
 booksellers (which was compromised) it
 appeared they allowed him 250*l.* a year
 for the copyright of his works. His
 furious assault upon the author of the
 Baviad, in the shop of Mr. Wright,
 then a bookseller in Piccadilly, was an
 affair which was attended not only by
 present shame, but future punishment.
 He mistook for Mr. John Gifford, edi-
 tor of the Antijacobin Review, in which
 he had been severely handled, Mr. Wil-
 liam Gifford, the celebrated translator
 of Juvenal, and editor of the witty
 Antijacobin newspaper, and rashly at-
 tempted to strike the latter with his
 cane. But Mr. Gifford, aware of the
 attempt, wrenched the weapon from
 his hand, and laid it about the shoulders
 of the assailant, who was pushed out of
 the shop, with the pain of a broken head
 added to the disgrace of so scandalous
 an outrage. The man who had with
 his pen so bitterly attacked all ranks of
 society, could not endure a similar in-
 fliction upon himself ; but in a state of
 intoxication resorted to ruffianly vio-
 lence in revenge. It must indeed be

confessed that a more dreadful castigation was never given than that which came from Mr. Gifford's pen in resentment of this assault. The epistle to Peter Pindar, for the appalling force of the picture, induces us to quote some of its lines.*

.....Thou may'st toil and strain,
Ransack, for filth, thy heart; for lies, thy
brain;
Rave, storm;—'tis fruitless all. Of this,
be sure,
Abuse of me, will ne'er 'one sprat' procure;
Bribe one night cellar to invite thee in,
Purchase one draught of gunpowder and
gin;
Seduce one brothel to display its charms,
Nor lure one hobbling strumpet to thy
arms.

False fugitive! back to thy vomit flee—
Troll the lascivious song, the fulsome glee;
Truck praise for lust, hunt infant genius
down,
Strip modest merit of its last half-crown;
Blow from thy mildewed lips, on virtue
blow,
And blight the goodness thou can'st never
know.

* * * * *
But what is he, that, with a Mohawk's
air,
"Cries havock, and lets slip the dogs of
war?"

A bloated mass, a gross, blood-boltered clod,
A foe to man, a renegade from God.
From noxious childhood to pernicious age,
Separate to inramy, in every stage.

* * * * *
Lo! *here the reptile!* who from some dark
cell,
Where all his veins with native poison
swell,
Crawls forth, a slimy toad, and spits and
spues
The crude abortions of his loathsome Muse
On all that Genius, all that Worth holds
dear,
Unsuited rank, and piety sincere;
While idiot mirth the base desilement lauds,
And Malice, with averted face, applauds.

Lo, *here the brutal Sat!* who drenched with
gin,
Lashes his withered nerves to tasteless sin;
Squeals out (with oaths and blasphemies
between)
The impious song, the tale, the jest obscene;
And careless views, amidst the barbarous
roar,
His few grey hairs strew, one by one, the
floor!

Lo, *here the wrinkled Profligate!* who stands
On nature's verge, and from his leprous
hands
Shakes tainted verse; who bids us, with the
price
Of rancorous falsehoods, pander to his
vices;

Give him to live the future as the past,
And in pollution wallow to the last!

"This is indeed a frightful character, drawn under a feeling of strong indignation. It would be lamentable to think it as true in the detail as it must be allowed to be consistent with fact in the general outline. Wolcott was a man of vigorous constitution, and tasked that blessing to the uttermost in the gratification of sensual appetites. His convivial talent was great, but not suited to the most virtuous sex, nor even to the moral or refined of our rougher kind. At the festive board he was a gourmand, and how long his propensities for promiscuous gallantry (alas! the word) were indulged or stimulated beyond the period for better things, may be gathered from the circumstances of his having been prosecuted, when above seventy years of age, for criminal conversation, or, we believe, for attempted criminal conversation, with the young wife of a friend, a tailor, to whom he obtained familiar access under pretence of preparing her for the stage, with a mania for which she was struck. Damages were given in the King's Bench Court, but never paid; and we know not whether the lady was exactly fitted for public life or no by her venerable tutor. She was rather a fine woman, and as the husband was concealed somewhere while Pindar fell into the snare, it was generally thought that the matter was planned to entrap him. He was sadly annoyed by the denouement.

This was among the last acts of Wolcott's career which furnished conversation for the town. He lived for some years in Gooch-street, where he once narrowly escaped being burnt to death, together with the old woman who attended him in his blindness: the bed-curtains of his domestic having caught fire, the blaze was luckily seen by a hackney-coachman on the stand opposite the house, who rushed in, in time to save Pindar and his housekeeper, and found the former amid all his infirmity endeavouring in vain to subdue the flames with a hearth-rug. From Gooch-street, he removed for country

* See Baviad and Maviad, 8th edit.

air to Somer's-town, where his salubrious retreat was most noxiously situated near a stagnant and offensive pool. Here he died on the 13th of January, after a lingering, but not painful illness, in his 81st year. It is said that he dictated verses within a few days of his death: he had contributed slight productions to the periodical press within a year or two preceding. Report also states that many of his earlier and unpublished jeux d'esprit are preserved in Cornwall by his ancient acquaintances or their descendants.

What rank may be assigned to him as a Poet, it is not our province to determine. When the pure shall be separated from the impure in his works; the soundly critical, the easy lyrical, the humorous, and the pathetic, from the abusive, the doggrel, the vulgar, and the profane, there will remain, in our opinion, a residuum which will long maintain powerful claims upon the applause of mankind. For in many of his lesser efforts there is great tenderness and beauty, and in multitudes of his anecdotes and tales such a fund of entertainment as must render them lasting favourites. That his memory may survive untainted by those blotches which infected his living fame, it is incumbent upon his future editor to execute upon his works the advice which Hamlet gives his mother respecting her heart:

O, throw away the worse part of it,
And live the purer with the other half.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been for many years a warm admirer and an *illustrator* of the admirable poem of *Hudibras*, and I feel a strong interest in any thing that concerns the reputation of its author.

A new edition of it having lately appeared, in two octavo volumes, I immediately added it to my collection, though I had already on my shelves Dr. Grey's valuable but incorrect edition of 1744, and the ponderous quartos of Dr. Nash. Notwithstanding the promises of the title-page and advertisement, I was grievously disappointed in my hope of finding any curious additional matter in the notes; and what was more material, I found the *text* so shamefully incorrect, that I think it a duty I owe to the public, (as well as to my favorite author) to

caution them from judging of the wit and sense of Butler through the medium of this wretched and garbled edition. A few specimens will be sufficient to justify the epithets I have applied to it; but were I to extract all the errors I have observed, I might quote every page in the work.

Thou wilt at best but suck a bull, &c.

P. 1, c. 1, l. 851.

Altered to

Thoult be at best but such a bull.

To this quoth Sidrophelo—Sir, &c.

P. 2, c. 3, l. 641.

To this quoth Sidrophel—Oh! Sir

To that alone the bridegroom's wadded, &c.

P. 3, c. 1, l. 936.

To all alope the bridegrooms wedded.

And turn poltroons as valiant, &c.

P. 3, c. 3, l. 126.

And turn poltros onas valiant.

Who put me' into a horrd fear,

Fear of my life—Make that appear, &c.

P. 3, c. 3, l. 665,

Who put me into a horrid fear

Fear of my life make that appear.

In the following lines the blundering substitution of a different word destroys the sense of the passage.

As that of *rapid* (rigid) cordeliere—

Though ev'ry nare ollat iv (it) not—

For when a shin in *sight* (high) is cropt—

The prototype or (of) reformation—

Was I *fur* (fur) thus entitled—iv—

No where so *great* (green) as on his brow—

Or for a while play leat (in *fight* (sight))—

And virtue *envious* (invious) ways can prove—

Or when I'm in a fit to *kick up* (hiccup)—

Or any *sent* (tent) of qualm or drowning—

Make them *dispose* (depose) un answer to—

Are *sweaty* (sweating) lanterns or screen fans—

A kind of *broken* (broking) trade in love—

Grown fat and *purfy* (purry)—

To *lead* (leap) down headlong many a story—

So *suddenly* (sullenly) addicted still—

No more than *fellers* (ellers) can betray—

Hodge Bacon is facetiously denominated *Hog* Bacon; Machiavel is misnomered *Michiapel* and *Machianil*; Colton; Dame Tellus, *Dame Tullus*; the Nun of Loudon, is metamorphosed into the Nun of *Lundon*; Rota Men, into *rotten mens*; the Bulls of Lenthall, into the *pulls* of Lenthall; ignis latuus, is changed to *ignus latuus*; Isthmian game, to *Isthmian* game; Proletarian tything-men, to *Proletarian* tything-

men; catasta, to *catastra*; visor-head, to *visor-head*, &c. &c.

So much for the assertion in the advertisement, that "*not a single word of our author's has been omitted or changed*." So much for the boasted "*topographical excellence*" of the work. (Vide Advertisement *verbatim et literalim*.) The printer ought to have known better, if the editor did not. The notes, it is said in the advertisement, "*are the result of months' careful researches at the library of the British Museum, and a diligent perusal of all the modern writers whose labours have thrown any light on the history of the times of which Butler treats*." The treasures accumulated by this "*learned Theban*" during his "*months' careful researches*," consists of extracts of an unmerciful length from the Histories of Hume and Smollett, Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs, and half a dozen other books equally curious and inaccessible to the common reader.

Where Dr. Grey has overlooked an obscure passage, his erudite successor has left it, as he found it; but where the meaning of Butler was already overloaded with interpretations, this literary Dogberry has "*found in his heart to bestow the whole of his tediousness*" upon us, and has added his puerile remarks and trite quotations to the unwieldy mass of annotation, "*with wasteful and ridiculous excess*." Dr. Grey introduces in his notes, frequent extracts from a wretched publication, entitled, the "*Posthumous Works of Butler*;" the contents of which are so utterly destitute of wit, sense, and originality, that it seems incredible that any person who had read and written upon Hudibras, should receive them as productions of the same mighty mind. Still more incredible does it seem, that he should be followed in his error by a succeeding editor, who has the advantage (which Dr. Grey did not possess) of consulting the authentic and characteristic remains of Butler so ably edited by Thyer.

In Dr. Grey's edition, the meditations of Justice Adam Overdo in the stocks, are inserted from Ben Johnson's Bartholomew Fair: the soliloquy is ingeniously split into a dialogue, and one half given to *Adam*, and the other half to *Overdo*. The consulship of Julius and Cæsar was nothing to this. This error, I need scarcely add, has been faithfully retained.

It must be confessed, however, that our editor sometimes deviates into originality, as in page 102, (vol. I.) where he informs us, that Armida was the mistress of Orlando Furioso! and again in page 329, where he observes, that Butler, in his description of Fame, probably imitated Cotton, who has an account of Fame in his Scarronides, *which appeared fourteen years after the publication of Butler's*. Butler sneers at the *lick of picture in the front*, so prevalent among his contemporaries. "Every author of those times, (says the Annotator, page 80, vol. I.) however contemptible and insignificant, was ambitious of having his portrait prefixed to his compositions, and, in this respect, it seldom happened that, he was not gratified; but the engravings of those sons of Apollo were not in the least superior to the portraits of Messrs. Dilworth, Dyche, Fenning, &c. which we see at the present day prefixed as frontispieces to the school-books which bear their names." Fie! what the ignorance is! Did this Goth, "*during his 'months' careful researches*" at the British Museum, never stumble upon any of the fine heads by Faithorn, or Hollar, or Lombart, or Loggan?—engravings equally valued by the man of taste, and the antiquary.

I have neither time nor patience to follow this anonymous editor through the labyrinth of his absurdities—his character may be summed up in a very few words—presumption and imbecility—ignorance of literature in general, and of Butler in particular. I had almost overlooked a prominent feature of the work—the plates; which consist of twelve wretched daubs, designed and coloured in bold defiance of the trammels of costume, propriety of character, and good taste. Hudibras is stripped of every thing Hudibrastic, except his hump; Ralpho is metamorphosed into a modern parish-clerk, with black coat, black breeches, black stockings, and buckles in his shoes; the widow is degraded into a cinder-weuch; and Crowdero and his comrades are modernized into a Spa-fields mob.

"Take it for all in all," I think this publication has obtained the "*bad eminence*" of being the very worst edition in print of any English Classic; and I devoutly hope I "*shall not look upon its like again*."

PHILO BUTLER
Lincoln's Inn, March 1819.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. LV.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up the ideas.—LOCKE.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 26.

MR. Lowndes, from the Committee appointed to inquire whether it be expedient to make any amendment in the laws which regulate the coins of the United States, and foreign coins, made a Report, of which the following are the extracts most material :

That the laws of the United States make all gold and silver coins issued from their Mint, and Spanish dollars and the parts of such dollars, a legal tender for the payment of debts. The gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, and the crowns and five franc pieces, of France, are also declared to be a tender, by an Act passed on the 29th of April, 1816. The Act for establishing a Mint was passed in April, 1792, and it was then expected that foreign coins, including the Spanish dollar, might be disused after three years. But, neither an examination of the laws which regulate the currency of American and foreign coins, nor the observations of the effects which they have as yet produced, will justify us in expecting that a continued reliance upon them will enable us to dispense at any time with foreign coin.

All foreign gold and silver coins received by the Treasury, must be "coined anew, previously to their being issued in circulation." These are the only provisions which the law has made for supplying the Mint with gold and silver, and the last provision is without effect since banks have become the only depositories of public money.

The legal value of the American and foreign coins which are current in the United States, is so nearly proportioned in each to the pure metal which it contains, that, where a remittance is to be made in specie, the foreign and national coin will be sent to many countries almost indifferently, except that coin of the nation to which the remittance is to be made, will be preferred whenever it can be procured. On the other hand, if a remittance in specie is to be made to the United States, the coins of half

of Europe serve the purposes of money here as well as our own.

In Canton, and many parts of the East Indies, the Spanish dollar is valued much higher than that of the United States, or than any other coin, in proportion to the quantity of silver which it contains. In many parts of the East Indies, indeed, no other coin is current. But, in such as have Mints of their own, as in the British possessions, our coins are estimated at their real value, or nearly so. The annual exportation of silver from Canton to British India is known to be very large, and this circumstance can hardly fail to raise the price of American silver, even in Canton, slowly as customs and opinions change there; at any rate, we cannot calculate on the preference of Spanish dollars leading exclusively to their exportation; while of the articles which we import from the East Indies, including China, nearly one half is drawn from countries in which our coins are all valued nearly in the just proportion to their purity and weight, and such was the proportion in our importations, at least during the year 1817.

Our gold coins are employed with as much advantage by the manufacturer as any foreign coins, and with more advantage than some of those which are made current by law. Nor is the quantity of gold and silver annually employed in the manufactures of the United States now an inconsiderable one.

To preserve the coins which are issued from the Mint from being melted and exported, the laws must give them some advantages in internal commerce over foreign coins of equal purity and weight. In respect to the gold coinage of the United States, the Mint depends for its supply of bullion on banks or individuals, as it does in the coinage of silver. But there is a difficulty in the operations of the Mint, which is peculiar to the coinage of gold. The relative value of gold to silver is fixed by our law at 1 to 15, which is much below the relative value which is assigned to it in all those countries from which we might have expected to procure it. In Spain and Portugal, the legal value of gold is to that of silver as 1 to 16; and in the colony of Spain with which our intercourse is most frequent and valuable (Cuba), its price in commerce is at least 17 for 1. Hence we are not only precluded in the common course

of trade from obtaining gold from these rich sources of supply, but the little which finds its way into the country from other quarters, is drawn from us by the higher estimate which is there placed upon it. In France, the legal value of gold is to that of silver nearly as 1 to 15½. In most parts of Italy, it is somewhat higher. In England, silver coin is only current in small sums; but if a specie circulation shall be restored in that country on the basis of its present Mint regulations, the relative value of gold to silver will be about 1 for 15 1-5. The exaction of a seignorage on its silver coins makes the comparison less easy; but the merchants who shall carry bullion to the English Mint, will obtain very nearly the same amount of current money for one ounce of pure gold or 15 1-5 of pure silver.

In Holland, the relative value of gold to silver is estimated (if there have been no recent changes in respect to it) at 1 to about 14 8-4. In Germany and the North of Europe, the value may be stated as rather below an average of 1 to 15. The West Indies, which are probably our most considerable bullion market, estimate gold in proportion to silver very little, if at all, below an average of 1 to 16. And this is done, although some of the most considerable colonies belong to Powers whose laws assign to gold a lower relative value in their European dominions. The difference established by custom in the United States, between coined gold and silver, before the establishment of the present Government, seems to have been nearly as 1 to 15 6-10. The difference proposed by Congress, in their Resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, was nearly 1 to 15 1-4; and the reduction in the valuation of gold, by the Act of April 12, 1792, to the proportion of 1 to 15, may be attributed to the belief, which was expressed in the Report on which that Act was founded, "that the highest actual proportion in any part of Europe, very little, if at all, exceeded 1 to 15; and that the average proportion was probably not more than 1 to 14 8-10." But, be this as it may, the principle which seems to be assumed in it, that the valuation of gold in this country should be higher than in Europe, would lead to the conclusion, that the present valuation of 1 to 15 is too low.

As the Committee entertain no doubt that gold is estimated below its fair relative value, in comparison to silver,

by the present regulations of the Mint, and as it can scarcely be considered as having formed a material part of our money circulation for the last twenty-six years, they have no hesitation in recommending, that its valuation shall be raised, so as to make it bear a juster proportion to its price in the commercial world. But the smallest change which is likely to secure this object, (a just proportion of gold coins in our circulation) is that which the Committee prefer; and they believe it sufficient to restore gold to its original valuation in this country, of 1 to 15 6-10.

But, although the Mint regulations may affect the proportion of American and foreign, or of gold and silver coin, in the country, it seems difficult to suppose that they can reduce the general amount of specie below the quantity which our business really requires. And yet, there is no complaint more generally made, than that of a want of specie, in any shape.

What, then, are the circumstances which produce this acknowledged difficulty of retaining gold and silver coin in this country? We are told of the immense amount of our foreign importations, and it is plain enough, that if we did not import from other countries, we should not export silver or any thing else. But we retain and employ in our service, among all the articles which we produce, and all we traffic in, whatever suits our wants, convenience, or taste. Warehouses enlarge, and shops multiply, to the measure of the augmented demand; and even gold and silver, in every shape but that of money, are imported from abroad, or manufactured at home, and lose their migratory character whenever they become plate, and cannot be exported without loss. The want of gold and silver coin cannot, therefore, proceed from an inability on our part to buy, or in other countries to supply our wants.

There is, however, one branch of commerce which seems obviously connected with the disappearance of specie, and which must be admitted to exert a strong disturbing power on the whole system of our currency. The trade of the East Indies has, in all ages, carried to those countries the silver of every part of the world which consumed their produce, and the United States have a very large share of this trade. The whole amount of our current coin is not probably more than double that

which has been exported in a single year to India, including China in the general term. Will not an exportation as great as this, go far to account for the deficiency of silver in our circulation?

The annual exports on American vessels from the United States, and all other places, to China and the East Indies, can hardly be estimated at more than twelve millions of dollars, and it cannot be doubted that our sales of East India articles in Europe exceed that amount. The value of merchandise from China and India, annually consumed in the United States, is probably equal to five millions of dollars; and if this be so, the consumption of East India articles by the United States, is paid for by the mere profits of the trade. A branch of industry in which 300 men (for this is about the number of seamen in the India trade) add five millions of dollars to the annual produce of the country, would be worthy of protection even if it were not connected with considerations of naval defence. These views may make us doubt whether the India trade tends to diminish the average quantity of silver in the United States. No man supposes that Holland, by supplying the rest of Europe with spices, left her own wants unsupplied. Nobody apprehends that our market must be destitute of teas, because we export millions of pounds annually, and why should the dealers in silver, rather than in spices or teas, make no provision for the home demand? When the States of America had no trade to the East Indies, but a full paper circulation, they were destitute of silver. Whenever the trade has existed without the paper, specie has been abundant, and scarce always where the paper has existed, either with or without the trade. We must conclude, that when precious metals become scarce, while the price of foreign and domestic productions continues high, their scarcity results not from the country being unable to procure or retain them, but from its choosing to employ a substitute for their use.

While, however, the Indian trade has probably no tendency in itself to lessen the average amount of specie employed in the country, it produces, under the present Mint and Bank system of the United States, the most inconvenient effect on the currency. The general demand of the commercial world for the

material of which we make our money, is useful by giving stability to its value. But if a state of things be supposed in which one country has a constant demand for this money, taking from us nothing else, while we are obliged to keep up our quantity of importations from other States, it is obvious that a demand and supply like this, instead of making our circulation equable, or proportioned to our wants, must produce that very instability in the value of money which the precious metals are employed to remove. Undoubtedly a nation, like an individual, if it owe a debt must pay it; and if it have no other means of payment, must even export its coin for the purpose. But, although this exportation cannot be prevented, when a general balance exists against the nation, it is still true, that the coin or money of the country should not be the subject of regular remittance in any foreign trade. Nor is it so with any commercial nation but the United States.

A prosperous condition of trade, an abundance of native products, and a foreign demand for them, which requires a large circulation, produce an increased issue of paper on the part of the Banks. This very prosperity is the incentive to a trade to India, which not only abstracts very largely from the silver coin of the country, but obliges the Banks to withdraw a still larger amount of their paper. Under this system, indeed, the importation of what the laws make current coin, is encouraged, as well as its exportation; but the quantity of our money and its value fluctuate with the seasons and the winds. The Banks are obliged to contract their discounts, not only by a general or durable state of exchange, but from temporary causes, and from the condition of a particular trade.

But the India trade, under the present system of our coins, produces another, and ultimately, perhaps, a worse effect upon the operations of the banks. We have spoken of the inconveniences which that trade must cause, if the banks which issue paper redeem it by specie whenever it is presented. On this supposition the merchant will make no effort to prepare the bullion or the Spanish dollars which he wants for the India market; the Bank collects them without charge; he will draw from that reservoir, and avoid the risk and trouble of the double operation. But

the Banks do not always pay specie promptly and willingly when it is required for the India trade. But if a combination of banks can close their vaults whenever the public interest may seem to require it, the best limitation upon the issue of paper is destroyed, and the stability of our currency, and the execution of contracts, have no higher security than the public spirit and disinterestedness of their directors. While our coins are such as it is the interest of the merchant habitually to remit to India, the apology for evading their engagements will be sometimes made by the Banks and encouraged by the people.

In all civilized countries (except China, in which there is no Mint) it has been considered as the office of the Government to ascertain, by its stamp, the weight and fineness of the metals which are used as money. In some countries, and these the most enlightened and liberal, the State exacts no duty upon this stamp or coinage, so that the individual receives from the Mint, in coin, the exact quantity of pure metal which he has deposited in bullion. This is the case in France and in Britain, in respect to their gold coins; and it was so until recently in respect to her silver, in the United States. In France and Great Britain, however, no foreign coin is allowed to be current. Under this system, the merchant is encouraged to carry to the Mint whatever bullion he receives; the circulation of the country is increased or diminished without artificial impediments, as the state of its trade may require, and the value of the coin is made to depend upon the general value of the metal in the commercial world. It is believed, that both in France and England, however, it is made penal to export or melt the coin.

Upon the first establishment of a Mint in the United States, the question of a seignorage upon the coin was necessarily presented to the Legislature. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report on the establishment of a Mint, urges the propriety of commencing our coinage without a seignorage, or with a small one. "It will be better to increase it hereafter," he says, "if this shall be found expedient, than to recede from too considerable a difference."

A seignorage in the United States will produce the effect which results in other countries, from foreign coins not being

allowed to be current. It will cause the national coin to be more valuable at home than abroad. It will prevent its being melted or exported while other coin can be procured, and may thus effect, in some degree, by an application to the interests of the citizen, an object which the penal provisions of other States have been very unsuccessful in attaining. It will indirectly exclude foreign coin from circulation, and thus make the quantity and value of the coin which we employ more uniform. It must be considered, however, as principally recommended by the character and amount of our trade to India, and it will be remembered that this trade had been scarcely opened at the period of Mr. Hamilton's report.

If a small seignorage be imposed upon the silver coin of the United States, and no other foreign coin but the Spanish dollar be allowed to be current, it is probable that silver, from the same countries, and to the same amount, would be sent to the mint as if there were no seignorage. Without a seignorage it would be sent only when it was wanted for the circulation of the country; and it would be as valuable to the individual, for this purpose, after the duty was deducted, as if there were none.—The mint would not, in this case, receive Spanish dollars, and it does not now. The banks would have an obvious interest in converting all their coin into that which would be least liable to exportation. The India merchant, unable after a short time to collect his cargo to advantage from the circulating money of the country, would prepare his silver for India, as he does his muslins for Europe. Neither this regulation, however, or any other, will retain in the country a quantity of coin disproportioned to the amount of property which it is employed in exchanging. It will not prevent the perpetual banishment of the precious metals, if a paper not convertible into specie is supported by law or public opinion.

In a fair exposition of the effects of a seignorage upon coins, it must be admitted, that where it is exacted, coin will be generally, but not always, more valuable than its weight in bullion. While, then, it is believed that, in the United States, it would tend to make the value of our money more uniform, it is not denied that an opposite result may sometimes, and, where the seignorage is high enough to make it a

resource of Government, may often be produced by it.

A nation which employs gold and silver as its legal money has an additional inducement to those which have been mentioned for establishing a seigneurage on one or both metals. The relative value of these continually changes; and a small change, which, without a seigneurage, would make it the interest of the merchant to export the one and import the other, will not produce that effect if there be a seigneurage upon the undervalued metal.

The reasons which may be urged in favour of a seigneurage upon silver have not the same force in respect to our gold coins. There is no country to which gold is the regular object of remittance from the United States; and a difference of valuation is not necessary in order to give to the gold coin of the United States an advantage, in internal commerce, over other coin, because it is not impracticable to exclude foreign gold directly from general circulation.

Any plan which may be proposed for supplying the United States with coins of their own would probably be liable to considerable difficulties; but the inconveniencies of the present system are not slight. An annual exportation of the current money of the country, to an amount much greater than our Mint can supply, perhaps half as great as our circulation employs; an irregular importation from other countries to repair the loss; the use of foreign money so various that our current coins are now of at least seven different standards; a provision for a National Mint, which was expected, after three years, to dispense with foreign coins, and which, after 26 years, has left the great mass of our coins still foreign; these circumstances seem to shew that some change is necessary.

MODERN CRICHTON.

The subjoined speech contains the account of a very singular character, and offers to our contemplation an unexpected similitude. We cannot add our testimony to the truth of the circumstances related, for we are unacquainted with the person to whom they apply: but the narrator is a man of credit and character, and on his authority the statement must rest. The accounts of prodigies are always received with doubt by prudent men.

We could have wished that Mr. Lee had pursued his mathematical studies at Cambridge to the end, that his talents and attainments in that branch might have been fairly put to the test, and compared, by examination, with those of his coevals.

At a meeting held some time ago, of the Shropshire Bible Society, Mr. Archdeacon CORBETT spoke as follows:—

Before I proceed to move, that the able and satisfactory report we have just heard read be printed, I cannot but advert to that part of it that records the sermons recently preached at St. Chad's church in this town, for the benefit of this institution. You have heard that the sum then collected was greater than had been before received by us upon any similar occasion, and that the preachers were Mr. Samuel Lee and Mr. Langley. Of Mr. Langley it would be indecorous in me to say much at this time, for he is present; but his merits are well known to us, as one of the Secretaries of this Society—one of those gentlemen to whose zealous affection for this cause, and to whose gratuitous labours in it, we are very deeply indebted. But Mr. Lee is not present, and at the mention of his name I may well say, as the Roman historian did at the mention of the names of Cato and of Cæsar, "*Quoniam res obtulerat silentio præterire non fuit consilium.*" But I go further: I not only think it would be wrong in me to pass over in silence the name of Mr. Lee, thus brought before us, but I gladly seize the opportunity of expressing my admiration at the rare talents with which he is endowed; and, unable as I am to do justice either to the powers of his mind or the goodness of his disposition; incompetent as I feel myself to point out either the extent of his learning or the piety of its application; yet so difficult is it to act from motives entirely disinterested, that I may be suspected of speaking with some bias upon this subject, when I announce Mr. Lee as a native of the parish wherein I was born, and wherein I have continued to reside; and it might be supposed, from this circumstance, that I was early acquainted with the promise of so rich an harvest; that I was familiar with the progress of such unlooked-for erudition: but the fact is quite otherwise. The only education Mr. Lee received among us was that of a village school, where nothing more

was taught than reading, writing, and arithmetic; and he left this school at twelve years of age, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder, under his ingenious and respectable relative, Mr. Alderman Lee, of this town; and it was not till years after this that he conceived the idea of acquiring foreign languages; and then it was with such singleness of heart that he pursued his object, that he neither sought nor accepted opportunities of communicating it; and it was not till after an interval of six years, and then by chance, that I found out that he had in that space taught himself to read and to write in Latin, in Greek, and in Hebrew. He had taught himself the Chaldee, the Syriac, and the Samaritan languages—and all this unaided by any instructor, uncheered by any literary companion, uninfluenced by the hope either of profit or of praise. And here let me pause at this very singular feature in the portrait I am endeavouring to delineate; for where shall we meet with a devotion to letters so solitary and so pure? I know, indeed, that instances are not unfrequent, where the mind has arisen superior to its original destination, or where eminence has been attained under circumstances adverse and unfavourable. But we more generally find, that a foundation has been laid, and that those who have distinguished themselves as scholars have gone through the regular routine of classical education, or been assisted by masters of superior abilities. Such was the case with Mr. James Crichton, of Clunie, in Scotland, better known by the name of "The Admirable Crichton," in the list of whose tutors we find the name even of Buchanan. And having introduced the mention of this extraordinary person, this "Phoenix of Literature," as he is designated by one of his biographers, I would willingly run some parallel between him and Mr. Lee; for though comparisons are justly said to be odious, yet, if I take my example from the sixteenth century, I shall scarcely be accused of sinning against the spirit of this wholesome proverb, more especially as my object is merely that of elucidation; nor is it necessary for my purpose to endeavour to depreciate the panegyrics of Sir Thomas Urquhart, or the authoriticism he quotes, by the more sober criticism of Dr. Kippis; for I know not that the warmest admirers of the Admi-

rable Crichton have advanced any thing concerning him, a few hyperbolic expressions excepted, that is superior to what Mr. Lee has done, or may well be supposed capable of doing, if he thought right and fit so to do. Mr. Crichton, then, was the son of a Gentleman of ancient family and hereditary fortune, and therefore we may presume that, in addition to the living assistance I have mentioned, he was amply supplied with the usual helps and incitements to learning, and that at an age when the mind is most ductile and open to such pursuits; whilst, on the other hand, we find Mr. Lee oppressed with the cares and labours of life, without any living assistant whatsoever; without the stimulus either of hope or fear; seeking concealment rather than the smile of approbation, and very scantily supplied with the necessary materials: for Mr. Lee's earnings at this time were barely sufficient to the poorest maintenance, yet he spared from this pittance to purchase such a grammar as could be met with upon the book-stalls of this town; and when he had read through a volume procured in a similar manner, he was forced to pay it away again, as part of the price of the next book he wished to purchase. Here then is a string of difficulties surmounted by Mr. Lee, which Mr. Crichton had not to combat. Again, it is said that Mr. Crichton's learning, however stupendous, was not acquired by the sacrifice of any of those pleasures in which youth usually indulge, or by the omission of any of those accomplishments in which it becomes a Gentleman to excel. Now so far as this marks out the interruptions given to Mr. Crichton's severer studies, we shall find those of Mr. Lee at least equally broken in upon, and that from causes much more imperative. Mr. Lee had not to balance between reading and relaxation; he had to pass from bodily fatigue to mental exertion—for he omitted, during the six years I have mentioned, none of the hours usually appropriated to manual labour; he retired regularly to rest at ten o'clock at night: he suffered during this time from a complaint in his eyes; and of the inadequate leisure thus left him, part even of that was dedicated to what may be deemed accomplishment: so that it does not appear that Mr. Crichton either read or remembered with greater rapidity than Mr. Lee has done. And when Mr. Lee exchanged his trade for

the superintendence of a charity school, his hours were not much more at his own disposal. It was at this time that that well known and much respected Oriental scholar, Dr. Jonathan Scott, one while Persian Secretary to Mr. Hastings, in India, furnished Mr. Lee with an Arabic Grammar; and he had then, for the first time in his life, the pleasure of conversing upon the study in which he was engaged: and it is to this auspicious circumstance, improved as it was by the wonderful proficiency of Mr. Lee, on the one hand, (for in a few months he was capable of reading, writing, and composing in both Arabic and Persian) and to the unremitting kindness of Dr. Scott on the other, that we may attribute Mr. Lee's subsequent engagement with the Church Missionary Society, his admission at Queen's College, Cambridge, and his ordination as a Minister of the Established Church.* But in defence of what I have ventured to assert, I must endeavour to draw this parallel somewhat closer. One of the Admirable Crichton's historians asks, Whether it does not surpass comprehension, that in his 21st year he should be master of ten different languages, and perfectly well seen in philosophy, the mathematics, theology, the belles lettres, and other sciences. Now I will endeavour to take these attributes in the order in which I have quoted them. And first as to languages. If Mr. Crichton began his grammar at six years of age, a supposition by no means improbable, considering the aptness of the scholar, his station in life, and the practice of the times, we shall then find that the high degree of knowledge we have stated was acquired in about 14 years; and it is now about 14 years since Mr. Mr. Lee first opened a Latin grammar, and he has in that time taught himself 17 different languages. It is further said, that Mr. Crichton offered to dispute in the 12 following languages:—

1 Hebrew	4 Greek.
2 Syriac	5 Latin
3 Arabic	6 Spanish

* The venerable and benevolent speaker omitted to mention the zealous and persevering patronage which he himself has always afforded, and still continues to afford, to Mr. Lee; and whose liberality and kindness, in conjunction with Dr. Scott, are, we know, constant themes of their pupil's gratitude.—(Editor.)

7 French
8 Italian
9 English
Those Mr. Lee has taught himself are the following:—

1 Latin	10 French
2 Greek	11 German
3 Hebrew	12 Italian
4 Chaldee	13 Ethiopic
5 Syriac	14 Coptic
6 Samaritan	15 Malay
7 Arabic	16 Sanscrit
8 Persian	17 Bengalee
9 Hindostanee	

and which, if we add the English, included in Mr. Crichton's list of 12, it makes 18, or an excess of one-third. As to philosophy, the term, when it stands by itself, is of extensive, if not indefinite, meaning. The skill with which Mr. Crichton disputed with philosophers, and upon philosophical subjects, is much insisted upon; but the only precise idea given us is his challenge to the University of Padua, offering to prove several errors in the philosophy of Aristotle. The extent of Mr. Lee's reading upon such subjects I am unacquainted with; but I happen to know, that during the six years I have mentioned, he was conversant with the works of Plato, made translations in English blank verse from those of Boethius, and went through the golden verses bearing the name of Pythagoras; and, though the triumphant publicity with which Mr. Crichton exhibited himself as an intellectual gladiator upon the stage of Europe, is contrary to modern manners, and the very reverse of Mr. Lee's retired and unassuming manners; yet, to shew the same convertible genius in both, I need only mention, that Mr. Lee was no sooner in holy orders than he accepted invitations to preach to the largest congregations—that he ascended the pulpit with the ease and self-possession of one long used to the station—and that he delivered his discourses with a freedom and eloquence equal to that of the best practical preacher.

In mathematics we are told Mr. Crichton was perfectly "well seen," and that he offered to dispute upon mathematical subjects. Of Mr. Lee I have something much more definite to relate: when he entered at Cambridge he was unacquainted with the mathematics; but in one fortnight he qualified himself to attend a class which had gone through several books in Euclid, and

he soon after discovered an error, not indeed in Euclid, but in a treatise on Spherical Trigonometry, usually bound up with Simpson's Euclid, the 14th proposition of which Mr. Lee disproved. Now as Simpson's edition of Euclid may be looked upon as a text book at either University, as it is the one usually put in the hands of students, and to which the lectures of the tutors apply, it is most wonderful if a mistake should have been pointed out in such a work, and for the first time as it should seem, by a student of not many weeks' standing in that science. And as the highest honours are given at Cambridge to mathematical learners, Mr. Lee must have anticipated a safe and easy road to those honours. But he considered this point, as he does all others, with that sobriety of mind with which he is so eminently gifted, and he contented himself with a competent knowledge of mathematics, lest further attention to that seducing science should interfere with those studies in which the highest interests of mankind were concerned, and this decision speaks volumes as to Mr. Lee's theological views. Mr. Crichton no doubt was well read in the school divinity of his day; but I know not that any of his polemical victories have been handed down to us: but of Mr. Lee it may be said, if he has an ambition, it is to know the word of God himself, and to impart that word to others, though whether he shall be honoured upon earth as the instrument of the good he has done, or may do, is, I believe, a very inferior consideration with him, or rather no consideration at all. His exertions in this behalf are more than I can trust my memory with, but I have taken some pains to procure a note of them: (and which the Archdeacon then read as follows:—)

1. The Syriac New Testament, edited by Mr. Lee, and published, is not a continuation of that begun by Dr. Buchanan, but an entire new work, for which Mr. Lee collated three ancient Syrian MSS., the Syrian Commentary of Syrius, and the texts of Ridley, Jones, and Welstein.

2. An edition of the Malay New Testament, from the Dutch edition of 1733; and the Old Testament is now in the press.

3. An enlarged and corrected edition of Mr. Martyn's Hindostanee Prayer-Book, in conjunction with Mr. Corrie.

4. A Tract, translated into Persian

and Arabic, and printed, entitled "The Way of Truth and Life," for the use of Mahometans.

5. A Malay Tract for the London Missionary Society; and some Tracts in Hindostanee, for the Society for Instructing the Lascars.

6. A Tract in Arabic, on the New System of Education, written by Dr. Bell, and first translated by Michael Sabag for Baron de Sacy, oriental interpreter to the King of France.

7. Dr. Scott having translated the Service for Christmas-day from the Prayer-book of the Church of England into Persic, Mr. Lee has added to it the rest of the Liturgy.

8. Mr. Lee has under hand a new translation of the Old Testament into Persian, in conjunction with Mirza Khaleel.

9. Mr. Lee is printing an Hindostanee New Testament.

10. He is preparing for an Ethiopic Bible, and other works.

11. Mr. Lee has moreover made a new fount of letter for Hindostanee and Persian printing; and a new fount for an edition of the Syriac Old Testament, and for which he has collated nine ancient MSS. and one ancient Commentary. Some of these were collated for the London Polyglot; but Mr. Lee looks upon those collations both as incorrect and deficient. He hopes to restore many omissions, both in the London and Paris Polyglots.

The Archdeacon proceeded to observe, that the next article was the Belles Lettres. Much had been said of the facility with which Mr. Crichton composed in verse and prose, of his extemporary recitations, and that he had written a comedy, many of the characters in which he enacted in his own person. When I first had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. Lee upon books, I found he had read the Latin Poets usually introduced into schools, as Ovid, Virgil, Horace, &c.; that he had read part of the Odyssey, as well as the Iliad, of Homer, some of the Greek minor Poets, and some of the plays of Sophocles. Before we parted, I lent him the Memoirs of that interesting and extraordinary young man, Mr. Kirk White, then lately printed. Mr. Lee returned it to me very shortly, with a Latin poem in praise of Kirk White, a Dialogue in Greek on the Christian Religion, and a Pious Effusion in Hebrew, all compiled by himself, when, as I be-

lieve, he had not any accession to books, for he was during the time upon permanent duty at Ludlow, as a member of the South Local Militia for this county; and I believe the first prose composition of any length Mr. Lee turned his attention to, was the History of the Syrian Churches in India, a memoir which would do credit to the pen of any historian. High commendations are given to Mr. Crichton's skill in fencing, dancing, singing, music, and drawing. To some of these we may have no immediate parallel to produce on the part of Mr. Lee; but it should be observed, that the skill, the neatness, and the ingenuity of Mr. Lee's mechanical performances evince the same quickness of eye, and the same steadiness of hand that must have been the ground-work of Mr. Crichton's gayer achievements. As to music, Mr. Lee's powers are not problematical—he taught himself to play upon the flute from an accidental circumstance, with almost intuitive readiness; and when the Shrewsbury Volunteers were raised, he qualified himself with equal readiness to be one of their military band. All this time he was a member of a Ringing Society,* and gave private lectures in Gothic architecture. But if Mr. Lee is thus great in what he possesses, he is not less great in what he does not possess. If he appears inferior to no one in extent or variety of genius, he is without any of those eccentricities with which genius is so often concomitant. When Mr. Crichton gave a public challenge to disputation to the literati of Paris, to one of his advertisements stuck up on the Sorbonne, the following pasquinade was added:—"If any one wants to see this monster of perfection, let him inquire at the Tavern or the Stews;" but the whole of Mr. Lee's life has been sober, moral, and consistent. He bears his faculties most meekly. The resources of his mind are unapparent till

called forth. He sought not polished society, but he mingled in it when invited, without effort and without embarrassment; and without losing any of his humility, he sustains his place in it with ease and independence. Mr. Lee's learning is without any tincture of pedantry; and his religion is as far from enthusiasm on the one hand, as it is from lukewarmness on the other. Let us bless God, then, that such talents are so directed. Let us bless God that they are directed in an especial manner to the interests of the Bible Society; and, perhaps, after all, the grandeur and the simplicity so apparent in the plan of the Bible Society are the two adjuncts that best exemplify the mind thus devoted to its service. Having trespassed so much on your time with reference to one article in the report, is a reason, if there were no other, why I should not now advert to any other topic.

ANECDOTE of HORNE TOOKE and Mr. SHERIDAN.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR, *Liverpool, 14th April.*

HAVE just been reading a most entertaining little work, entitled, "Junius with his Vizor up." It is a witty, though perfectly good humoured, satire upon the controversy respecting the real author of the Letters of Junius; which, even at this distant day (if one may judge from the advertisements in newspapers, and the notices in literary journals) appears to be waxing warmer and warmer, and very unlikely, therefore, to be soon adjusted by any positive determination of the litigated hypothesis. In the course of his tract, the author introduces an animated and very interesting account of a visit paid by him to Horne Tooke at Wimbledon,* in the spring of 1803. He takes occasion to narrate one or two anecdotes communicated by this celebrated character to him in the course of his visit; and as I think it will entertain many readers of your widely-circulating Magazine, will you oblige me by inserting the following short one? The author justly says, that "it is a specimen of that terrible strength in sarcastic retort with which he [*i. e.* Mr. Tooke] was so sig-

* Mr. Lee was at this time in the habit of taking a part in most of the peals performed by the Union Society, subsequent to the year 1802; but his last performance of more than 5,000 changes, in 3 hours and 27 minutes, was at the opening of the ten bells, at St. Mary's, on the 2d of September, 1811; as follows:—

George Gem Treble	C. Ravenscroft 6th
Edw. Roberts 2d	Wm. Bull 7th
Geo. Roberts 3d	James Lee 8th
Samuel Lee .. 4th	Robert Lloyd 9th
Rob. Rawlins 5th	Wm. Illedge Tenor.

* I may be permitted to remark, that the author of this pamphlet mistakenly writes throughout, *Wimbleton* for *Wimbledon*.

nally gifted." And then he adds:—"It also sets forth the deeply-rooted dislike, of which, indeed, we had many other proofs in the course of his conversation, which he cherished against the person and character of Mr. Sheridan."—Then follows the anecdote, which is as follows:—"Shortly, said Mr. Tooke, after I had published my *Two Pairs of Portraits, of Two Fathers and Two Sons*, I met Sheridan, who said to me, with a saucy satirical air, 'So, Sir, you are the Reverend Gentleman, I am told, who sometimes amuses himself in drawing portraits.'—'Yes, Sir! I am that gentleman; and if you will do me the favour of sitting to me for your's, I will take it so faithfully, that even you yourself shall shudder at it!'"—Page 29.

Should this specimen, Mr. Editor, meet with your approbation, I will trouble you, on a future occasion, with some longer extracts from this pamphlet, accompanied by strictures and critical observations upon some of the topics and literary characters which are discussed in it.

Your's, with respect,

S. W.

RECOLLECTIONS
OF A
METROPOLITAN CURATE.
(Continued from page 120.)

Chapter VIII.

MY FRIEND'S PREFACE.

God towards thee hath done his part—do thine.

MILTON.

THE perfect mechanism of the human frame in no part of it displays itself with more striking evidence of the admirable power and wisdom of the divine hand that formed it, than in the construction of the organs of speech. With such precision, accuracy, and fitness, are they adapted to the purposes which they are designed to answer, that he who is blest with the possession of a clear and unobstructed articulation, may be justly said to be enriched with one of the most valuable gifts which can adorn human nature. Nor is it less to be prized because it has pleased our Maker graciously to vouchsafe that this blessing should be dispensed so generally, as to make it the common participation of millions

who are too apt to pass it over without a due estimation of its value. If man is distinguished from the rest of the animal creation by this noble endowment of speech, so is he enabled to rise in this distinction above his fellow-men by that cultivation of it, which gives him a superior power of impressing his sentiments upon those who hear him; and of communicating to his rational faculty an influence which, while it engages the attention of the ear, attracts the sympathies of the heart, and conciliates the convictions of the judgment.

With so delightful a facility, and so commanding a power, within his reach, it naturally suggests itself to us, that he would on no account be heedless of their application, but would be anxious to extend it to the securing of all those advantages to which it leads. Strange, however, as it may seem, the cultivation of this precious gift is so rare, that with the exception of those who seek their subsistence by the public exercise of it on the stage, few persons are found to make it an object of study or concern. In the senate, at the bar, and in the national church, we are too frequently left to infer, from the defective utterance of those who, notwithstanding, rank among the most eloquent members of each, that elocution is held as a minor attainment scarcely worth the trouble of acquiring. And hence it often occurs that the richest stores of matter, the most powerful energies of thought, and the most polished style of composition, lose a large portion of their excellencies from the defective delivery through which they meet the ear, or from the ill-regulated articulation with which they are suffered to pass the lips.

If I might venture to express my individual opinion of so glaring a violation of common-sense in men whose eminence of talent entitles them to our admiration and esteem, I should go so far as to characterize it as an injustice to themselves, a disregard of public feeling, and an ungrateful return for the peculiar bounty of their God.

There surely can be no good reason given, why a man who can think well and express well the substance of his thoughts, should not take pains to speak well, and put his language into that modulated tone of intonation, accent and emphasis, which adds ornament to

the intelligence, and gives impression to the authority of the educated mind. The same may be said of good reading that is urged in behalf of good speaking—perhaps, indeed, more may be advanced on this subject than on the other, because the exertion is not so much implicated with relative objects that press upon the attention at one time. He who speaks in public has to arrange his thoughts, to enforce his arguments and to keep his subject constantly in view—all this is a laborious application of his memory, and sufficient perhaps to exercise his attention, so that he may not possess so much opportunity for displaying the extrinsic qualities of the orator. Yet the absence of these must leave something wanting which ought not to be omitted, if the speaker would make the most of his speech, and give all the force to his expressions which they admit of. But he who has only to read the composition of another, and to give to it that effect which its author designed, must be unpardonable if by negligence, or the heedless retention of any bad habit in enunciation which he might have overcome by diligent effort, he weakens the impression, or confounds the sense, or lessens the effect of the passages which he recites.

In all subjects, and on all occasions, that have a claim upon the attention of an audience, good reading is an important essential in him who would engage that attention; and the want of it goes well nigh to impress the hearers with a mean idea of either the head or the heart of him to whom they are expected to listen. For the natural inference which is drawn in such a case is, either that he does not understand, or that he does not feel his subject; and to any one who has to read in public either is equally disadvantageous, and is sure to call in question his ability, or his willingness of exertion.

But in such a case, when the subject partakes of the solemnity of religious sentiment, the pious feelings of the auditors are outraged, and their disappointment creates disgust. This is in no instance more generally produced, than when the Liturgy of our Church is deprived of its impressive excellence by the bad reading of the officiating minister—when either by an affectation of self-importance he robs it of all its devotional simplicity, or when, by an hu-

manly carelessness it falls from his lips as a mere matter of cursory concern. When, however, a total disregard of all correctness and propriety occurs—when he not only reads without thought, but apparently even without a desire to think of what he is about, it is no wonder that this disgust is converted into an indignant feeling which at once determines every judicious mind to avoid the painful necessity of subjecting itself to the repetition of the evil; and hence it follows, that many of the most sincere and conscientious advocates for the worship of our national church, separate themselves from the parochial congregation, and seek that pious satisfaction from some other minister, which they are induced to despair of receiving from their own. And when once separation begins, it is not seldom the case that it ends in utter estrangement.

It is, I believe, universally allowed, that there is no composition in the English language more finished in all its parts than the Liturgy of our Church Establishment; there certainly is no form of prayer that is better calculated to raise the heart in devotional fervor, and to satisfy the mind with religious consolation. There is no mode or matter more replete with all those qualifications of devotion which fix the soul in a love of duty, than that which constitutes the service of our ordinances; and every sober-minded worshipper among our congregations, would much rather hear the prayers read well, and would more rejoice in the comfort that they supply, than hear the best preacher or the best sermon that could be produced. And why is it that the preacher and his sermon are made the chief objects of consideration, to the almost entire exclusion of the prayers? why do we so often hear the latter set as naught, and the former so earnestly sought after?—why do we see so much listlessness among the congregations of our churches and chapels during the progress of our service of worship?—I fear the principal causes that may be ascribed for all this, is the very imperfect, not to say unwarrantable manner in which the Liturgy is read over—the coldness and neglect with which its sublime language is delivered—the numerous cases of cacophony or defective enunciation with which it is uttered—the repeated proofs given by the hurry or the sloth-

fulness of the reader's demeanour, that he himself looks upon it as a task which he is compelled to get through; and which wears his own spirit that is manifestly not at all interested in the performance of it.

Hence I believe it happens, that among the ministers of our church, so many are found who either cannot or will not read the Liturgy as it ought to be read. But does not much of the impression to be made upon the minds of their respective congregations depend mainly upon the energy and propriety of the reader of the service? Why then are those who have this duty to perform so little interested in it, as not to make a point of qualifying themselves for the better accomplishment of their task? Whence comes it that they content themselves with an intonation of voice that would disgrace a child in a charity school? Why do they not conceive it incumbent upon them to be as correct in accent and emphasis while reading the Liturgy, as they would think it important to be if reading a passage from any favorite author? Why do they not study the proprieties of reading, while repeating the prayers, with equal anxiety as they formerly deemed it necessary for them to read any classical writer, or would now think it expedient to do, if they had to read an address to the prince of the country? Is it because from its being a prescribed form, that they become so habituated to the delivery of the prayers, as not to mark the incongruities into which they imperceptibly fall? This, I should think, is no justification, but rather an aggravating increase of their neglect. For surely no man can imagine himself excused for want of fervor, because he can plead the habit of it. Nor is he warranted in his apathy, by pleading that he prays frequently. And it is certainly an incontrovertible demonstration of a great personal negligence in him, who for ten or twenty years has been engaged in reading the same prayers, if for either of those periods he has allowed himself to retain a single bad habit of incorrectness, either in his enunciation or emphasis.

It really is much to be regretted, that any of the preceding observations can be made with truth upon the conduct, in this particular, of men distinguished above every other body of national clergy in the Christian world,

for literary eminence, and Christian piety. But they have long been made, and still are insisted upon by their discontented congregations; and until they make this very solemn part of their ministerial function more a subject of study and reflection than it should seem they at present do—until they will condescend to suppose that they ought to make as much effort to read the composition of others well, as they would to deliver their own—until they acknowledge that the ambition of literary fame will suffer nothing in its pretensions by submitting it to the paramount obligations of all the minutiae of their duty—until, in short, they shew that they are as anxious to read well, as to write well; to pray, as to argue; to edify, as to dispute; I fear the same defects will still continue to produce the same discontent and the same weariness among their flocks.

It will be urged, and with a semblance of justice, that all men are not alike gifted with sufficient voice or powers of articulation, or with an equally discriminating ear. I admit that this may be the case; but it may be answered, that there are few defects of the voice, or of the articulation, which may not be remedied by perseverance; and the discrimination of the ear, although not sufficient to produce at all times a correct intonation, may still be much improved by a little reflection upon the construction of the particular passage requiring it. Let such an one read as he would speak; let him make the sentence his own, and deliver it as he would have done had it made a portion of his conversational language; and certain it is, that he will soon find the obstacle of which he complains give way. The Athenian orator did not content himself with the consciousness of his defects, he set about remedying them, and by dint of unremitting exertion he overcame them. The same success may be depended upon if sought with the same assiduity. Only let it not be presumed, that, because any one may read, it matters not how he reads; and that as the prayers are read in a prescribed form, every one knows what is coming, and therefore does not require so much accuracy as is here insisted upon. What every one can do, any one ought to do well; and what is familiar to us, ought to be more carefully guarded against any lowering influence of that familiarity; and this can be done in no

better way, than by taking care to preserve all its claim upon our attention; for this claim once substantiated, must not be suffered to lapse in the indifference of habit, or the frequency of repetition.

How this claim may be upheld against all the adverse influence of such indifference and repetition, I am about to take upon myself to shew in the following treatise; and although I do not arrogate to myself the power of suggesting any thing new, or that has not been long and as well known to those whom I have in my view, yet I would presume, that I may chance to remind them of some things which they have either been too much occupied to think of, or too little concerned about to make them the objects of their consideration. That there are many among our metropolitan clergy who may as truly be ranked among the most accomplished readers, as they are among the most eloquent preachers of the age,

is a truth that cannot be controverted. But that there are too many who care for none of these things, and who ought to lay aside their indifference, and bend themselves with more assiduous anxiety to the just views of those whom they number among their flocks, is what I am sorry to say cannot also be denied. That much of this defect may be obviated is certain; and that the disgust created by it ought to be prevented, the interests of our national church imperatively demand; and if the humble attempt which has originated the remarks contained in the following pages, should be found so far competent of its object as to direct the attention of some of our clergy more effectually to the better accomplishment of this important part of their sacred office, I shall have sufficient reason to congratulate myself upon having been bold enough to undertake it; and shall have no cause to regret the labour which it has cost me. C. R.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR APRIL, 1819.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Principles and Practices of Pretended Reformers in Church and State. By Arthur H. Kenney, D.D. Dean of Achonry, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. pp. 438.

IF we were disposed, to be guilty of one of the most flagrant instances of injustice, by which the claims of society upon the equitable consideration of every member of it can be sacrificed to an intemperate zeal and besotted bigotry of individual opinion, we should take the work before us as our text book. We do sincerely regret that it has found its way, through the medium of the press, to the public eye; and we unfeignedly lament, that a dignitary of the Church of England has so

far surrendered himself to the impulse of prejudice and the virulence of passion, as to throw aside the generous character of the Christian, and to take up the deadly weapons of malice and invective, instead of the more auspicious symbols of peace and conciliation.

The author of this book ought to have recollected, that these are not times for such hostile feelings against all who differ from himself in religious sentiments and belief; and it would have been no more than honest candour demanded of him, had he checked the infuriated course of his pen by the reflection, that the same privilege which he asserts to himself, of opposing the opinions of others, gives to those whom

he opposes, a just right to think for themselves; and we cannot help referring him to that divine corrector of his vehemence, in which the merciful rebuke of his Redeemer chastened the unhallowed anger of his disciples—"Ye know not what spirit ye are of."

Dean Kenney may, indeed, have presumed, that he was asserting the cause of Religion and Truth, when he put together those proofs and testimonies on which he boasts the justification of his revilings. But he has deceived himself by a delusion of self-presumption which has left him neither religion nor truth for the warranty of his assertions; at least he has not to boast of that pure and undefiled religion of Christ which teaches the heart of man meekness and humble-mindedness, and whose fruit is love, joy, peace, and mercy. Nor do we see in those proofs and testimonies, that unsophisticated simplicity of truth which abhors the sacrifice of moral justice to perversion of facts, as a criminal degradation of its dignity, and an unlawful trespass upon its honorable government of the human heart.

If we are to give the Dean credit for his sincerity, we must qualify our tribute with the remark, that it is just what we should allow to the rage of a tyger, or the energy of a gladiator. We are pained at feeling ourselves compelled to use such language in describing what he has mistaken for Christian zeal; but the following passage in his Introduction amply bears us out in the description.

"The system now pursued by mischievous incendiaries, is precisely that which led to the dreadful Rebellion. The same principles are now actively and widely disseminated amongst the people—the same measures are now industriously recommended to them, which involved the English nation in the most dire calamities recorded in their history. The steps preparatory to civil convulsion are proceeding. The MONARCHY and the ESTABLISHED RELIGION are assailed with revolutionary virulence; and the assailants are perverting the BIBLE, in order to promote their schemes of destruction. The most venerable institutions, and the highest persons in the land—the Church, and the ministry—the Judges, and other administrators of the laws—the Universities, and their instructor—the Legislator itself, and some

of its most exalted members, are defamed and vilified—nay, the illustrious HEAD of the Legislature is held forth, with traitorous malignity, as an object for popular abhorrence—for popular violence!—revolt and rebellion are recommended to the people; and in the spirit of the days of *Cromwell*, the BIBLE is appealed to for a justification of the treason! the Sacred Scriptures are wrested for the purpose of promoting civil convulsion, and overturning at once the Monarchy and the Church.—The agents of revolution are at work; and ~~the~~ the spirit of fanaticism is abroad."

To prove all this declamatory accusation, the author produces various extracts from the sermons and writings of the early Calvinists, and applies the whole, by a sweeping exclusion of all their sect from the confidence and toleration of all whom he chooses to designate, as "the loyal body of the nation." That there have been in all times, and still do exist in ours, fanatics who lose sight of every principle of moderation in the vehemence of their zeal, is doubtless true; but we would have the very Reverend Author of this book, to look back upon the principles which actuated his own heart when he was engaged in preparing this brand of intolerance for the press; and we would suggest to him, that fanaticism may have constituted a large ingredient in his own impressions; for it is possible, that a man may be a fanatic in any church whose claims he advocates with the two-edged sword of religious and political persecution in his hand.—That treason, sedition, and blasphemy, should be resisted in all their pernicious attempts against the welfare of good government, and the cause of true religion, no one in his senses will deny—but none will hesitate at the same time to admit, that the laws of the land should be made the instrument of such resistance; and so long as those laws which now enrich our judicature, are administered with justice and impartiality, this country has nothing to fear from the ebullitions of a disorderly rabble, or the machinations of their crafty and mischievous leaders; nor need the peaceable and pious among our fellow-subjects, at any time doubt of the support and co-operation of the judicious and the just, which we still trust and hope, notwithstanding the overcharged picture which the Dean

has drawn of the danger which threatens our Church and State, will always be found of sufficient prevalence and power to prevent the overthrow of either.

A Remedy for Self-Murder: suggested in a Letter to a Friend.

WHAT the Author of this Letter had in his contemplation when he sat down to write it, no one who reads it can be at a loss to determine. He doubtless meant to urge the union of religious confidence and pious hope, as a preventive of that desperate act of a desponding mind—Suicide. But it must puzzle every one who reads the title which he has given to his Letter, to account for the strange oversight which he has committed in his adoption.—A Remedy for Self-Murder!—that is Self-Murder may be remedied.—When, where, and how? A disease finds a remedy it is true, but not before the disease has shewn itself in the body. Self-Murder is an act of a diseased soul; but it is not known that the soul is the prey of the disease until the act is committed. What remedy then can be proposed?—and where shall it be applied? In the grave there is “no place left for repentance—none for pardon left”—and repentance and pardon, we should presume, can alone provide a remedy for the act. Self-Murder is not the disease, but the consequence of it; and for this what remedy can be devised by man? It remains only for the righteous judgment of God, *who looketh upon the heart*, to provide a remedy, according to his infinite mercy and goodness, if any is to be found. Here it cannot be applied; the disease has produced its extreme effect, and the unhappy victim is out of the reach of all human aid. Hereafter, God only knows how this effect can be remedied; but according to those reasonings upon the abhorrent deed which are deduced as inferences from the doctrines and precept of revelation we cannot presume to form any warranted expectation, that a remedy will be applied in that futurity into which the soul of the Self-Murderer has precipitated itself, with all its sins upon it, and without even a penitent conviction of the dreadful hazard of its everlasting happiness.

We do not desire to be hypercritical; on the contrary, so well do we think of the pious motives of the writer of

this little tract, that we are anxious to attribute this very erroneous title which he has attached to it, to an inconsiderate haste in committing it to the press. There may indeed, be found a remedy for the miserable darkness of soul and melancholy of mind which usually precede the horrible act of self-destruction; but for the act itself, there can be none which the reason or the religion of man can supply. And if Self-Murder is a wilful crime, as it undoubtedly must be concluded to be, to talk of a remedy for it is to imply, that it is an evil to be hereafter extenuated or done away, which we humbly conceive man cannot possess the means of doing. What the Almighty Creator of our frame may, in his wisdom and justice, be pleased to determine with respect to the eternal condition of the Self-Murderer, we can only decide upon according to what he has made known to us of his will as contained in the sixth commandment, and as inferred from its relative application, as well as its positive interdict; but for us to infer that he has provided a remedy, after death, for the sinful cause of that death, is to be guilty of a presumptuous trespass against the validity of his word, which no man of rational reflection and religious feeling would for a moment run the risk of committing. We would, therefore, suggest to the writer of this Letter, the indispensable necessity for changing the word *Remedy* to *Prevention*.

We have been more particular in our observations upon the mistaken title which the author has given to his Letter, because we cannot but feel, that its incongruity subjects him to the charge of injudicious neglect, or want of precision of language; and materially weakens that solemn impression which it is evidently his design to produce.

But we object to the term of *Self-Murder*, as used by the author in this Letter, as too extreme, and too general, for the purport of the observations which it contains. Self-destruction is not always self-murder; and we venture to add, that in numerous instances, it does not deserve to be stigmatized with so foul a character. Insanity, in some degree of its terrible influence, is, in a large proportion of cases of suicide, the cause of self-privation of life. And when the rational faculty is so far perverted or nullified in its

action, as to prevent the sufferer from reasoning rightly, or at all upon the criminal nature of the deed which he meditates, or on the fearful injury which he is about to do to himself, his family, and society, and the violation of God's command, which he is guilty of at the same time, such an one is no more to be considered and condemned as a self-murderer, than he, who in a delirium of fever, throws himself out of a window, and is killed by the fall. There are, alas! causes of insanity too numerous not to claim our most earnest anxieties to find a remedy for their influence before it can so far prevail, as to produce this malady, which, of all diseases that afflict our mortal state, is the most deplorable, and becomes the most urgent claimant upon our compassionate sympathies. Of these, many are merely physical; and for them, medical aid not unfrequently devises a cure, when applied in time, before the cause has produced a disorganized state of the brain. Yet when this afflictive result ensues, the case too often proves hopeless, and if friendly vigilance remits its caution, the hapless being seizes the first toilsome opportunity of seeking his own remedy in instant death. This is not self-murder. It is not the deed of the rational man; because the seat of reason is overthrown, and all its powers of reflection are involved in the ruin. Intense thought, continued rumination on profound and abstract subjects, nay, even the daily and hourly recurrence of arithmetical calculation, may be the originating cause of the piteous fall; for when the brain is stretched beyond its organic strength, confusion of thought follows, and an indistinct sense of what it strives to accomplish, increases the burden of its task and augments the feverish anxiety to compass what it has not the healthy ability to fulfil; disappointment adds to this fatal irritation, and the intellect is continually haunted with the image of the object of its labours, "still pursuing, still pursued;" at length that debility, which is the consequent of overstrained exertion, both in mind and body, either sinks the faculties in idiotic vacancy or bewildering distraction; and if in such an absence of just conception, the miserable victim (perhaps of imperative duty) cuts short his thread of life, it were too severe an extension of human judgment to denounce such an one a self-murderer.

A constitutional tendency also to sombre thought arising in atrabilious or hypochondriacal affection, and leading to a despondent self-abandonment, may, and it is melancholy to add, has swelled the records of death with many a woful instance of suicide; yet it were to arraign the mercy of the Creator to denounce the self-devoted sufferers, as murderers of themselves, because we cannot but conclude, that He who commanded his creature man, "to do no murder," would not make the visitations of his divine providence the cause and medium of condemnation.

In all these distressful exemplifications of the natural infirmities of man, there does not appear to be any access to those dissuaves which Religion urges. But there are certain impressions made upon the mind by the passions of the heart, if unresisted in their powerful impulse, to counteract which such pious admonitions as the Tract before us contains, may be essentially serviceable. And it is a most satisfactory conviction of the wisdom and goodness of our God, which we ought in pious gratitude to cultivate, that a Revelation of the Divine will has been given unto us, from which we may learn the most infallible rule (infallible always when rightly used) that teaches us to restrain those passions within safe limits; add so to stem their torrent-rush upon the soul, as to prevent their mischievous effects, so often displayed in the destructive perversion of our better knowledge. From these passions originate those malignant influences which are most commonly found to act in mortal opposition to the happier dependencies of the soul, which Religion offers for its guidance through all the entanglements of self-will; and in proportion to their ascendancy, deprive the mind of its sounder judgment, leading it captive in the chains of unhallowed presumption, against the commands and providence of the Most High.

These passions, when allowed to get the mastery, and to act with all their adverse force upon the heart of man, uncontrolled in their sway and unresisted in their power, are sure to make it their prey, and become the tyrants of its peace; and urge it on, either to rash defiance of the Omniscience, or unholy mistrust of the mercy of Almighty God. It is Religion alone that can correct their evil impressions, and rescue their ill-fated victim from their grasp. It is

that pious dependence upon Him which Religion teaches, that can alone guard the soul against all their baneful ascendancy, and fortify it under all the vicissitudes and sorrows, the wrongs and conflicts of this world. And then it is when man wilfully discards from his possession so sufficient a strength, when he ungratefully says to his God, *I will have none of thy ways*; when he looks upon this earth as the rock of his might, and laments the loss of its enjoyments as the utter extinction of his hope; when thus he casts from him in the violence of temper, or in the despondency of discontent and murmur, all reference to the government of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, all spiritual trust in his will and power to deliver him from the temporal thraldoms of his present being; when thus he contemplates the miseries of his life, and shuts his eyes upon all the blessedness of the next—it is then that he falls beneath his own weight—it is then that he curses God and dies—it is then that he rushes unbidden and uncalled into the awful presence of his Maker, with that unrighteous sentence on his lips, *I do well to be angry*—it is then that man becomes a self-murderer. Too proud to obey his God, he serves the devil, *who was a murderer from the beginning*.

To correct these undue and dangerous influences, to lift the soul beyond their reach, and to uphold it against all their attacks upon human weakness, Religion offers all its gifts of grace and peace; and he, who in the blindness of passion or the obscurity of reason, or in the precipitancy of self-will, rejects them as unworthy of his confidence, or as incapable of reconciling him to life, and supporting him under its most afflictive trials, will find himself in his turn forsaken of the only power and consolation that can deliver him from the prevalence of the evil, and stay his arm from rendering that evil eternal.

Here it is that the remedy is to be applied, which the Author of this Letter advocates with an unfeigned spirituality of sentiment, that abundantly proves him to be an earnest minister and a pious disciple of the Redeemer of mankind. In the following passage this faithful feeling is strongly portrayed:—

What, my dear friend, is so likely to sustain the spirit of man, in the cheerless and solitary hours of existence, as the adoption of this practice, and the

operation of this principle? What, but the thought of God, can give us patience under the pressure of misfortune, and comfort in the time of sorrow! The idea of his merciful dispensations—of his kind providence, and his fatherly protection, is a fruitful and perennial source of consolation to any well organized and reflecting mind; and when we add thereto, the hope of enjoying his favours in this, and his blessings in another and better world, and indescribable support is given to the heavy-laden and afflicted spirit; and that man who can ravish from me this remedy for despair, and this refuge for distress, and who poisons the streams of religious faith and consolation, I denounce to be a Barabbas—a robber and a murderer!

In our observations upon the effects of the passions on the human heart, we would be understood as principally referring to those, which, by indulgence, plunge it in an abyss of woe, from which it cannot by its own strength afterwards escape. There is another affection of the mind, excessive grief, the sad consequences of which we have purposely avoided touching upon, because they are most ably described in the Tract before us:—

"Grief," says our Author, "then only is criminal, when it is excessive; and when its returns and paroxysms endanger the health of the mental or corporeal organs, or cause any relaxation or abandonment of the claims which society may have upon us. It is criminal and it is selfish too, if it have a tendency to bewilder the faculties, and render them useless and abortive when the ties which connect us with our family, and the good which we should do to our fellow creatures, both as citizens and as christians, should call them forth into active and permanent operation. And I observe, that where the religious principle predominates, and where the thought of God is ever present, which I take to be the test and sign of all religion in the soul, claims of this kind will never be abandoned, however severe the affliction, however deep and agonizing the loss we have sustained. It is impossible for us to foresee what calamities we may be called upon to endure in a world like the present, in which the scene is for ever fluctuating, and in which the peace and calm of this day are liable to be interrupted by some sudden storm, and some unlooked-for tempest on the morrow. Thus every

condition of life is uncertain, and it is the part, therefore, of a really wise and judicious man so to live as to be prepared to meet with resignation, or brave with fortitude, whatever untoward events and changing circumstances may occur. It is one great end and business of our attendance on the public ordinances of Religion, which a wise man, therefore, will *never* neglect, be his station ever so exalted, or his business ever so urgent, and of his daily observation of private prayer and of family devotion, to beget and nourish within us those religious principles and habits, the use and importance of which are best discovered in the season of adversity, when the heart is bleeding from some recent wound, and the soul is disquieted within her for some one of those heavy and multiplied evils with which the whole creation travaileth as in the pain and agony of a most exhausting and protracted labour! It is at such times when the soul is in gloom and heaviness, that the transforming power, and medicinal virtues of Religion are felt and understood; and the patient, who has been *early* accustomed to the use of that regimen which she prescribes, will best know *how, then, and at all times* to counteract and eradicate those diseases which the *passions of a disordered nature* engender, and which, like a moth fretting a garment, would destroy both body and mind, unless met and resisted in their deadly march by her powerful applications and her triumphant remedies! It may be established as a truth, which no prejudice can shake, and no artifice undermine, that in all those instances in which a change from a state of comparative happiness to a condition of comparative misery produces lowness and depression of spirits, and in which it has an exhausting and preponderating influence, and, like the insect above alluded to, eats and frets the vestment into which it has insinuated itself, that *there the religious principle* exists not; for did it, in any of its potency, it would immediately dislodge the intruder, and chase from the mind the sorrow which had already begun to gnaw and eat, to fret and torture it, and render it a carcase for this destructive bird of prey to feed upon and devour! The inference to be drawn from the above, then, is, that nothing is able to act as a *remedy*, or to defeat the de-

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vouring effects of sorrow,* when once it has gained too strong a hold on the mind, but the *religious principle*. In other words, the *present thought of God* and of his boundless mercy and goodness, which at once strangles it the moment it begins to exert an undue and mischievous influence over the heart and affections."

"Now, if I understand what religious experience means, and if I have read the Revelation of the will and word of my God aright, I take the road to victory to be precisely that which Religion points out, and no other. Its plain and infallible direction is, not to lean upon my own understanding. And why was this prohibition given? Doubtless, you will agree with me in thinking, because, by nature it is dark; and, however enlightened by the illumination of science, or by the grace of the Sun of Righteousness, the great luminary of the spiritual world, in its present state of film and obscuracion, is fallible; and liable, therefore, to lead me astray. It partakes too much of the peccable and fallen nature to which it belongs, ever to steer me in safety through all the waves and tempests which I must encounter on the dangerous ocean of life. To gain therefore the haven where I would be, where all my soul and affections are centered, I must not entrust my bark to its direction; but, in all my voyage, and in all my ways, I must acknowledge God; and in every circumstance of life, and in any season of distress, I must look up to Him as the Polar Star of my existence, and he will direct my paths over all the rocks, and shoals, and quicksands, on which thousands and tens of thousands have been shipwrecked, who had not His hand to direct, and His arm to save them from perishing!"

We conclude our Review of this well written Letter with a strong conviction

"* There can be no doubt that self-murder originates in despair, which of all evils political or moral is the greatest, as it cuts off every source of help and deliverance. It was the opinion of Aristotle, that they who commit this act, commit an act of injustice and injury against the commonwealth. The Romans once ordered public thanks to be returned to one of their Generals who had been vanquished, because he had not despaired of the commonwealth!—See Bp. Taylor's Duet, Dubitant, Book III. Chap. 2.

that it may be very usefully applied as a preventive (not as "*a remedy*") of that horrible perpetration of suicide, which has of late been so deplorably frequent among all ranks of society. The reasoning of the writer is well calculated to operate upon the general mind as affording the best counsel that can be given for the restraint of that presumptuous self reference in which the violent passions of man seek for justification. And in that melancholy excess of grief, which leads to a total prostration of all mental fortitude, it offers a store of spiritual comfort, which, if justly appreciated, cannot fail to reanimate the man of affliction in the confidence and hope of the Christian.

The Works of Charles Lamb, 2 vols.
Post 8vo.

THIS collection comprises Poems; John Woodvil, a Tragedy; Rosamond Gray, a Tale; Essays on Shakespeare, Hogarth, and on Christ's Hospital, and on the character of the boys educated there; Imitations of the style of Burton, the Anatomist of Melancholy; and various miscellaneous pieces of a sprightly cast. Among the latter is the Farce of Mr. H. which, though unsuccessful in the representation, the Author thought worthy of being preserved from oblivion. In this we cordially agree with him, were it only for the following most excellent Prologue, spoken by Mr. Elliston:—

"If we have sinn'd in paring down a name,
All civil well-bred authors do the same.
Survey the columns of our daily writers—
You'll find that some initials are great
fighters:

How fierce the shock, how fatal is the jar
When Ensign W. meets Lieutenant R.

With two stout seconds, just of their own
gizzard,

Cross Captain X and rough old General
Izzard!

Letter to letter spreads the dire alarms;
Till half the alphabet is up in arms.

Nor with less lustre have initials shone
To grace the gentler annals of Crim Con.;

Where the dispensers of the public lash
Soft penance give; a letter and a dash—

Where vice, reduced in size, shrinks to a
failing,

And loses half her grossness—by curtailing.
Faux-pas are told in such a modest way,

The affair of Colonel B— with Mrs. A—,
You must forgive them—for what is there,
say,

Which such a pliant vowel must not grant
To such a very pressing consonant?

Or who poetic justice dare dispute,
When mildly melting at a lover's suit,
The wife's a liquid, her good man a mute.
Even in the homelier scenes of honest life,
The coarse-spun intercourse of man and
wife,

Initials I am told have taken place
Of deary, spouse, and that old-fashioned
race;

And Cabbage, asked by brother Snip to tea,
Replics, "I'll come—but it don't rest with
me—

I always leave them things to Mrs. C—."
O! should this mincing fashion ever spread
From ~~among~~ of living heroes to the dead,
How would ambition sigh and hang the
head,

As each loved syllable should melt away—
Her Alexander turned into great A;

A single C her Cæsar to express,
Her Scipio shorten'd to a Roman S—

And nick'd and dock'd to these new modes
of speech

Great Hannibal himself a Mr. H—."

The following elegant Sonnet may be
considered no unfair specimen of the
general cast of the poetry:—

"A timid grace sits trembling in her eye
As loth to meet the rudeness of men's sight;

Yet shedding a delicious lunar light
That steeps in kind oblivious ecstasy

The care-craz'd mind, like some still
melody:

Speaking most plain the thoughts which do
possess

Her gentle spirit—peace and meek quiet-
ness,

And innocent loves and maiden purity:
A look whereof might heal the cruel smart

Of changed friends or fortune's wrongs
unkind;

Might to sweet deeds of mercy move the
heart

Of him who hates his brethren of mankind.
Turn'd are those lights from me, who

fondly yet
Past joys—vain loves, and varied hopes,
regret."

And here, although it has been so
often and so deservedly quoted, we

cannot forbear to notice Mr. Lamb's
beautiful Sonnet to Miss Kelly, an

actress universally allowed to possess
the most powerful influence over the

finer feelings of the human heart—Miss
O'Neill—the lovely, the fascinating,

the soul-subduing Miss O'Neill, now
and always excepted:—

"You are not, Kelly, of the common
strain,

That stoop their pride and female honour
down,

To please the many-headed beast, the town,
And vend their lavish smiles and tricks for

gain;
By fortune thrown amid the actors' train

You keep your native dignity of thought ;
The plaudits that attend you come unsought,
As tributes due unto your natural vein.

Your tears have passion in them and a
grace

Of genuine freshness, which our hearts
avow,

Your smiles are winds, whose ways we
cannot trace,

That vanish and return we know not how—
And please the better from a pensive face,
A thoughtful eye and a reflecting brow."

But the *critical* portion of these volumes, is the part which we think most likely to attract attention. To enable the reader to form a judgment of the Author's talent in this way, we shall content ourselves with extracting his observations on the Tragedy of Lear, considered with reference to its stage representation:—

"Lear," says Mr. Lamb, "cannot be acted. The contemptible machinery by which they mimic the storm which he goes out in, is not more inadequate to represent the horrors of the real elements, than any actor can be to represent Lear. They might more easily propose to personate the Satan of Milton upon a stage, or one of Michael Angelo's terrible figures. The greatness of Lear is not in corporal dimension, but in intellectual—the explosions of his passions are terrible as a volcano—they are storms turning up and disclosing to the bottom, that sea, his mind, with all its vast riches. It is his mind which is laid here—This case of flesh and blood seems too insignificant to be thought on; even as he himself neglects it. On the stage we see nothing but corporal infirmities, and weakness, and the impotence of rage. While we read it, we see not Lear, but we *are* Lear: we are in his mind—we are sustained by a grandeur which baffles the malice of daughters and storms; in the aberrations of his reason we discover a mighty irregular power of reasoning, immethodized from the ordinary purposes of life, but exerting its powers, as the wind blows where it listeth at will upon the abuses and corruptions of mankind. What have looks or tones to do with that sublime identification of his age with that of the heavens themselves, when in his reproaches to them for having connived at the injustice of his children, he reminds them that 'they themselves are old,' what has the voice, or eye, to do with such things?"

Again—in the acting play of King Lear, it has always been thought necessary to soften the horrors of the story, by changing the catastrophe, which Mr. Lamb, we think with some success, combats.

"A happy ending!—as if the living martyrdom that Lear has gone through, the slaying alive of his feelings, did not make a fair dismissal from the stage of life—the only decorous thing for him. If he is to live and be happy after, why all this preparation? why torment us with all this unnecessary sympathy? as if the childish pleasure of getting his gilt robes and sceptre again, could tempt him to act over again his misused station, as if at his years and with his experience, any thing was left—but to die!"

Mr. Lamb's "Essay on Christ's Hospital" is written in such a manner, as cannot fail to excite a warm interest in the minds of all those persons, who, in early life, have enjoyed the advantages of this most excellent institution. And it is, we believe, very justly appreciated by those into whose hands it has fallen.

In conclusion, we cannot but declare our opinion, that the "Works of Charles Lamb" are evidently the productions of a mind, highly endowed with strong sense, pure taste, and exquisite feeling.

The House of Mourning, a Poem, with some smaller Pieces. By John Scott.
8vo. pp. 75, 5s. 6d.

THE child, whose unexpected fate has given rise to this Poem, lately died at Paris, was accompanying his parent to Italy, when, after a fortnight's duration of sudden illness, they lost the lovely companion of their travels. The expression of their sorrow, Mr. Scott says, would probably have been kept private, if this event had happened in their native land, but under the circumstance of absence from England, they have felt inclined to venture the present Publication, as a monument of the dead, sufficient to preserve them from experiencing the cold and wounding idea of total estrangement. Their son is buried in the country of the *Père la Chaise*, near Paris: his grave is at the very back of the ground, on the top of the hill, and a stone pillar, erected over his body, bears the following inscription:—

PAUL SCOTT,
An English Child,
Aged eight years and a half,
The son of John and Caroline Scott,
Died at Paris Nov. 8, 1816.
He was buried here by his
Sorrowful Parents.

Not without heavy grief did we
Sojourning homeless in this foreign land,
Deposit in the hollow of a tomb
Our gentle child, most tenderly beloved.
Around his early grave let flowers rise
In memory of that fragrance which was
once

From his mild manners quietly exhaled.

The above lines are an adaption from Mr. Wordsworth's fifth translated epitaph from Chiabrera. The allusion to the "flowers," which would appear in England almost fanciful for the reality of grief, is, in Paris, strictly appropriate:—a general custom exists there of railing in the graves, and planting around them mourning shrubs, and other suitable-selected plants. There is surely a comfort to be derived from all such marks of attention to those whom we have lost: and flowers seem to speak peculiarly to the heart, when below them lie the withered remains of youthful beauty and promise.

The Priory of Birkenhead: a Tale of the Fourteenth Century. By Thomas Whitby. 12mo. pp. 152.

THE Priory of Birkenhead, whose ivy-mantled ruins were visited by the author in the early part of October 1814, and which gave birth to the effusions now submitted to the public, was founded by Haman Massie, third Baron of Dunham, A. D. 1190, for monks of the Benedictine order. At the dissolution of monasteries, its revenues, according to Dugdale, were valued at 90*l.* 13*s.* per annum; and were then granted to Ralph Worsley. Its situation is extremely pleasant, being an elevated piece of land on the Cheshire shore of the river Mersey, nearly opposite to the flourishing seaport town of Liverpool.

Of that venerable pile enough still remains to gratify the exploring antiquary; the situation and surrounding scenery will afford true delight to the more ardent admirers of wild and animated nature,

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

APRIL 3.

NOT and confusion, almost to their wildest and widest extent, prevailed here this evening, when Mr. Bucke's tragedy of "*The Italians*," which has created so much angry discussion—which has, in consequence of the uncandid treatment received by its author, produced so powerful an interest in the minds of all who feel that literary men ought to be treated with that marked respect which the best benefactors of society deserve—was produced, pursuant to the notice issued from the Theatre some time since. The circumstance is, we believe, unparalleled in theatrical history. For the first time has a play, withdrawn by the author in disgust, and subsequently published by him, being brought out by that very body, of whose tardiness and indecision he had so strongly and so justly complained, and every one at all acquainted with theatrical affairs, felt that the night would be a night of uproar. They well knew, that the partizans of Mr. Keen would insist, to condemn a tragedy, which their "grave oracle" had already pronounced to be "*the worst of the bad*," and it was natural to expect that

this attempt would be opposed by the friends of Mr. Bucke, and the admirers of strict and impartial justice. The whole of the boxes, even to their last rows, had been taken ever since the intention of performing the tragedy was announced—at a very early hour the doors of the pit and galleries were surrounded by an anxious multitude—and, long before the rising of the curtain, there was not a seat unoccupied in any part of the theatre, from the one shilling gallery to the orchestra boxes. The appearance of the house was ominous, as there were very few ladies in the boxes, and still fewer in the pit. The absence of female loveliness from a theatre is the unerring portent of a storm—and, on this occasion, whichever way the eye was turned, it encountered "nothing but males." A disposition to noise and tumult was manifested in the pit and galleries before the play commenced, but no sooner was the curtain raised, and Mr. Bengough and Mrs. Glover, as *Alfonso* and *Claudia*, made their appearance, than a burst of disapprobation from the front rows of the pit, interrupted the performance. This outcry was answered by loud

cheers, accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, from the friends of Mr. Bucke, in which they were heartily seconded by that portion of the audience who wished to decide on the merits of the play, without any reference to previous disputes. The noise continued with unabated violence until the commencement of the second scene, in which Mrs. West and Miss Cooke, came forward, as *Angelina* and *Agnès*. The imploring looks of the ladies, who appeared astounded at the tumult, were in vain directed towards the audience, and they were obliged to quit the stage precipitately. A pretty general cry of "Address! Manager!" now proceeded from different quarters, when, after a short delay, Mr. Carr, the acting-manager, made his appearance, and obtaining with great difficulty, a partial hearing, he said—

"Gentlemen—Am I to understand that you require the delivery of an address?—(Cries of "Yes.") it is not now intended that any address shall be spoken by way of prologue. The author did prepare one, which my humble abilities were to have presented to your notice—but, which, by the advice of his friends, he has since thought proper to withdraw—(Great noise)—The object of it however was merely to bespeak a fair hearing for his tragedy, and he was thoroughly satisfied that the indulgence of a British audience would not refuse a claim founded in justice."

This explanation was well received—and Mr. Carr was about to retire, when the uproar was renewed, and Mr. C. requested to know, whether it was the pleasure of the audience, that the tragedy should be re-commenced? He was answered generally in the affirmative—but many persons expressed their disapprobation with great vehemence. The play, however, was begun, *de novo*, and the first act was heard with little interruption, if we except some admonitions, directed, without any remarkable mildness of voice or manner, to Mr. H. Kemble, who was desired "to do his duty," a suspicion being entertained, that he assumed a greater degree of coldness than usually distinguishes his acting, which they considered, in its warmest moments, sufficiently frigid. Mr. Bengough was also desired "to hold up his head, and look like a king," but, like *Falstaff*, he scorned to do any thing "on compulsion." The second

act passed off quietly, if we except the interruption given to Mr. Ruc, who personated *Albanio*, the character originally intended for Mr. Kean. The reception of Mr. Ruc, when he first appeared, was warmly enthusiastic—but he had proceeded through a very few lines of his part, when the noisy remarks of some individuals in the front of the pit quite disconcerted him—and he thus addressed them:—

"Gentlemen—If you will condescend to grant me a hearing, as far as my humble talents will allow, I will endeavour to do my duty to the public and to the author.—(Applauses)—Under any circumstances I feel that I require your utmost kindness and forbearance, but in the situation in which I am now placed, I must entreat a more than ordinary portion of your indulgence."—(Applauses)

A dreadful tumult followed this address, but some degree of silence was at length restored, and Mr. Ruc, who evidently used his best exertions to render the character of *Albanio* effective, was greeted with loud plaudits in several parts of this scene. The third act was quietly attended to, until the *entré* of Mr. Powell, as *Fortune*, and Miss Smithson, as *Scipio*. The childishness of the dialogue between the young *Improvisatore* and his master, created a general titter—but, when the notes of the nightingale were imitated; a general burst of laughter was heard, and, from that period, until the curtain fell, but few sentences uttered by the actors could be heard. A constant, but not very melodious imitation of the *ju ging* of the nightingale—cries of "Off, off!"—and personal altercations between the opposing parties, rendered perfectly nugatory all the exertions of the actors' lungs. When the curtain fell, Mr. D. Fisher came forward, and announced, not the withdrawal of the piece, as was fondly expected by those who had entered the theatre, pre-determined to condemn it, but the intention of performing it, on Easter Monday. A storm of disapprobation followed, which increased ten-fold, when the curtain drew up for the afterpiece of "*The Sleeping Draught*." Mr. Hamblin, was obliged to retire from the stage, amidst a volley of orange-peels, and Miss Cooke and Mrs. Hughes were treated, we are sorry to say, with as little ceremony. Mr. Farley endeavoured to address the

audience, but, favourite as he is, he was assailed on this occasion sans ceremonie like the rest. The cry for "Manager!" at length brought out Mr. Carr, but his attempt to procure a hearing was ineffectual, and Mr. Rae, who had been repeatedly called for, at length advanced to the post of danger. With much difficulty he obtained a pause of attention, said,

"Gentlemen, in obedience to, your call, I wait to receive the honour of your commands."

The outcry again burst forth with stunning violence, in the midst of which, a person in the pit handed to Mr. Rae a paper, containing the words "withdraw the piece." The cry of "Manager," was now re-doubled, and, in a short time, Mr. Harley entered, bearing a placard, on which was inscribed, "Mr. Kemble is absent from the house through illness." This did not pacify the audience, who insisted on the appearance of the Manager. An attempt was made to proceed with the farce, but the moment Mr. Harley appeared, the orange-peel batteries opened on him with great vivacity. He declared that Mr. Kemble was not in the house, and, on a card being handed to him from the pit, he retired. Mr. Carr again essayed to obtain a hearing, and having in some degree succeeded, he said—

"Gentlemen, I would scorn to deceive you with a falsehood. Upon my honour Mr. Kemble is not in the house—he is confined by illness; otherwise he would appear at your command. Gentlemen, a card has been handed to me by Mr. Harley, in which it is stated that the play has not had an impartial hearing. Where the opinion for and against the play is so evenly balanced, it is not possible to decide at once on its merits, but if, on a second representation, it is not deemed worthy of support, it shall be withdrawn."

Great confusion followed this address, which was not a little augmented by the appearance of Mr. Gale Jones, who stood up, in one of the dress-boxes, with the apparent intention of amusing the audience by a display of eloquence. Cries of "*Retire! sit down! we want none of your long-winded harangues! go to your friend Hunt!*" being found ineffectual to drive him from his post, he was greeted with a shower of orange-peels and pieces of apple, which compelled him to shift his quarters with uncommon agility. Two boys, also,

bearing an enormous placard, inscribed with the words, "Be pleased to hear the piece once more!" were obliged to fly precipitately from the missiles that were directed at them; and after this the farce proceeded in dumb-show. The curtain dropped a little before twelve o'clock, and so ended the unparalleled proceedings of Saturday night.

Our own opinion of the Tragedy; as well as of its Author's treatment by the Theatre, and Mr. Kean, may be given in a few words. Whatever are the defects of the piece, and they are very numerous, the Committee were bound in honour, as well as by every principle of fairness, which ought to actuate that body, either as gentlemen, or men of business, to produce a play which they had accepted and promised to perform; and of the behaviour of Mr. Kean, we have no right to disbelieve the uncontradicted assertions of Mr. Bucke, that his conduct was every thing but what it should have been.

As the Tragedy is in the hands of, we presume, almost every reader of this critique, we forbear from detailing the plot, and only remark, that it is involved in great obscurity. With respect to the principal characters, the motive of action is not, in any of them, sufficiently strong, to authorise the effects which appear to flow from it; and this remark applies more particularly to the vaunted character of *Albanio*. He, it seems, has been condemned to die for the murder of his wife, of which deed he is innocent, though the evidence against him was so decisive, that he would have met the same fate before any tribunal in the world. All Naples, with the exception of one man, believe him guilty—and that one is—his gaoler! the person who, above all others, would be most inclined to doubt his asseverations of innocence. Shakspeare says, "It is seldom that the steeled gaoler is the friend of man." However, *Albanio's* keeper is one of the tender-hearted kind, and suffers him to escape. But what use does he make of his freedom? Does he employ agents to discover the mystery of his wife's murder? Does he seek to prove his innocence? No such thing. Knowing that he is innocent of one crime, he cherishes not that innocence, as his best solace, but hastens to plunge into guilt. He leagues with a body of outlaws, and meditates the destruction of Naples, and of its whole population—because that popula-

tion believed, what, under all the circumstances, no one could doubt, that he was an assassin. The cause here certainly does not justify the effect. The only way of reconciling the difficulty is to suppose *Albanio* mad; and though the author asserts that he has made him neither "a maniac nor a monster," he is most undoubtedly both. Much of his language is that of insanity—and his determination to put the innocent *Angelo* to death, savours equally of madness and monstrosity. That the character of *Scipio* is original to the stage, we are ready to concede; but though original, it is not effective. *Scipio's* puerilities of conversation, though perhaps not quite out of character, could never please. One or two of his improvisatorial efforts are prettily written, but even this negative character does not by any means extend to them all. Mr. Bucke's versification is also extremely unequal. His lines, for the most part, are harmoniously constructed—but very many of them grate harshly on the ear. Much has been said of the moral of this play; we confess we could not discover it. The good *Fontano* is deprived of sight; the unhappy *Albanio*, who, in the outset, was "more sinned against than sinning," falls by his own hand; while *Alfonso*, who has lent a ready ear to every vile story levelled at his most virtuous subjects, and who, in the face of the world, lives with *Claudia* as *Pizarro* did with *Elvira*, prospers in all his undertakings, and escapes without the slightest punishment. The principal incident of the story is copied, *sans façon*, from Marmontel's *Belisaire*, and take the piece "for all in all," we must entertain a most lamentable opinion of that "deranged intellect" which could pronounce the "*Italians*" to be a good Tragedy.

APRIL 12. After a repetition of the "heterogeneous burly burly" of its first representation, with considerable additions from several new Performers not mentioned in the Bills, the Tragedy of "*The Italians*" was completely condemned, and finally withdrawn.

APRIL 13. A gorgeous spectacle, entitled "*Abuduh, or the Talisman of Oromanes*," and founded on the story of the same name in that celebrated compendium of marvels and monstrosities "*The Tales of the Genii*," this evening succeeded Mrs. West's first appearance as *Jane Shore* to a very scanty audience, and was received with unani-

mous applause. As a holiday pageant, it will live its little hour upon the stage, but has no literary merit which can entitle its author to look for fame more permanent.

APRIL 17. A Comedy, in five acts, under the title of "*Honour; or, Arrivals from College*," the first attempt of a Mr. CROMWELL, was this evening produced at this theatre. The plot of which, as well as we could understand it, was as follows:—*Edmund* (H. Kemble), the orphan nephew of *Col. Villiers*, has been adopted and brought up by his uncle, and is engaged, with the old gentleman's consent and approbation, to his cousin *Emmeline* (Mrs. West). *Flora* (Mrs. Orger), a distant relation to the family, has also been brought up by the Colonel, and become attached to *Edmund*, who, engrossed by his attachment to *Emmeline*, disregards all her advances; thus scorned, her love changes to hatred, and she elopes from her family, and seeks the protection of *Sir Jasper Jay* (Harley), one of our modern dandies, and men of honour. At this period the piece commences. *Edmund*, who has been for some time absent at college, anxious to see his *Emmeline*, quits his studies, and sets out on a clandestine visit to his uncle's house, especially urged to do so by a report he has heard of her being addressed by *Sir Jasper Jay*. *Tremor*, a fellow collegiate, addicted to all the fashionable follies of the day, quits college also clandestinely at the same time, to attend a race in the neighbourhood of *Colonel Villiers's* estate, and by chance falls in with *Edmund* on the road, and desires to know the purpose for which the sober *Villiers* can have quitted his college. *Edmund* refuses his confidence, and insists on being left to his own pursuit, uttering, at the same time, some bitter sarcasms on the follies to which *Tremor* was addicted. Irritated by this conduct, *Tremor* vows revenge, and accidentally discovering *Flora* in her retreat, where she had been placed by *Sir Jasper*, he informs her of *Edmund's* approaching nuptials with *Emmeline*. Stung with jealousy, she determines to prevent the marriage by ruining *Edmund* in the opinion of his uncle; to effect this, she writes a letter to the Colonel, which *Tremor* undertakes to deliver, in which she charges *Edmund* with being her seducer. This letter is conveyed accordingly to the Colonel, and aided by the false representations of *Tremor*, as to his friend's

conduct at college, operates effectually to ruin *Edmund* in his opinion. He banishes him, his house, and insists on his daughter's marrying *Sir Jasper*, who, anxious to obtain the young lady's hand for the sake of her fortune, aids *Tremor* in his attempts to ruin *Edmund* with his uncle. The marriage between *Emmeline* and *Sir Jasper* is on the eve of taking place, when *Flora*, struck with remorse for her past conduct, loses her senses, and is discovered wandering on a heath by the friend of *Col. Vilters*, *Capt. O'Callaghan* (*Johnstone*), exhausted and expiring just in time to receive her dying confession of the injuries she had done to *Edmund* and *Emmeline*, and the share which *Sir Jasper* and *Tremor* had in the transaction; this discovery leads to the reconciliation between the *Colonel* and *Edmund*, and the subsequent union of the latter and *Emmeline*. Out of these materials, and the loves of *Molly*, a lady's maid, and *Duncan*, the gardener, the comedy is composed. The character of *Sir Jasper* is new to the stage, it is a happy hit at the despicable foibles of our modern beaux, and was exquisitely supported by *Harley*. *Penley*, in *Tremor*, bustled through his part more happily than is usual with him. And *Mrs. West* and *Mrs. Orger* also deserved the warmest praise of the author for their exertions. Of the piece itself we would wish to speak as favourably as possible. The first three acts went off extremely well. Though not displaying first-rate talent, the dialogue possessed some good points, and the bustle of action allowed no time for the audience to dwell on what was not so good. The house appeared in good humour, and we augured well of the piece. With the commencement of the fourth act, however, the falling off became so apparent, that strong symptoms of disaffection manifested themselves, which increased, and not without reason, to the end of the piece. Not all the bustle of *Harley* and *Penley* united, the distraction of *Mrs. Orger*, or the exertions of *Mrs. West*, were sufficient to overcome the dullness and insipidity of the author, or the monotonous prosing of *Mr. H. Kemble*, who, of all the lovers we ever saw, is, without exception, the most inanimate. When the curtain fell, and *Mr. Johnstone* came forward to announce it for repetition, considerable symptoms of opposition were shewn, though it is but jus-

tice to say, the friends of the piece had a very visible majority. The Prologue is tame, and was as tamely delivered by *Mr. D. Fisher*. The Epilogue was spoken by *Mrs. Orger* and *Mrs. West*; it possesses some happy points, was well delivered and loudly applauded.

APRIL 19. This evening the new Comedy was acted a second time, but its reception was such as to threaten a very brief career. The evening was also distinguished by the advance to the old prices of admission, the Committee announcing, that the experiment of reducing them had failed!

In our record of transactions at this Theatre, we must not omit to mention, that on Saturday, April 10, a meeting of the new renters was convened, for the purpose of hearing a proposition of one of the Sub-Committee, relative to the liquidation of the claims of tradesmen and others. At two o'clock *Mr. Fallowfield* took the chair, and shortly stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Ward, the Secretary, then read the report of the trustees of the new renters, which stated that they had, conformably to the resolution of the last meeting, prepared the draft of a deed for the purpose of granting to the new renters their rent-charge; that they had entered into a negotiation with the Sub-Committee on the subject, and though all difficulties were not yet surmounted, yet the business was in a state of forwardness. The report added, that one of the Sub-Committee had offered to advance a sum of money for the purpose of paying tradesmen a certain poundage, on condition that he received security. The security this gentleman demanded was the private boxes, the supplying of fruit, &c. and the houses and other buildings belonging to the theatre, until the interest and principal of his debt was paid, and that he was to have this interest paid previously to the payment of the annuities of the renters; this security to revert to the renters when the money so advanced, with the legal interest, was paid. In the mean time the produce of it to go into, and form part of, the Company's purse.

After some conversation between several of the proprietors, it was put and carried, that the trustees be directed to carry this agreement into effect, and the meeting, which was very thinly attended, then broke up.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.
 Mr. 27. Distrest Mother—Rival Soldiers.
 29. Richmond the Third—Castle of Wonders.
 30. Othello—Ditto.
 31. Brutus—Ditto.
 April 1. Ditto—Ditto.
 2. Italians—Ditto.
 4 to 10. Closed.
 12. Italians—Castle of Wonders.
 13. Jane Shore—Abudah, or the Tailsman of Oromanes.
 14. Romeo and Juliet—Abudah.

1819.
 April 15. Wild Oath—Abudah.
 16. Iakie and Yarico—Sagah is Believing—Ditto.
 17. Honour or Arrivals from College—Ditto.
 19. Ditto—Ditto.
 20. Ditto—Ditto.
 21. Busy Body—Lovers' Quarrel—Ditto.
 22. Speed the Plough—Abudah.
 23. Cure for the Heart Ache—Heroine.
 24. Rivals—Ditto.
 25. Merry Wives of Windsor—Abudah.

COVENT GARDEN.

APRIL 12. This evening. Entertainment, called "*Fortunatus and his Sons*;" or, *The Magic Purse and Wishing Cap*," founded on Decker's play of "*Old Fortunatus*," was performed for the first time. The title may suggest something of the nature of the piece, but it is difficult to say in what department of the drama it should be classed. Like the pantomime, the incidents were intended chiefly as a vehicle for splendid scenery and machinery; but it differed from that holiday species of entertainment, by having a connected plot, a continued dialogue, and a moral. It probably may be entitled an allegorical masque, the chief characters beside the human ones, being personifications of *Virtue*, *Vice*, and *Fortune*. The story is simple, and the incidents, like those in the *Pilgrini's Progress*, may also be conjectured from the names and attributes of the *dramatis personæ*. The scenery was splendid in the extreme, the performers executed their parts well, and the piece was given out for repetition with great applause.

APRIL 13. To-night the first part of *Henry IV.* was performed, chiefly for the purpose of introducing a new candidate for theatrical fame in the arduous character of *Falstaff*. This gentleman, whose name is Yates, came from the Edinburgh stage, where he enjoys a high reputation; and the attempt, if it cannot be termed completely successful, was highly creditable to his talents. The scene with *Mrs. Quickly*, and his remonstrance to *Bardolph*, were admirable. The affair of the robbery, and the exposure of his cowardice, were conducted with a fine perception of the natural in acting, and discovered a thorough acquaintance with the business of the stage. His peculiar defect was the absence of that fine vein of humour which characterises the eccentric knight; and his scenes with *Prince Henry* were

marked by too gross a familiarity with his royal companion. His reception was extremely flattering; and Mr. Y. will shortly, we understand, give the public other specimens of his talents, both in tragedy and comedy. Mr. Macready played *Hotspur* on this occasion, for the first time, and gave a very manly, effective representation of the character; and the whole play has been got up in a style that reflects credit on the management.

APRIL 17. Another splendid novelty was to-night produced at this theatre: when a new drama, in three acts, called "*The Heart of Mid-Lothian*," and founded on the celebrated tale of that name, was performed for the first time. The piece has been brought forward with all the strength of the house, and with the splendour of scenery and decoration for which this house is so remarkable. The following were the *dramatis personæ*:—

Lord Oakdale	Mr. Egerton.
Wilmot (<i>his Secretary</i>) ..	Mr. Connor.
Laird of Dumbiedikes ..	Mr. Liston.
George Robertson ..	Mr. Macready.
David Deans ..	Mr. Terry.
Ratcliff	Mr. Emery.
Sharpshaw	Mr. Blanchard.
Saddletree	Mr. Simmons.
Mrs. Balchristie	Mrs. Davenport.
Effie Deans	Miss Stephens.
Jeanie Deans	Miss Brunton.
Madge Wildfire	Mrs. C. Kemble.

The novel is familiar to the public, and the play follows it, in part, with all the closeness compatible with stage representation. It opens with the clamorous triumph of the rioters, on the murder of *Porteous*. *Effie Deans* is then shewn, bent and broken-hearted by remorse and shame; and the dialogues of the sisters develop the tale of her disgrace. Then came the more powerful and adventurous parts of the story. *Robertson*, the romantic outlaw of the novel, is thrown into full

relief: he first meets *Dumbiedikes*, whom he menaces into bearing a message to *Effie*; and he is then contrasted in his wildness and despair, with the resigned and calm courage of *Jeanie*. At Mushat's Cairn, the officers of justice are in pursuit of him; he escapes through the notice given him by *Madge Wildfire*'s song; but is still pursued, and finally makes his way, not by force, but by entreaty, through the garden of Holyrood House. After this, however, the deviation from the original is considerable. *Effie* is still the culprit, but the Judge is neither the dignitary of the courts of Scotch law, nor is the trial before any recognized tribunal. A *Lord Oakdale*, created a peer, and sent to Scotland for the purpose of holding a sort of special commission, is the whole body of the judicature. The young criminal is summoned before him, her sister refuses to give false testimony, and the charge is about to be decided, when *Robertson* bursts in, defying the hazard of his life, and proclaims *Effie* his wife. *Lord Oakdale*, with shame and terror, recognizes in the outlaw his own profligate son; and, after a few parental struggles, determines doing his judicial duty. But a new light breaks in. *Ratcliff*, the jailor, has heard *Madge Wildfire* speak of a child which she had preserved; an immediate search is followed by an immediate recovery of the infant, her mother's crime of infanticide is therefore extinguished at once; *Robertson* is saved from punishment on the testimony of *Dumbiedikes*, whom he had saved from the fury of the rioters; all are happy, and *Effie Deans* concludes the play with an appeal to the audience for their acquittal. The scenery at this theatre is in general of considerable excellence; but in the decoration of this play, Covent-garden has outdone itself. We recollect no landscape scenery on any stage, English or continental, equal to that of "*The Heart of Mid-Lothian*." The first of these views, Salisbury Craigs, with Arthur's Seat, excited an involuntary burst of applause. The long declivity of the hill, covered with wild grey fragments of stone, and crowned by the height of Arthur's Seat, that rose above it, black and huge, like a mass of stormy clouds, formed a coup d'œil of great novelty and power. The scene of Deau's Cottage on St Leonard's Craigs, was executed with equal skill. Whether the

spot be classic ground, and the identical cottage of the old Covenanter, be standing there to give reality to the novel, is beyond our knowledge; but the artist has given a most picturesque, and yet most severe similitude of the decaying huts in which the earlier generations of Scotch purity divorced themselves from comfort and the world. The uncleanness and dismantling of the outhouses, the ruggedness and patchwork of the building, the narrow window, and the dilapidated door, are formidably true; and doubting whether they may be yet found so near Edinburgh, it is deplorably certain that the models exist within the land. The scene of Edinburgh at night, seen under the influence of a sky not altogether dark, though moonless, and marked in all its slopings by the light of its street lamps; is a very clever and striking portraiture of a city under an aspect extremely difficult to make effective. From this the eye was suddenly transported to Mushat's Cairn, the place of murder, and sufficiently gloomy for deeds of any atrocity. A pile of broken rocks blocking up the centre of the view, with the ruins of a tower on the heights, ridges of rock on the right and left, and the whole impression fierce and fearful. A view of Holyrood House, from a walk in the garden, displayed a striking contrast of rich and rural beauty with the frowning and massive grandeur of the old palace; and a chamber in the building exhibited the powers of the artist in costly decoration. The chamber was curious, from its being a similitude of one of those stately apartments in which so large a portion of the leading events of Scotch history found their origin, and even the tapestried walls were finely monumental. Our limits will not allow us to say all that we think of the beauty and finish of those scenes; but they unquestionably have not had their equal: and it is but justice to the artist to say that they are the work of Mr. Grieve.

We must pass over the acting rapidly. The performers are of such established celebrity, that it would be idle to say how correctly and happily each passed the ordeal. Miss Stephens, as the young and unhappy mother, played with much tenderness, and sang with her usual felicity. Her songs were all pathetic, and all national. Some of them were encored; and all would have been so, but

for fear of exhausting the singer. Mat- ready played with great force, but we were not quite in love with his costume, which was too wild for the gentleman, and too fine for the freebooter. Liston had a heavy part in *Dumbdickes*, but he made all that could be made of it; and Terry, received with great applause on his appearance in the

double capacity of author and actor, sustained his first favour by his chaste and touching performance. There are some feeblenesses in the piece, and a few hisses towards the end shewed that the discovery of the infant was not happily managed; but the "*Heart of Mid-Lothian*" does honour to the writer, and we wish it all success upon the stage.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.
Mar. 27. Clandestine Marriage—Cymon.
29. Romeo and Juliet—Blue Beard.
30. Marriage of Figaro—Husbands and Wives.
31. Evadne—Cymon.
April 1. Ditto—Ditto.
2. Rob Roy—Love, Law, and Physic.
4 to 10. Closed.
12. Jane Shore—Fortunatus and his Sons.
13. Henry the IVth—Ditto.
14. Marriage of Figaro—Ditto.

1819.
April 15. Evadne—Fortunatus and his Sons.
16. Ditto—Ditto.
17. Heart of Mid Lothian—Deaf Lover.
18. Ditto—Fortunatus and his Sons.
20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Evadne—Ditto.
22. Heart of Mid Lothian—Ditto.
23. Evadne—Paul and Virginia—Bon Ton.
24. Heart of Mid Lothian—Critic.
25. Ditto—Fortunatus and his Sons.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

APRIL 17. The re-opening of these doors on Easter Monday proved, that Mr. Dibdin had not forgotten the promises he made on closing them, and all the additional embellishment, &c. which the very limited recess of a fortnight could accomplish, has been given both to the interior and exterior of this elegant Theatre. The holiday week, of course, brought crowded audiences; and the new and interesting melo-drame of "*The Hermit of Mount Pausilippo*" received every evidence of applause and favour.

This evening was distinguished by the re-production of "*The Heart of Mid Lothian*," by Royal Command; on which occasion, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, with the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and

their suites, honoured the house with their presence, and were met by a most distinguished and overflowing audience, "*God save the King!*" was sang twice in the course of the evening, and the illustrious visitors were pleased to express themselves most highly gratified with the various entertainments. The revival of that unprecedentedly popular romance of "*The Heart of Mid Lothian*," also introduced some new scenery, painted during the vacation, and a new representative of *Madge Wildfire*, in the person of Miss Copeland, from the Haymarket; of whom, it is no slight praise to say, that she left us nothing to regret in the absence of Mrs. Egerton, and has since continued nightly to improve in the good graces of her audience.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.
April 19 to 14. Douglas—Harlequin's Pic Nic—Hermit of Pausilippo.
15 and 16. Unknown—Azim—Reprobate.

1819.
April 17. Heart of Mid-Lothian—Russian Boy.
19 to 24—ditto, With various after-pieces.

POETRY.

A BRIDAL SERENADE.

BY A MODERN WELSH HARPER.

WILT thou not waken, Bride of May,
While flowers are fresh and the
sweet bells chime?

Listen and learn from my roundelay,
How all Life's pilot-boats sail'd one day—
A match with Time.

Love sat on a lotos-leaf afloat,
And saw old Time in his loaded boat;

Slowly he cross'd Life's narrow tide,
While Love sat clapping his wings, and
cried,

"Who will pass Time?"

Patience came first, but soon was gone
With helm and sail to help Time on;
Care and Grief could not lend an oar,
And Prudence said (while he stay'd on
shore),

"I wait for Time!"

Hope filled with flowers her cork-tree-bark,
And lighted its helm with a glow-worm
spark :
Then Love, when he saw her bark fly fast,
Said—"Lingering Time will soon be past !
Hope out-speeds Time !"

Wit went nearest old Time to pass,
With his diamond oar and his boat of glass ;
A feathery dart from his store he drew,
And shouted while far and swift it flew—
"O Mirth kills Time !"

But Time sent the feathery arrows back,
Hope's boat of amaranths mis'd its track,
The Love bade his butterfly pilots move,
And laughing said, "They shall see how
Love

Can conquer Time."

His gossamer sails he spread with speed,
But Time has wings when Time has need ;
Swiftly he cross'd Life's sparkling tide,
And only Memory stay'd to chide
Unpitying Time.

Wake and listen then, Bride of May !
Listen and heed thy minstrel's rhyme—
Still for thee some bright hours stay,
For it was a hand like thine, they say,
Gave wings to Time.

V.

THE CHOICE;

OR,

WINE, WEALTH, WIT, AND WOMAN.

AN ANACREONTIC.

THOUGHT's a sombre, plodding soul,
Too anxious e'er to be at rest ;
In the eddies of a bowl,
That, sparkling, flows, Life's bark rides
best.

Then hence with thought, and hence with
care !

Be it foul or be it fair,
I'm content thro' life to glide
O'er nectar's rich ambrosial tide !

Drinking is the bane of health !
Nectar, then, shall tempt no more—
Souls that build their hopes on wealth
Are always rotten at the core.

'Tis wit, then, gives the moment zest ;
Wit's a gem, by all confess'd ;
Give me wit, and I'll resign
All the joys of wealth and wine !

Wit has often lost a friend !—
Wit, then, with it danger brings.
Let thy choice in woman end,
Whom Bacchus courts, and Phoebus sings !
Wine, wealth, and wit, are often rods,
While woman has enslav'd the gods.
Then, here my choice, O Love, permit,
And I'll forswear wine, wealth, and wit !

D.

THE EXILE.

WHERE, wayward wanderer, from thy
home,
Weary and wasted, wouldst thou roam
Along the dreary way ?
Do other climes thy presence court ?
Does Fortune deign with thee to sport,
The infant of her play ?

Where shines the sun with warmer beam,
Or tinges with a brighter gleam
The west's extremity,
Where sheds the moon at still of night,
A clearer stream of liquid light,
Thro' the wide-vaulted sky ?

Whose care shall soothe thy aching head ?
Whose gentle voice thy thoughts shall lead
To hopes of better time ?

Whose smile shall welcome thy approach,
Or friendly hand dispose thy couch,
Far in a distant clime ?

Whose tear shall tell the tale of sorrow,
As thou renewest, on the morrow,
Thy weary pilgrimage ?
Or should disease thy form oppress
With bitter pain, or lone distress,
Whose shall these ills assuage ?

Then, wanderer, hence no farther roam,
Quit not thy hearth and native home,
Thy hills and fertile plains ;

Here plenty cheers the peasant's lot,
Health gilds with smiles his humble cot,
Here blest Contentment reigns.

A.

AGE.

THE sun was setting in the streaky
west,
And hills, and trees were crown'd with
living flame,
While veils of fleecy amber lent their aid,
To screen the blushes of the glowing sky.
'Twas the repose of Nature, and a calm,
Serene, and still, was breathed o'er every
land.

So man, ere life's frail orb has sunk to rest,
Welcomes the evening of a stormy day,
Whose last faint ray is peace, which gilds
the close

Of scenes more mark'd by tempests, than
by beams.

In youth, when pleasure strew'd his path
with flowers,

And hope illumined every distant view,
Then passion, scorning Reason's feeble
rein,

Despised the will of God, the law of man,
And, like a torrent rushing o'er the land,
Destroy'd whate'er was lovely, fair, and
good.

Manhood arrives, and stern ambition reigns
The despot, and the tyrant, of the soul,
Commanding every impulse, every thought,
Till mental slavery is firmly fix'd.

But age, when virtue is its guide, and
friend,

Glides gently downward to the silent grave,

And quits the world without one sorrowing sigh,

Then, oh, farewell! temptation's fearful hour,

Farewell alluring Pleasure's syren smile!
Farewell the throbbing pulse of ardent hope,

Strife, tumult, disappointment, all farewell!
Affection, sweet'ner of the ills of life,
Presents the golden cup, of purest joy,
Yet whilst her eager fondest gaze is bent,
A tear will dim it when she thinks the chain
Will soon be sever'd which binds heart to heart.

Divine Religion, God's best gift to man,
Diffuses o'er the soul an holy calm;
And pours a healing balm o'er former woes,
When busy Memory rends their wounds afresh.

Then as the world's false visions fade away,
Benignant angels smooth the path to heaven,
And point the way for frail, repentant man,

To enter bliss, through faith in Christ and God.
M. A. R.

ODE,

Recited at the Anniversary Festival of the Jews' Hospital, 1819.

O YE! whose comprehensive claims,
In one condens'd affection blend,
All that endears the hallow'd names
Of parent, guardian, guide, and friend;
Redeem'd by your paternal love

From hopeless poverty and sloth,
Once more your children come to prove,
Their mind and body's happy growth.

Here, in our blooming cheeks, behold
The blossoms of industrious health;
Here, in our hearts, do we enfold
The future fruits of moral wealth.

For those I plead who hither come,
Too young to make their own appeal;
And ah! I supplicate for some,
Almost too old your cure to feel.

Ey all the griefs that ye assuage;
By orphan eyes uprais'd to bless;
By the grey head of childless age,
Bow'd to the earth in thankfulness;
O freely, still, your aid bestow,
Help us to live—the old to die,
And blessing others here below,
Yourselves be doubly bless'd on high!

SONG,

Written and sung by T. DINDIN, Esq.

At the Anniversary Festival of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund, March 26, 1819.

IN times not very long gone by
You heard a Bard with glee,
Whose lyre howe'er I dare to try,
Will feebly sound from me.

*Father and I, it plain appears,
Unequal power display,
The difference is, he wrote for years,
While I write for—to-day.*

*The World's a Stage, our Shakspeare told—
We're actors, and no more—*

*And many a Yorick now lies cold
Who made "the table roar!"
"Act well your part," the Poet says,
"There all the honour lies."*

*And he acts best, who best can raise
Fall'n genius ere it dies.*

*The "drama's laws," so taste decrees,
"The drama's patrons give,"
And folks, 'tis said, "should live to please,"
Who only "please to live!"*

*Then think of them, whose hours must be,
Devoted still to you,
And who, while here you're sans souci,
Perhaps are sans six sous.*

*These ages dark, thank Fate, are past,
When huskins, masks, and socks,
Through burly justices set fast
The wearer in the stocks;
But now a luckier Thespian set
This very room presents,
Who, if in any stocks they're set,
'Tis in the Three per Cents.*

*Yet some there are, whom Fate denies
To join the happier ranks,
And many, who deserve a prize,
Are doom'd to draw hut blanks!
For such, we join, like brethren good,
Their hapless lot to mend,
And those, not brethren, be so good,
At least to prove a friend!*

*Some "village Hamlet" want may bow,
Or turn *Othello* pale—
Some "mute inglorious Norval" now
May tell "an humble tale!"
O'er *Richard's* wrongs, a balm pray shed—
Let gold enrich the tear,
To give *Jane Shore* a loaf of bread,
And furnish *Juliet's* bier.*

*May timely Prudence, Heav'nly Maid,
Evert her cautious pow'r,
And let our brethren find a shade,
Against a stormy hour!
And ev'ry blessing rest with you,
Whose gifts our cares dispel,
Till prompter Time shall take the cue
To ring life's curtain knell.*

AMERICAN ADVERTISEMENT.

From the Dedham Gazette (United States).

KNOW ye!—John Brown of Natick town,

In Middlesex scilicet,
Doth make this call on one and all,
In language most explicit,
Man, woman, maid, in way of trade,
Who are to him indebted,
Must call and pay—or their delay
Will be by them regretted;

And by him too; for he must sue,
And that will cause him trouble;
That unto them the cost and shame
Shall make their debts quite double.
With much delight he doth invite
All those who have him trusted,
To call with speed, as was agreed,
And have their claims adjusted.

His *tavern* still, with all his skill,
He keeps for entertaining,
Well stor'd with food, and drink that's good,
Enough to drown complaining.
His parlours neat, his chambers sweet,
Adorn'd with beds and hedding—
Rug, blanket, sheet, all things complete,
Fit even for a wedding.

His *store*, besides, is well supplied
With goods (worth close attention
Of candid minds) of various kinds,
Too num'rous here to mention.
Among the rest, he keeps the best
Of brandy, rum, and whiskey,
And wine, and gin, and bitter sling,
To make his guests feel frisky.

Best indigo and mustard too,
And copperas and candles,
Nails, brads and spikes, and boarding-
pikes,
And cobler's awls, with handles.
Dry beans and pease, old and new cheese,
Flax, spectacles, and razors,
Pork and molasses, neat looking-glasses,
And window-glass for glaziers.

Some fine chest locks, wood and brass cocks,
Fine salt, and salts of Glauber;
Brushes and paint, fit for a saint,
Or for a sign-post dauber.
Best shaving soaps, and razor straps;
Ink-stands by gross or dozen;
Paper and quills, good coffee-mills,
Brimstone, cigars, and rosin.

Ice, nutmegs, rice, all kinds of spice,
Fish-lines, and books, and poles too,
And earthen jugs, and chamber mugs,
Wooden and earthen bowls too.
Souchong, bohea, all kinds of tea,
Sugars, socks, stockings, gaiters,
White crickery-ware, and books of pray'r,
Kegs, hogsheads, and potatoes.

Case knives and forks, staples and corks,
Tobacco, ginger, pepper;
Pipes, dog-fish skins, and fiddle-strings,
To suit th'expertest scraper.
Threads good and new, black, white, red,
blue,

Buns, gingerbread, and biscuits;
Baskets and brooms, two weaving looms.
Hones, whetstones, whips, and whip sticks.

Strip'd cloths, and check'd, shawls flow'r-
bedeck'd,

Coatings both broad and narrow,
A coal-black hog, a spaniel dog,
A fine milch cow that's farrow.

Those goods in store, with many more,
He'll sell for ready money;
When thus you pay, he's bold to say,
You need not fear he'll dun ye.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

THE sums received from Trustees of
Banks for Savings in Great Britain
and Ireland, by the Commissioners for the
Reduction of the National Debt, within the
year ending 5th January, 1819, are

	£.	s.	d.
In Great Britain	1,519,852	0	0
In Ireland (Brit. Currency)	50,030	15	5
Total	1,569,882	15	5

To an account of all allowances made by
the public to the Bank of Ireland, or
charged by the Bank of Ireland against
the public for the management of the *Public
Debt*; and for transacting any other public
services in the year 1818; distinguishing the
nature of the services, and the amount
charged for the same in the said year; the
return is,

“No allowance made by the *Public*, or
charged by the *Bank* against the *Public*, for
the above service.”

An official return, printed by order of the
House of Commons, presents, in one view,
an accurate representation of the state of
crimes made capital by the law, in the

several years from the year 1805 to the
year 1818 inclusive. From this it appears,
that the total number of persons convicted
of burglary, in said interval, was 1,874,
of whom 199 were executed; of larceny
in dwelling-houses to the value of 40s.
1,119, of whom 17 were executed; of for-
gery, 501, of whom 207 were executed;
horse-stealing, 852, of whom 35 were exe-
cuted; house-breaking in the day-time,
and larceny, 761, of whom 17 were exe-
cuted; of murder, 229, of whom 202 were
executed; robbery on the person, the high-
way, and other places, 848, of whom 118
were executed; sheep-stealing, 696, of
whom 43 were executed; making, with
various other offences of a capital nature
within said interval, a gross total of con-
victed, 8,430, of whom 1,035 were exe-
cuted.

In the estimates and miscellaneous ser-
vices for the year 1819, just printed by
order of the House of Commons, are the
following items:—80,000*l.* for foreign and
other secret services. For printing bills,
reports, &c. deficiency of grant of last
Session, 4,987*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*: Grant for the
present Session, 21,009*l.*

An official account laid before the House of Commons, states the total aggregate value of corn, grain, meal, and flour, imported into Great Britain from foreign countries, in the year 1818, at the immense sum of 13,271,629. 3s. of which 2,365,489. 2s. 10d. is from Ireland and the Isle of Man. The total value of the same exported in said year is 312,600. 3s. 5d.

An Account of the total Import of Foreign and Colonial Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, in real Value, in each Year, from the Year 1812 to the Year 1818, both inclusive, into Great Britain.

Value as calculated at the Average Market Prices, in England and Wales, of all Foreign and Colonial Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, imported into Great Britain.

	£.	s.	d.
Year 1812	1,267,350	3	1
1813	2,191,592	3	6
1814	2,815,319	4	0
1815	793,245	8	11
1816	942,497	19	7
1817	6,403,893	10	6
1818	10,908,140	0	2

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector-General of the Imports
and Exports of Great Britain.

Custom-House, London,
11th March, 1819.

An Account of the Total Export of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, in real Value, in each Year, from the Year 1812 to the Year 1818, both inclusive, from Great Britain to Foreign Countries, and to the Colonies.

Value as calculated at the Average Market Prices, in England and Wales, of all Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, exported from Great Britain to Foreign Countries, and to the Colonies.

	£.	s.	d.
Year 1812	627,671	16	5
1813	632,937	10	5
1814	847,118	3	8
1815	576,989	16	2
1817	1,433,788	9	0
1818	312,600	3	5

(Signed and dated as above.)

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years ended 5th April, 1818, and 5th April, 1819; and also the Total Produce of the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties and War Taxes; as also the Total Produce of the Customs and Excise.

	Year ended 5th April, 1819.	Year ended 5th April, 1819.
Revenue, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes.	£.	£.
Customs	7,162,379	7,580,038
Excise	16,799,725	19,058,925
Stamps	6,433,569	6,373,268
Post-Office	1,832,000	1,856,000
Assessed Taxes	6,176,839	6,135,426
Land Taxes	1,187,065	1,179,827
Miscellaneous	467,547	370,058
Unappro. War Duties	39,008	180,184
Total Cons. Fund ..	39,598,192	42,235,726
ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.		
Customs	2,690,469	2,531,874
Excise	251,372	623,047
Pensions, &c.		16
Total Annual Duties	2,941,841	3,154,937
Perm. & Ann Duties	42,540,033	45,390,663
WAR TAXES.		
Excise	3,181,950	3,439,551
Property	1,522,648	227,349
Total War Taxes ..	4,707,598	3,665,900
Total Revenue, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and War Taxes	47,247,631	49,056,563
Revenue, distinguishing the Customs and Excise.		
Total produce of Customs, as particularized above	9,852,848	10,111,912
Total produce of Excise, as ditto	20,936,047	23,120,523
Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed, Property, and Land Taxes, Miscellaneous, and Unappropriated Duties and Pensions, &c. as ditto	17,158,736	15,824,128
Total Revenue, distinguishing Customs and Excise	47,247,631	49,056,563
Deduct the Receipts upon Property and Unappropriat. War Duties	1,661,716	407,593
Total Revenue, exclusive of Property and Unappropriated War Duties	45,685,915	48,649,030

An Account of the Excise Duties of Great Britain (exclusive of any Arrears received of the War-Duty on Malt), in the Years and Quarters ending 5th April, 1818, and 1819, showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof:—

	Years ended 5th April, 1818.	1819.	Increase.	Decrease.
Auctions	249,686	267,070	17,384	
Beer	2,333,412	2,718,018	384,606	
Bricks and Tiles	242,329	319,571	77,242	
Candles	292,771	299,383	6,612	
Coffee and Cocoa	123,790	110,030		13,760
Cider, Perry, and Verjuice	15,261	21,418	6,157	
Glass	332,823	497,611	164,718	
Hides and Skins	579,156	615,331	36,173	
Hops	68,912	107,510	38,598	
Licenses	633,818	683,320	47,502	
Malt	1,054,090	3,006,143	1,952,053	
Paper	436,277	486,971	50,694	
Printed Goods	293,673	433,902	135,229	
Salt	1,444,618	1,512,498	73,880	
Soap	912,979	845,627		67,352
Spirits .. { British	2,714,753	3,210,959	496,206	
{ Foreign	2,013,995	2,159,022	145,927	
Starch	27,630	51,241	23,611	
Stone Bottles	327	2,374	2,047	
Sweets	9,490	15,248	5,758	
Tea	2,904,822	3,097,746	192,924	
Tobacco and Snuff	1,471,339	1,470,692		647
Vinegar	36,527	42,326	5,799	
Wine	1,128,665	1,137,311	8,646	
Wine	7,486	7,593	107	
	20,235,631	23,125,815	2,971,943	81,759
Deduct decrease			81,759	
Increase on the year			2,890,184	

	Quar. ended 5th April 1818.	1819.	Increase.	Decrease.
Auctions	57,822	53,927		3,895
Beer	576,062	638,054	61,992	
Bricks and Tiles	40,474	48,532	8,058	
Candles	105,692	101,444		4,248
Coffee and Cocoa	33,075	29,095		3,980
Cider, Perry, and Verjuice	1,724	13,381	11,657	
Glass	117,669	185,113	47,444	
Hides and Skins	162,520	172,667	10,147	
Hops				
Licenses	82,652	78,764		3,888
Malt	162,014	166,770	4,756	
Paper	119,815	119,945	127	
Printed Goods	123,372	115,339	21,967	
Salt	424,893	446,700	21,802	
Soap	219,473	168,508		50,965
Spirits .. { British	912,680	948,321	35,441	
{ Foreign	495,460	596,063	100,603	
Starch	9,701	12,049	2,346	
Stone Bottles	101	582	481	
Sweets	1,391	1,756	365	
Tea	805,826	804,119		1,707
Tobacco and Snuff	402,936	416,947	14,011	
Vinegar	7,672	10,180	2,508	
Wine	286,603	238,051		48,552
Wine	1,970	1,670		299
	5,151,805	5,377,978	343,707	117,534
Deduct decrease			117,534	
Increase on the quarter			226,173	

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th April 1818, and 5th April 1819, showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Year ended 5th April,		Increase.	Decrease.
	1818.	1819.		
Customs	9,852,848	10,111,912	259,064	
Excise	20,236,047	23,120,523	2,884,476	
Stamps	6,433,569	6,373,268		60,301
Post Office	1,332,000	1,358,000		
Assessed Taxes ..	6,176,839	6,135,426		41,413
Land Taxes ..	1,187,065	1,179,827		7,238
Miscellaneous ..	467,547	370,074		97,473
	45,685,915	48,649,030	3,169,540	206,425
Deduct Decrease....			206,425	
Increase in the Year..			3,963,115	
	Quarters end. 5th April,		Increase.	Decrease.
	1818.	1819.		
Customs	2,003,664	2,119,350	115,686	18,002
Excise	5,151,805	5,377,878	226,073	
Stamps	1,588,759	1,570,757		
Post Office	336,000	355,000	19,000	
Assessed Taxes ..	917,414	835,246		82,168
Land Taxes	178,295	148,440		29,855
Miscellaneous ..	73,270	75,245	1,975	
	10,249,207	10,481,916	362,734	130,025
Deduct Decrease....			130,025	
Increase in Quarter			232,709	

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in Quarters ended 5th April, 1819.

INCOME.	
Customs	£.1,685,340
Excise	4,358,557
Stamps	1,570,757
Post Office	355,000
Assessed Taxes ..	835,246
Land Taxes	148,440
Miscellaneous	75,245
Unappropriated War Duties	95,797
	9,124,382

To be brought from Supplies, being the amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund of Ireland, for Public Services, in the January Quarter, 1819

497,318

Total Income.....9,621,700

CHARGE.		Increase.	Decrease.
1818.	1819.		
Exchequer, South Sea, and Bank Anns.	266,330	266,330	
Dividends	5,038,409	5,734,686	696,187
Bank Management	258,473	252,552	5,921
Civil List.....	257,000	257,000	
Reduction of National Debt	2,846,968	2,954,699	107,731
Pensions by Act of Parliament	112,282	116,000	3,713
Salaries and Allowances	37,972	36,972	1,000
Miscellaneous Charges	1,035	142,588	141,553
Imperial Annuities	9,178	9,173	
	8,827,732	9,770,000	949,189
			6,921

Carried over.

Income as above	9,621,700
Deficiency	148,800
Deficiency as above	148,800
Deficiency at 5th January, 1819, made good by issue of Bills, paid off out of the growing produce of the April Quarter	3,364,864
Bills deposited in the Tellers' Chest, to answer a like amount, issued out of the growing produce of the same Quarter	2,637,000
Total amount to be provided for by Bills charged on the growing produce of the July Quarter, 1819	6,150,166

An Account of the Amount of the Territorial Debts, owing by the East India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, according to the latest advices, and the rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
Debts at 6 per Cent.	26,268,352	2,358,183	432,188	29,058,732
Ditto, 8 ditto	13,444	17,600	—	31,044
Ditto, 9 ditto	—	—	80,831	80,831
Total Debts bearing Interest	26,281,796	2,375,783	513,019	29,170,598
Debts, not bearing Interest	3,938,125	821,344	254,070	5,013,539
Total Debts	30,219,921	3,197,127	767,089	34,184,137

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

TOWN of Carrickfergus.—The Hon. Geo. Hamilton Chichester, commonly called Earl of Belfast.

Borough of Tavistock.—John P. Grant, Esq. in the room of Lord William Russell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

CROWN-OFFICE, APRIL 3.

Borough of Oxford.—Edmund Alexr. M'Naghten, Esq.

Borough of Boroughbridge.—Marthaduke Lawson, Esq.

Burghs of Inverkelthing, Stirling, Dunfermline, &c.—The Hon. Francis Ward Primrose, of Bixley Hall, in the county of Norfolk, in the room of John Campbell, Esq. whose election hath been determined to be void.

Borough of Fowey.—Matthias Attwood, of Muswell Hill, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of Lord Viscount Valletort, deceased.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 6.

Extract of a despatch from the Right Hon. George Henry Rose, his Majesty's Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, to Viscount Castlereagh, K. G. dated Hanover, March 26, 1819.—Received April 6.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was safely delivered of a male child, at ten minutes past two o'clock this morning, at Cambridge-house, in this city. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Mayo, and myself, attended her Royal Highness's confinement, and have signed a formal declaration to the above effect.

Her Royal Highness and her child have past the night quite well. He appears to be healthy and well grown.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Hon. George Henry Rose, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, to Viscount Castlereagh, K. G. dated Hanover, March 27, 1819.—Received April 6.

It is my duty to apprise your Lordship, that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence was delivered of a female child this morning, at ten minutes past seven o'clock; that the child was born alive, and was baptized at nine o'clock this morning, according to the rites of the Church of England, by the names of Charlotte Augusta Louisa; and that it expired at one o'clock

this afternoon, at the Furstenhof, the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence in this city, where it was born.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Mayo, and myself, attended her Royal Highness's confinement, and have signed a formal declaration to the above effect.

A Proclamation in this evening's Gazette notifies the delivery to the Bank of England (from the Mint), for the use of his Majesty's subjects, a coinage of crown pieces, which are by this proclamation to pass as the lawful coin of the realm, as of the value of *five shillings*, in all payments and transactions of money.

Also, that the Prince Regent has appointed Hordinge Gifford, Esq. to be Chief Justice, and Richard Otley, Esq. to be Puisne Justice of Ceylon.

His Royal Highness has also appointed Matthew Fairless, Esq. to be Consul at Sunderland, for the kingdom of Hanover.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

CROWN-OFFICE, APRIL 8.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Shire of Banff.—The Right Hon. James Earl of Fife, &c. of the kingdom of Ireland.

County of Monmouth.—The Hon. Granville Charles Henry Somerset, commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset, of Troy-house, in the said county of Monmouth.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 17.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent taking into his Royal consideration the great and signal services rendered to the common cause of Europe, by the undermentioned Officers of the Allied Forces, during the recent memorable campaigns, hath been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint the following to be Honorary Knights Grand Crosses of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; viz.—

General his Highness the Prince Volkonsky, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; General Count Woronzow, ditto; General Count Zieten, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia; General Baron Frimont, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

His Royal Highness hath been further graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers to be Honorary Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Military Order:—

General Baron Vincent, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria; General Pozzo di Borgo, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; General de Reede, in the service of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; Lieutenant-General Lamotte, in the service of his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

And his Royal Highness hath also been graciously pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Honorary Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order; viz.

Major-General Brosin, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; Major Baron Marechal, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria; Major Massow, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia; Lieutenant-Colonel his Highness the Prince de la Tour and Taxis, in the service of his Majesty the King of Bavaria; Major Baron Rodenhausen, in the Hanoverian service; Major-Schreibersholer, in the service of his Majesty the King of Saxony; Major-General O'Lalor, in the service of his Majesty the King of Spain.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 17.

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to appoint James Morier, Esq. late his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, to hold the situation of Mehmandar to the Ambassador Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Persia, shortly expected to arrive at this Court.

CROWN-OFFICE, APRIL 17.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Bossiney.—The Hon. William Ward, of Spring Garden, Westminster, eldest son of Viscount Dudley and Ward, in the room of James Archibald Stuart Wortley, Esq. who being chosen a Burgess for the said Borough, and also a Knight for the county of York, hath made his election to serve for the said county of York.

Borough of Appleby.—Adolphus John Dalrymple, of Portland-place, Esq. in the room of George Fludyer, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

County of Tipperary.—The Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittle, of Corville, in the said county of Tipperary, in the room of the Honourable Montague Mathew, deceased.

Borough of Camelford.—John Stewart, of the Albany, in the city of Westminster, Esq. and Lewis Allsopp, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. the last election for two burgesses for the borough of Camelford, having been determined to be void.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE*, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, that the persons under-named, or using the firms of

JOSEPH ASPINALL, formerly of Cumberland-street, Curtain-road, and since of Richardson-street, near Snow's Fields, Southwark, pretending, without foundation, to be partner with Mr. **JAMES HAMSHAW**, Haye's Wharf, Tooley-street;

STEPHEN WILMSHURST and Co. late of No. 9, Lawrence Pountney-lane, and since of 21, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street;

ISAAC NICHOLSON, Hosier and glover, late of 81, Cheapside, which is now occupied by

WATERHOUSE and NICHOLSON, recently mentioned as living at 3, Bell-court, Wallbrook; and

JOSEPH BRIGG and Son, late of Hatfield, Herts;

LEE and Son, 1, High Timber-street, Upper Thames-street;

— **BURRELL**, watch-maker, 40, Sutton-street, Clerkenwell; are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be balloted for as Members thereof.

* *Windsor Castle, April 3.*

"His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been tranquil and cheerful through the last month, but his Majesty's disorder remains undiminished.

(Signed) "H. Halford,
"M. Baillie,
"W. Heberden,
"J. Willis,
"R. Willis,"

(Court Circular, April 6.)

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESSES OF CLARENCE AND CAMBRIDGE.

This morning, at three o'clock, Lieut.-Colonel Protty (the Duke of Cambridge's Querry), and Lieutenant Edward Hall, R.N. arrived at Lord Viscount Castlereagh's house, in St. James's-square, in a chaise and four, with despatches from Mr. Rose, the British Minister at Berlin, announcing the *accouchement* of the Duchesses of Clarence and Cambridge, at Hanover.

Yesterday the Officers waited upon the Prince Regent at Carlton House, with letters from the Royal Dukes to their brother, announcing the happy events. Colonel Protty and Lieutenant Hall proceeded from Carlton House to York House, with letters to the Duke and Duchess; and from York House they proceeded to Gloucester House, with similar communications to the Duke and Duchess from their Royal brothers.

The *accouchement* of the Duchess of Cambridge took place at the principal palace at Hanover, on Friday morning the 26th of March, at two o'clock, when her Royal Highness was safely delivered of a fine boy, attended by Dr. Heine, in the presence of her Royal Duke, the Duke of Clarence, Lord Mayo, and Mr. Rose, the British Minister at Berlin.—Colonel Protty was despatched at eight o'clock on the same morning with the despatches to the Prince Regent, and other branches of the Royal Family in England, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the joyful event of the Duchess being safely put to bed, and she and the young Prince doing well.

We are extremely concerned to say, we have not such a favourable report to make of the Duchess of Clarence, she having been attacked with an indisposition on Monday, the 22d of March, which continued upon her Royal Highness during the whole of the week, for which the medical gentlemen attending her Royal Highness deemed it necessary to bleed her several times to prevent inflammation; this caused a premature *accouchement*, and on Saturday morning, the 27th of March, at about seven o'clock, her Royal Highness was delivered of a female child, attended by Dr. Andrew Halliday, as her *accoucheur*, in the presence of the Royal Dukes and Mr. Rose, in a similar way as they were with the Duchess of Cambridge, in an adjoining room, agreeably to the law of England, which requires witnesses at the birth of a Prince and Princess in the line to the throne. The infant lived till one o'clock, and then expired, owing to its premature birth, and the state of the Duchess, who continued very ill after she was put to bed, to the very great grief of the Duke of Clarence, and, in fact, of every person in the house, the Duchess being truly amiable and universally beloved, and her afflictions being very great, and in that state she continued several hours, and considerable danger, we regret to say, was apprehended; however, we are happy to say, her Royal Highness being pronounced better, at four o'clock Lieut. Edward Hall, R.N. was sent off with despatches to England. At that time it was expected the Duchess would do well.

Lieut. Edward Hall proceeded to Helvoetsluis, where he came up with Lieut.-Colonel Protty, charged with the despatches for England, to announce the *accouchement* of the Duchess of Cambridge, who had been detained there by a foul wind. The Officers afterwards travelled together to England. On their arrival yesterday, the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of York waited upon the Prince Regent at

Carlton House, as did Count Munster, the Hanoverian Minister. No public rejoicings had taken place at Hanover, in consequence of the continued and lamentable indisposition of the Duchess of Clarence.

Accounts from Madrid of April 8, state that the plague continues to make great ravages in the kingdom of Morocco. The number of deaths which take place at Fez, amounts to 150 daily!

The Princess of Wales, it is said, will visit Rome before the departure of the Emperor of Austria.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt on the 10th of April at Landshut and Augsburg.

Hamburgh and Dutch mails arrived yesterday. They bring no intelligence of much interest. An article, dated Corfu, March 4, says, the trade of the Ionian islands was very brisk. Several merchants from Austrian ports had settled there. Marseilles and Genoa are represented as carrying on a profitable commerce. Some severe laws against smuggling have been promulgated in Sweden. Accounts from St. Petersburg state, that the military parade which hitherto took place in commemoration of the taking of Paris by the Allies, on the 31st of March, 1814, is no longer to be observed. The difficulty of obtaining money on loan is so great in Denmark, that the King has established a fund for the accommodation of land proprietors, and others requiring pecuniary assistance, on giving security.

Accounts have been received from Halifax to the 23d of March. The finances of Nova Scotia are represented as being in a condition far from flourishing. They had come under discussion in the House of Assembly, in a Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr. Archibald moved the following resolution:—"That an increase of the revenue is necessary to meet the expenditure of the current year." On this motion a great number of Members delivered their sentiments, as to the best mode of overcoming the difficulty, which was great, as the House was convinced, that as it would be injudicious either to increase the duty on any article, or to impose any new ones, it was recommended that the expedient of a fresh issue of paper should be resorted to; it was argued, on the other hand, that if a proper system of economy was resorted to, this would be altogether unnecessary. The first resolution was, however, laid upon the table. On the 12th of March the debate was resumed, and after many fresh arguments had been made use of on both sides of the question, a Bill was introduced for raising the amount required by the imposition of duties on superfine flour, tobacco, brandy, rum, and wine imported into the province, and also on all articles imported by foreigners.

The Prince Regent, since his return to Brighton, has undergone an attack from his

old enemy the gout. The bulletin of Tuesday, April 20, stated as follows:—

"The Prince Regent has less pain in the left hand and wrist. The gout shewed itself actively yesterday evening in the right foot; his Royal Highness, however, has passed a more tranquil night, and is altogether better this evening.

(Signed) "M. J. TIERNEY."

THE PRINCE REGENT.—The following favourable bulletin was issued on Friday, April 23:—

"The Prince Regent has been more free from pain during the last twenty-four hours. His Royal Highness had refreshing sleep in the night, and his gout seems to subside most favourably.

"M. J. TIERNEY."

"Pavillon, Eleven o'clock, A.M.
April 23."

The arrival of Charles Rennet, who stands accused with stealing the child of Mr. Horsley, has at length taken place. The culprit reached town Saturday morning, April 24, from Harwich, where he had arrived the preceding day, in the custody of a police officer of Cuxhaven. Thus have all doubts as to the ultimate prosecution of this offender been set at rest. Perhaps no occurrence connected with the domestic sufferings of private individuals ever excited a more lively interest, than the temporary loss sustained by the family of Mr. Horsley, through the unprincipled conduct of Rennet. All classes seemed alike to participate in the anxieties of the afflicted parents; and upon the recovery of their child, and the arrest of the offender, we believe a feeling of joy, equal to that of previous commiseration, was diffused throughout every circle acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The event to which we allude is no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers; it is unnecessary, therefore, to recapitulate the whole of the particulars connected with the mysterious conduct of the prisoner. It will be remembered, that after the disappearance of the child, from intelligence which had been received of its route, Mr. Horsley went in pursuit, and eventually arrived at Bränke, where Rennet had previously been detained in consequence of the notoriety of his flight. He found his child under the care of Mr. Macnamara, the British consular agent, and thus obtained the reward of his labours. Rennet underwent several examinations, and after an admission of his guilt, as well as a clear recognition of his person, he was committed to the custody of the police of Oldenburgh. Mr. Horsley soon afterwards arrived in London with his child, and immediately proceeded to take the necessary steps for obtaining the removal of the kidnapper to this country, in order to his taking his trial. In effecting this object a great deal of difficulty arose, which was however finally over-

come, and the ends of justice will be at last obtained. It appears that the government of Oldenburgh wished a formal demand to be made by the government of this country for the delivery of the delinquent; but this our government declined, there being no precedent for such a demand, except in cases of state offenders. A good deal of correspondence took place on the subject, and in this way the delay which has taken place is accounted for. About a week back, we understand Mr. Horsley, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring this matter fairly before the public, although reports have been circulated to the contrary, received an official assurance that the Oldenburgh municipal officers had agreed to give up Rennet as a prisoner, and that a serjeant of the burgher-guard of the Oldenburgh state would accompany him to England. In consequence of this communication, Mr. Horsley and Mr. Dignum applied at Bow street for instructions, as to the manner in which they should proceed when the prisoner was landed. They were referred to Mr. Plania, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but pending their negotiation the prisoner arrived in town. He came by the coach from Harwich, and reached Bow-street about 11 o'clock, in custody of a serjeant of police from Cuxhaven, and a constable of Harwich, who was directed to accompany him by Anthony Cox, Esq. mayor of that place. He was first taken into the Grapes public-house, where he was for a short time left in a public room. The curiosity excited by his appearance, however, soon rendered it necessary that he should be removed into a more private apartment, where he remained until conducted before Mr. Birnie at the public office.

Goodwin, an officer, who had been particularly active in the pursuit on the Continent, and had afterwards accompanied Mr. Horsley to Braake, took charge of the prisoner from the Harwich constable. The sister and brother-in-law of the prisoner, having heard of his arrival, were with him, and gave him all the consolation of which his dejected situation would admit. He seemed to be sunk in the lowest depths of despair, and manifested none of that firmness, which the character of his offence might have led one to anticipate—he shed tears, and wrung his sister's hands in the most pitiable manner.

Mr. Birnie, to whom the utmost credit is due for the exertions which he made in directing the pursuit of the prisoner, and for the humane interest which he took in the sufferings of Mr. Horsley's family, on being informed of Rennett's arrival, directed the officers who had come with him, to be brought into his presence. They immediately came, and delivered two letters directed to him—the one from Mr. Dut-

ton, the British Consul at Cuxhaven, and the other from Anthony Cox, Esq. Mayor of Harwich. The first was as follows:—

“SIR, Cuxhaven, 18th April, 1819.

“Herewith I transmit documents sent me with, and relative to Charles Rennett, who I also send prisoner in charge of Serjeant Louger, a police officer of this government. Serjeant Louger has my instructions to hand the prisoner over to any officer who may have been sent to Harwich to take charge of him, or in the event of no one being there to proceed with him to Bow-street.

“I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

“F. DUTTON.

“H.B.M. Consul.”

“To R. Birnie, Esq.” &c.

The documents alluded to in this letter, and which were contained in a large sealed packet, bearing the consular seal, comprised, first, a letter written by Rennett to Mr. Macknamara, the consular agent at Braake, in the most servile strain, entreating his intercession with Mr. Horsley, to prevent his punishment for the horrible offence of which he had been guilty. Stating that he had a wife, a mother, and a child, dependant upon his exertions for support. That for their sakes, if not for his own, he prayed for mercy. This was accompanied by an accurate report of all the proceedings before the authorities at Braake relative to the prisoner. His first apprehension in consequence of a paragraph in the Observer, describing his person, and the circumstances under which he had absconded—the arrival of Mr. Horsley, the recognition of the parent by the child; and the child by the parent, at the house of Mr. Macnamara—a scene which was most affectingly described. The subsequent examinations of the prisoner, his admission of his offence, and his confession of the motives which had led him to go off with the child. This motive he stated was to get money from Mr. Horsley. To this was added the declaration of his intention to have gone to America—and his final commitment under the sanction of the supreme authorities of Oldenburgh. His passport from England to Calais was also subjoined, together with Mr. Birnie's warrant for his apprehension. The examinations were all in the German language, and properly attested.

The letter from Mr. Cox was as follows:

“SIR, Harwich 23, April, 1819.

“Charles Rennett, who stands charged at your office with having some time since stolen Mr. Horsley's child, being just arrived here by the Auckland packet from Cuxhaven, in the custody of a military serjeant entirely unacquainted with this country and its language, I feel it my duty, in the furtherance of justice, to despatch the

bearer of this for the better security of the prisoner, although I have not been favoured with any communication on the subject, or any document affording me cognizance of the offence. I trust, however, that the propriety of my intention will be admitted; and that on the delivery of the prisoner, you will cause all reasonable incidental expenses to be re-imbursed, and I shall be much obliged by a line of acknowledgement.—I have the honour to be, &c.

“ANTHONY COX, Mayor of Harwich.”

Mr. Birnie, upon reading these letters, despatched a special messenger to Mr. Horseley, requesting his immediate attendance at the office. Mr. Horseley lost no time in attending this summons, and on his introduction to Mr. Birnie stated, that by advice of Mr. Harmer, his Solicitor, he had preferred two bills of indictment against Rennet on Friday, before the Grand Jury of the City of London, and the Grand Jury had returned them true bills.

Mr. Birnie said, that under these circumstances his proceeding on the present occasion would be very short, as it would principally consist in the identification of the prisoner's person, as the individual indicted, and the receipt of, and certificate that true bills had been found against him.

Mr. Horseley said he was not prepared with such a certificate.—Mr. Birnie answered that, that could soon be procured, and sent for Goodwin, to whom he gave directions to go to Mr. Shelton, the clerk of indictments for the City of London, for the necessary certificate.

Rennet's brother-in-law now entered the office, and requested of Mr. Birnie that the examination might be private; a hope existing in his mind that some accommodation might take place. This gentleman also complained of the obtrusion of persons into the room in which Rennet was confined for the mere gratification of idle curiosity.

Mr. Birnie lamented that any improper obtrusion should have taken place, or that any unnecessary pain should have been given to the prisoner. He had desired him to be taken to the Grapes in order to prevent that publicity which he knew could only be productive of unpleasant consequences. The worthy magistrate then determined upon proceeding to the examination, and in compliance with the brother-in-law's request, directed the prisoner and his guards to be brought before him in the front office, from whence the public were excluded.

The prisoner was soon introduced. He is a man of a diminutive and rather insignificant appearance; and the state of agitation in which he was added to the pusillanimous manner in which he conducted himself, gave but a very unfavourable opinion of his firmness. He blubbered like a school-boy, and clung to his sister throughout his examination as if she were his only consolation; and, indeed, if he had but conducted himself

with half her presence of mind, his claims to the attributes of a man would have been far more decided. He was decently dressed, and his countenance bore the effect of a recent voyage. The Cuxhaven officer, by whom he was attended, looked extremely well. His costume was rather of a military order, consisting of a cap covered with oil skin, an uniform coat, with sword and belt. Like a soldier in the presence of a superior officer, he wore his cap during the examination. He could not speak a word of English.

Mr. Birnie asked the prisoner whether he wished to make any observations: advising him, at the same time, not to say any thing which was likely to prejudice himself.

Rennet burst into a fresh flood of tears, and said he did not know what to say.

Mr. Birnie humanely observed, that as he was without a legal adviser, he had better reserve himself for his trial.

The sister of the prisoner then stepped forward, and, in very energetic terms, implored mercy for her brother. She entreated Mr. Horseley to consider the ties of relationship which subsisted between them, and not to pursue a vindictive course, which could produce no beneficial effect, either to him or his family.

Mr. Horseley assured the lady that the task imposed upon him was one of the most painful nature. His own private feelings would lead him to wish that he could avoid pursuing this business further; but an imperious duty had been cast upon him, from which he could not recede.

The prisoner here renewed his childish wailings, and even his sister was called on to entreat he would not forget his sex, and to conduct himself as a man.

The lady then stated, that Mr. Horseley had promised mercy, and under that promise the confession of her brother had been unqualified.—[A letter from Mr. Horseley to the prisoner was produced, in which he said he would do all that was in his power for him.]

Mr. Horseley said, that all that was in his power he would do, but he must perform his duty.

The lady then added, that the investigation of this case would produce disclosures that would make others blush besides her brother.

Mr. Birnie recommended that language of this sort, for every reason, should be avoided.

The lady desired not to be understood as alluding to Mr. Horseley.

Mr. Horseley said, that it was the repetition of such threats, and the circulation of reports to his prejudice, that rendered it imperative upon him to bring the whole case before the public.

Elizabeth Holbrook, the servant girl from whom the prisoner had stolen the child, was then examined. Her evidence

was confined to the day on which the transaction took place. She deposed, that on a Sunday in November last, she was sent out to walk with two of her master's children, Joseph Charles Horseley, and Sarah Elizabeth Horseley; she met the prisoner, whom she had previously known, in Cannonbury-lane; he had proposed to marry her; he said he had received a letter from his father at Birmingham, stating that she was to go down there to be married; and added, that he would follow her the next day. She accompanied him to Smithfield with the children. He took her to the Saracen's-head, Snow Hill, and put her on the Birmingham coach, and said that he would take the children home safe. She saw no more of him till this day. She arrived at Birmingham on Monday; but finding no person there to receive her, she returned to London the next day.

Mr. Birnie said it was not necessary to go farther into this evidence, as bills of indictment had been found against the prisoner for stealing both the children.

The different witnesses were then bound over to prosecute; and upon the return of Goodwin with the Certificates of the indictments having been found, the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the present Old Bailey Sessions. The Harwich constable and the Cuxhaven officer were paid their expenses by Mr. Horseley, who has already spent upwards of 500*l.* in this business. Mr. Adolphus is retained for Mr. Horseley.

The mother of the prisoner had been with him for some time at Braake, and accompanied him home.

As soon as the Duchess of Clarence's health is re-established, the family will leave Hanover, for Wirtemberg, on a visit to the Queen Dowager (*ci-devant* Princess Royal of England). From thence they will visit the Prince and Princess of Hesse Homburg, and then set out for England, where they are expected in about three months.

Prince Leopold has been detained abroad in consequence of the alarming and continued illness of the Dowager Duchess his mother. A favourable turn in her, Serene Highness's health has at length, however, permitted the Prince to make the necessary arrangements for his return home.

A letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at the Cape of Good Hope of the 23d January, states, that the *Frances Charlotte*, Field, from Bengal and Madras, had arrived at that settlement, with an account that a most violent hurricane was experienced at Madras on the 24th of October, during which the Queen Charlotte was totally lost, with all on board; that the Lady Castlereagh and Cornwall, both loaded for England, had been dismasted, and so much damaged, as to be condemned; that the *Georgiana* and *Harriet* had put into the roads after the hur-

ricane, completely disabled at sea, and that the *Barkworth* was blown out to sea, and had not been heard of.

The late H. C. Combe, Esq. left a widow and ten children, four sons and six daughters. To Mrs. Combe, he left 3000*l.* a year for her life, issuing out of his landed estate, to revert on her decease to his eldest son; to the other sons 20,000*l.* each; and to the six daughters 10,000*l.* each.

We regret to learn that the Duke of Bedford has had a severe fall from his horse. His Grace, whilst inspecting some improvements in the grounds at Woburn Abbey, was passing with considerable speed from one part to another, when the fore feet of his horse came in contact with the cover of a drain, which gave way, and the animal sunk in to a considerable depth: his Grace was in consequence precipitated forward, with great violence. We are happy to add, however, that though considerable pain has been caused by the fall, it is not expected to produce any serious result.

Lieut.-Colonel Bosanquet succeeds to the command of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, and Major Maberly to the Lieutenant-colonelcy of that corps.

A very singular cause is now depending before the Court of Session in Scotland, respecting a legacy to the amount of upwards of fifty thousand pounds, bequeathed by the late Earl of F. (who died at Berlin) to a foreigner, who was one of his domestic servants. The payment of the legacy is disputed by the heir at law of the late Earl, on the ground that it was given for a highly immoral consideration.

The expense already incurred in clearing the ground for a new Post Office, is one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. It is supposed, that, before the street leading to and from the new Post Office is completed, and even before the foundation of it is laid, the expense will not be less than three hundred thousand pounds.

REIGNING FAMILIES IN EUROPE.

There are at present 12 families in Europe that are dignified by the possession of Royal Crowns, and eight that reign under the titles of Grand Dukes, Dukes, and Princes, making altogether twenty reigning families. Of the twelve Royal Families, there are two French, eight German, one Italian by descent but German by matrimony, and one Asiatic. We shall name them in their alphabetical order:

1. The family of Alsace, descended from Etichon, Duke of Alsace. This Lord is the common stock of the Houses of Hapsburgh and of Lorraine, now confounded in the house of Zaringen, whence that of Baden is derived. The house of Lorraine reigns in Austria, Tuscany, and Modena. In this latter country it has, within our time, taken the name of Este.

2. The family of Bernadotte, that reigns over Scandinavia.

3. The House of Capet, or of France, is continued in the family of Bourbon, which reigns in France, Spain, Naples, and provisionally in Lucca, until it regains the State of Parma. There is another Capetian branch, which, however, is not the issue of legitimate marriage. From this bastard scion springs the house of Braganza, that reigns in Portugal.

4. The House of Guelfe, originally of Italy, where, however, it has no possessions. It is the younger branch of the ancient and real House of Este. The Guelfs are divided into two branches, the younger of which bears the crowns of Great Britain and Ireland, and Hanover; while the elder, less favoured by fortune, but not less illustrious by the merit of its princes, reigns under the name of Brunswick.

5. The House of Hohenzollern experienced a similar fate as that of the Guelfs. The elder branch of this family has preserved its modest patrimony in Sussia; while the younger branch, transplanted to the north, has founded the Prussian monarchy.

6. The House of Holstein bears the Imperial Crown of Russia, and that of Denmark; and not long since it reigned also in Sweden. One of the branches of this House governs the Grand Duchy of Oldenbourg.

7. The House of Nassau is also one of those of which the younger branch has acquired a more brilliant destiny than the elder. After many vicissitudes, the younger line of this House is seated on the throne of the Netherlands; the elder governs the Duchy of Nassau.

8. The House of Osman, of Turkish origin, now reduced by a barbarous policy to one Prince, in the flower of his age, and two young children.

9. The House of Savoy. This House bears the crown of Sardinia.

10. The House of Wettin, of Meissen, who reigns in Saxony, where the younger line bears the royal title. The elder branch is honoured with several Ducal and Grand Ducal titles.

11. The House of Wittelsbach bears the crown of Bavaria.

12. The Royal House of Wintemberg. Of the other Sovereign Houses which do not bear crowns, seven are German, and one Sclavonian. They are the Houses of Anhalt, of Brabant, or of Hesse (divided into two branches); of Lichtenstein, of the Lippe (divided into two branches); of Mecklenburgh (the most ancient of all the Sovereign Houses), of Reuss, of Schwarzburch, and of Waldeck.

With respect to religion, four of these Sovereign Houses are Catholic; viz. those of France, Savoy, Wittelsbach, and Lichtenstein; ten are Protestant, either Lutheran, Reformed, or of the English Church; viz. those of the Guelfs, of Nassau, of Wintemberg, of Anhalt, of Brabant or Hesse, of La Lippe, of Mecklenburgh, of Reuss of Schwarzburch, and of Waldeck. To these latter we may add the House of Bernadotte. The following Families are of different religions:—Those of Alsace, Lorraine, Hohenzollern, Holstein, Wettin or Meissen. One family, that of Osman, is Mussulman.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DUTY ON HOPS OF THE GROWTH OF THE YEAR, 1818.

Old duty at 1½d. per lb. £199,463 13 6½
New duty at 2½d. per lb. 147,491 3 4½

£346,956 16 6½

HODGSON, Act-Gen.

Excise Office, London,
20th Jan. 1819.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

MARCH 20.—The following degrees have been conferred:—

Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, was admitted, ad eundem.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL LAW.—Rev. R. Allen, Fellow of New College.

MASTERS OF ARTS.—Rev. William Watson Dickins, of Merton College; John Rodbard Balm, of Christ Church; Rev. Charles Scrymgeour Dickins, of Oriel College; Rev. John Batt Bingham, of Brasenose College; Rev. James Belts, of Trinity College.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. April 1819.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—William Hoskins, of Brasenose College; Thomas Welch Hunt, Esq. apothecary and compounder; and Thomas George Corbett, of Christ Church.

CAMBRIDGE.

MARCH 9.—The Chancellor's gold medals for the best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were yesterday adjudged to Mr. Thomas Thorp, of Trinity College, and Mr. Alexander Malcolm Wile, of St. John's College.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the lady of R. Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat, of a son.

MARCH 18. The Duchess of San Carlos, of a daughter.

The lady of the Rev. J. Russel, of a daughter.

26. The lady of Durrel Stables, Esq. of a daughter.

27. The wife of Mr. Arthur Clarke, of Bishopsgate-street, of a son.

28. At Bedford Grove, Streatham, Mrs. Henry John Rucker, of a daughter.

29. The lady of Mr. George Macrone, of a daughter.

31. The lady of John Henry Koch, Esq. of Jefferies square, St. Mary Axe, of a son.

APRIL 16. Viscount Folkestone, of a daughter.

18. The lady of Sir I. P. Beresford, Bart. of a daughter.

20. At Bath, the lady of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Fulham, the Earl of Dundonald, to Anne Maria, daughter of F. Plowden, Esq.

Lately, at St. Anne's, Westminster, Mr. I. P. Carry, to Sarah Johanna, third daughter of John Browning, Esq. 16, Montague-street, Russell-square.

MARCH 16. F. Shaw, Esq. of Bushy Park, to Thomesine Emily, sixth daughter of the late Hon. George Joycelyn.

G. M. Slade, Esq. to Ann, only child of the late Captain John Cameron.

18. Mr. Thomas Doughty, of Portman-place, Edgeware-road, to Mary, the only daughter of W. Allen, Esq. of Pentonville.

23. Mr. F. H. Ehn, of Gough-square, Fleet-street, to Miss S. Chapman, of Oton, Northamptonshire.

Monsieur le Comte August de Valmer, to Miss M. Power, of Cashmore.

25. Mr. N. Saunders, of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Martha Stable, of High-street, Bloomsbury.

T. Finnell, Esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Leroux, of Seymour-place, New-road.

The Hon. F. Lumley, to Jane, second daughter of the late Admiral Bradley.

27. Captain Cowper, E. I. to Charlotte, second daughter of D. Maitland, Esq.

John Dawson, Esq. to Jane, daughter of H. Smith, Esq.

Mr. Charles Peake, of King-street, Covent-garden, to Mary, daughter of the late John Cambeton, Esq.

29. James Vallance, Esq. of Sittingbourne to Catharine Margaret Pictow, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

30. John Haviland, Esq. M. D. to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Pollen, of Bookham.

31. Mr. E. Phelps, of Pennard, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Adams, Wine-street, Bristol.

APRIL 2. Mr. H. Harwar, of Congleton, to Miss Arundel, of Henley.

8. William Purser, son of Thomas Freme,

Esq. to Anna Triphosa, daughter of the late William Dobbs, Esq.

Thomas, second son of A. Manning, Esq. of the Adelphi, to Mary Grace, daughter of S. Keene, Esq. of Red Lion-square.

10. Mr. W. C. Carver, of Melbourn, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of W. Scruby, Esq. of Malton.

Mr. Thomas Francis Steward, of Great Denn's-yard, to Eleanor, seventh daughter of Mr. Richard Wilford.

11. Capt. A. C. H. Lamy, of the Bombay infantry, to Augusta, daughter of C. G. Gray, Esq. of Stratton.

12. The Hon. and Rev. Edward Wingfield, to Louisa Joan, daughter of the late Hon. George Jocelyn.

John Meghan, of Kilkenny, to Sarah Keatinge, daughter of John Hill, of Kildare.

13. Mr. John Dixon, of St. Swithin's-lane, to Anne, youngest daughter of Joseph Roberts, Esq.

13. Gustavus, son of G. A. Smith, Esq. of Highbury-grove, to Jane, daughter of I. Travers, Esq. of the same place.

19. At Edgeworth, county of Gloucester, Robert Smirke, jun. Esq. of Albany, Piccadilly, to Laura, fifth daughter of the Rev. Anthony Freston.

20. At St. Margaret's, Phillip Morris, Esq. of the Hurst, Shropshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of George Field, Esq. Duke-street, Westminster.

22. Hugh Richard, eldest son of Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. to Miss Ann Tyrwhitt Drake, second daughter of the late Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. of Shardeloves, in the county of Bucks.

Sandford Graham, Esq. M. P. only son of Sir James Graham, Bart. to Caroline Langston, third daughter of the late John Langston, Esq. of Sariden House, in the county of Oxford.

The Rev. William Booty, Vicar of Chaddeleworth, Berks, to Mrs. Garrett, of Wantage, Berks.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Havre-de-Grace, Lieutenant-Colonel David Roberts, aged 63.
 Late, at Bath, S. Lott, Esq. of Hont-ton, aged 71.

Lately, W. Hey, Esq. F. R. S. aged 83.
 March 13. Mrs. Jane Barton, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Beck, of Deptford.

At Rome, William Whittred, Esq. only son of Thomas Whittred, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

18. Mrs. Swift, of the Poultry.
 Miss Emily Mills, youngest daughter of George Mills, Esq. M. P.

20. At his house, in Beaumont-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, I. Story, Esq.

21. At Bordeaux, Captain William Grimstead, late of the Coldstream guards.

22. Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Cornhill and Earl Dulwich, aged 34.

23. Mrs. Burne, wife of Mr. John Burne, of Walworth, aged 35.

24. Emily, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Mawbry, Bart. of Botley's Park, Surrey.

Elizabeth, Countess of Lucan, aged 50.
 25. The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Drummond, widow of the late H. Drummond, Esq.

W. Collins, Esq. of Richmond Green, Surrey.

Mrs. Scaler, of Casterton Hall, aged 75.
 26. Mrs. Merton, of Upper Clapton, aged 52.

W. A. Roberts, Esq. of Bewdley, Worcester, aged 83.

Edward Ogle, Esq. of Worthing, Sussex.
 27. Sir John Dumaresq, Knt. aged 69.

At Coventry, Ann, wife of Charles Adams, Esq. of that city.

Mr. James Blenkinsop, of Watling-street, aged 74.

28. Lieut. Thomas Pritchard, of the royal artillery, aged 82.

29. S. Ronalds, Esq. at Brentford, aged 25.

30. At Lewisham, Kent, Mr. James Grieve, aged 69.

Mr. E. Rymer, of Cockspur-street, aged 68.

Sir W. Farquhar Bart. aged 81.

Mr. R. Morgan, of Ludgate-hill, aged 29.
 Ann Dowager Marchioness Townshend, of Weymouth-street, aged 66.

31. At North End, Fulham, Augustus Frederick, son of Mr. Burckhardt, of Northumberland-street, Strand, in the eighth year of his age.

April 1. E. I. Cuthba, Esq. of Thread-needle-street, aged 53.

Mrs. Calder, of Linton Grove, aged 76.
 2. At Lower Tooting, Mr. Hookham, sen. aged 80.

3. Charles Enderley, Esq. of Blackheath, aged 68.

Colonel Herries, of the light horse volunteers, aged 76. For a Portrait and Memoir, vide European Magazine for January, 1817.

7. Mrs. Rachel Hooper, of Gloucester-house, Newington, Surrey, widow of the late Dr. Joseph Hooper, of the same place, aged 81.

10. Thomas Lane, jun. of Leyton, Essex, aged 33.

14. Lieutenant-colonel Francis Warden, of the Bombay establishment.

15. Mrs. Sarah Blackwood, aged 90.

16. At Brighton, where he went for the recovery of his health, Thomas Drew, Esq. in his 57th year.

17. Mr. J. E. Williams, of Duke-street, Westminster, aged 36.

24. At Walthamstow (in consequence of a fall from a gig), Richard, ninth son of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. of Walthamstow House, Essex.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

In the press,

POPULAR Observations on the Diseases incident to Literary and Sedentary Persons; with Hints for their Prevention and Cure. By W. André Parkees, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Vestriad, or the Opera, a mock-epic poem, in five cantos. By the author of the Banquet, &c. &c.

The Translation of Paradise Lost into Welsh, in the same metre as the original, by W. Owen Pughe.

The Attorney's Clerks' Assistant; containing plain and easy directions for levying fines, &c.

Elementary Discourses; or, Sermons addressed to Children. By John Burder, M.A. price 4s.

No. 1. of the second Volume of Neale and Brayley's Westminster Abbey.

Kenilworth Illustrated; or, A History of the Castle, Priory, and Church of Kenilworth.

An Essay on the Holy Eucharist; or,

a refutation of the Hoadlyan scheme of it. By Henry Card, M.A. of Pembroke College. Oxford.

Dr. Bateman's Reports on the Weather and Diseases of London; from 1804 to 1833 inclusive.

Mr. Playfair's answer to Lady Morgan's work, under the title of France as it is, Not Lady Morgan's France.

Earl Osric, a Romance, from the pen of Mrs. Isaacs; authoress of Tales of To-Day.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN MARCH,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

LETTERS from a Father to his Son in an Office under Government, including Letters on Religious Sentiment and Belief, by the Rev. Henry G. White, A.M. Curate of Allhallows-Barking, Great Tower-street, Evening Preacher at the Asylum, Lecturer of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, and Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, 6s. 6d.

History of Seyd Said Sultan of Muscat, by Shaik Mausur, 8vo. 12s.

Specimens of Ancient Sculptural Painting, &c. in England, by J. Carter, 2 vols. fol. o, 15s. 15s.

Lectures on the Comic Writers of Great Britain, by William Hazlitt, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Biographia Hibernica, 8vo. 15s.

Coxe's Life of the Duke of Marlborough, Vol. III. 4to. 3l. 3s.

The Vampyre, a Tale, by Lord Byron, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

New Annual Register, 1818, 1l.

Samouelli's Entomologist, 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Samouelli's Entomological Nomenclature, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Facts and Observations respecting Canada and the United States of America, by Charles F. Grece, 8vo. 7s.

Greenland, and other Poems, by James Montgomery, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Greco on the Game of Chess, 8vo. 8s.

The Desert, a Poem, to which is added The Tea, by the Author of the Banquet, 8vo. 6s. 6d.

A Defence of the Church and Universities of England, against such injurious Advocates as Professor Monk, and the Quarterly Review for January, 1819, by James Edward Smith, M.D. F.R.S. &c. President to the Linnæan Society. 8vo.

A Vindication of the Enquiry into Charitable Abuses, with an Exposure of the Misrepresentations contained in the Quarterly Review. 8vo.

The Wrongs of Man, a Satire, with Notes, by Howard Fish. 8vo.

Letters from the Continent, during the Months of October, November, and December, 1818; including a Visit to Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Left Bank of the Rhine, by the Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby, A.M. 8vo.

An Essay on the Nature of Heat, Light, and Electricity, by Charles Carpenter Bompas, Barrister-at-law. 8vo.

Eudoxia, Daughter of Belisarius, a Novel; translated from the Spanish of Don Pedro Montegon, by Charles Hervey Smith, 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

The Enjoyments of Youth a Ground Work to the Comforts of Old Age; with Notes and Illustrations. Foolscap 8vo. 7s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ZILICUS has been received, and handed over to the Editor of "The Correspondent."

J. B. is unavoidably deferred till our next.

In answer to a Reader of the *European*

Magazine, from Birmingham, we must refer him to Vol. LXX. page 393, and Vol. LXXIV. page 459, of that publication.

A. D.—L. M. O.—X.—and several other communications, are under consideration.

R. C. M. and *Vesta* in our next.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 27, TO SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1819.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attorneys' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BRODIE, HUGH, late of Liverpool, linen-draper, April 3.
 BARTER, RICHARD, and HENRY-JOHN, Bishop's Waltham, Hanu, grocers, April 17.
 REVETT, JOSEPH, Jun. Tollichaunt Dobby, Essex, butcher, April 3.

STARBUCK, ROBERT, Milton-next-Graveland, boot-maker, March 27.
 SMITH, BENJAMIN, Birmingham, steel-toy maker, April 20.
 WATKINSON, WILLIAM, Strand, boot and shoe maker, April 22.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDERSON, HENRY WIMBOLT, cushion-court, Broad-street, and Shacklewell, merchant, May 11. [Bollingridge, Secondaries Office, Coleman-street; Whittle and Co. Warrford-court.] March 30.
 ABRAM, RICHARD, Liverpool, merchant, May 25, George, Dale-street, Liverpool. [Chester, Staple-inn; and Garnet, Liverpool.] April 13.
 ASLAT, ANT, Lambeth, victualler, May 29. [Knight, Kennington; and Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.] April 17.
 ATHERTON, JAMES, Warrington, Lancaster, cabinet-maker, May 20, 21, June 5, George-inn, Warrington. [Mason and Co. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Bover and Co. Warrington.] April 24.
 BAKER, SAMUEL, Brighton, linen-draper, May 8. [Lamberts and Co. Grays-inn-square.] March 27.
 BUCKLAND, THOMAS, Langley, Bucks, brick-maker, May 10. [Berkely and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] March 27.
 BARTON, WILLIAM, St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark, upholsterer, May 8. [Rogers and Co. Manchester-buildings, Westminster.] March 27.
 BROOKS, NICHOLAS, late of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Southampton-street, Strand, shoe-manufacturer, May 8. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] March 27.
 BARNETT, ANDREW, Berners-street, Oxford-street, glass-dealer, May 8. [Cuppige, Old Broad-street.] March 27.
 BOOTH, JAMES, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derby, common brewer, Warren Bulkely Ains inn, Stockport, Chester. [Boddeley, Stockport; Milne and Co. Temple.] March 27.
 BURMESTER, JOHN WILLIAM, and CO. New London-street, merchants, May 8. [Barrows and Co. Basinghall-street.] March 27.
 BUSH, HENRY, and CO. Gloucester, draler, May 8, Greyhound, Bristol. [Frankis, Bristol; King, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.] March 27.
 BARNES, JOHN, Portsea, Southampton, builder, May 11, India Arms, Gosport. [Alexander and Co. New-inn, Cuckshank, Gosport; Ivimey, Portsea.] March 30.
 BIGG, JOSEPH, and CO. Hatfield, Hertford, common brewers, May 11. [Nicholson, and Co. Hertford.] March 20.
 BUCHANAN, DANIEL, and CO. Liverpool, merchants, May 12, George, Liverpool. [Stanistreet and Co., and Radcliffe, Liverpool; and Adington and Co. Bedford-row.] April 3.
 BARTLETT, J. Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothier, May 1, 3, and 22, George, Frome Selwood. [Barton, Frome; and Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn.] April 10.
 BENSLY, C. Stroud, Gloucester, mercer, May 22, Bell, Cliftonham. [Whalley, Cirencester; and Price and Co. Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn.] April 10.
 BENTLEY, S. Horton, York, worsted-manufacturer, May 1, and 22, Old Cuck, Halifax. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-street, Strand; and Alexanders, Halifax.] April 10.
 BENDALL, GEORGE HENRY, Bristol, corn-factor, May 22, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Bourdillon, and Co. Bread-street; and Bevan and Co. Bristol.] April 13.

BUCKLEY, H. Junction, York, inn-keeper, May 22, White Bear, Manchester. [Whitehead, Oldham; and Milne and Co. Temple.] April 10.
 BRUMMER, CHARLES, Woodhouse, York, man's-mercer, May 22, Town-hall, Sheffield. [Battye, Chancery-lane; and Greaves, Sheffield.] April 17.
 BURCHER, THOMAS, Mitchel Dean, Gloucester, timber-merchant, May 22, Boot Hall, Gloucester. [King, Sergeant's-inn; and Chadborn, Newnham.] April 17.
 BENTLEY, SAMUEL, Horton, Bradford, York, worsted-manufacturers, May 1, and 22, Old Cuck, Halifax. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-street, Strand; and Alexanders, Halifax.] April 20.
 BOOTH, THOMAS, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, and BOOTH, ABRAHAM, Nottingham, tallow-chandlers, June 1, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Huret, Nottingham; and Knowles, New-inn.] April 20.
 BRADSHAW, JOHN, Carlisle-street, Soho, tailor, May 1, 12, June 5, at Guildhall. [Low and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.] April 24.
 CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM, Bristol, corn-factor, May 8, Greyhound, Bristol. [Frankis, Bristol; King, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet street.] March 27.
 CONSTAT, NATHAN, Upper East Smithfield, chemist, May 8. [Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe.] March 27.
 COTTERILL, EDMUND, MINGAY and CO. Vine-street, Liquorpond-street, bacon merchants, May 11. [Nind and Co. Throgmorton-street.] March 30.
 CARR, CHARLOTTE, Bridge-street, Westminster, jeweller, May 18. [Upsdell, Lambeth-road and Fenchurch street.] April 6.
 CLANCY, WILLIAM, late of Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, but now of Cornhill, provision-merchant, May 18. [Crosley, Great James-street, Bedford-row.] April 6.
 COOPER, J. Scholes, York, slate-merchant, May 22, Town-hall, Sheffield. [Higg, Southampton-buildings; and Rogers, Sheffield.] April 10.
 CRUSE, T. Chatham, brewer, May 22. [James, Bucklersbury.] April 10.
 COPE, RICHARD, 28, Martin, Worcester, victualler, May 4, 22, and 23, Star and Garter, St. Nicholas, Worcester. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Boulworth, Worcester.] April 13.
 COLLINSON, EDWARD, Crooked-lane, oil-merchant, May 22. [Allison and Co. Freeman's-court, Cornhill.] April 17.
 CAMPBELL, JOHN, White Lion-court, Cornhill, merchant, May 4, and June 1. [Livington, Fenchurch-street-buildings, Fenchurch-street.] April 20.
 COOKE, WILLIAM, Birmingham, merchant, May 22, 23, June 5, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Long and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's-inn; Palmer, Birmingham.] April 24.
 DALGAIRNS, PETER, and CO. St. Mary-at-Hill, ship-brokers, May 8. [Clarke and Co. Saddlers'-hall, Cheap-side.] March 27.
 DICKINSON, WILLIAM, Scalby, York, coal-merchant, May 8, Talbot-inn, Scarborough. [Fisher and Co. Holborn; Russell, Scarborough.] March 27.
 DAMPIER, EDWARD, Primrose-street, Bishops-

- gate, seed-crusher, May 8. [Druce and Son, Billiter-square.] *March 27.*
- DUNNAGE, HENEY, Colchester, miller, May 8. [Williams, Curator-street, Chancery-lane.] *March 27.*
- DIXON, JOHN, Ivy Bridge, Devon, merchant, May 15, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock. [Darke and Co. Princess-street, Bedford-row, and Bozon and Co. Plymouth Dock.] *April 3.*
- DAVIES, G. Tenby, Pembroke, merchant, May 29, White Lion, Carmarthen. [Alexander and Co. New Inn, and Thomas, Carmarthen.] *April 10.*
- DOLPHIN, EDWARD, Cheadle, Stafford, plumber, and glazier, May 25, Royal Oak, Cheadle. [Rourden, Cheadle; and Barber, Fetter-lane.] *April 13.*
- DOUTHAT, STEPHEN, Liverpool, merchant, May 7, 6, and 29, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. Temple, and Murrow, Marshall-street, Liverpool.] *April 17.*
- DIXON, J. Wellington, Salop, mercer, May 10, 11, and June 1, Pheasant, Wellington. [Baxter and Co. Gray's-inn-place; and Acton, Wellington.] *April 30.*
- ELMER, GEORGE, Mitley, Essex, merchant, May 4, and 29. [Cocken, Nassau-street, Soho.] *April 17.*
- ELLERBY, THOMAS, Poole, Dorset, linen-draper, May 1, 8, June 5. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.] *April 24.*
- FISHER, WILLIAM, Union-place, Lambeth, master-mariner, May 15. [Hayward, Took's-court, Curator-street.] *April 3.*
- FLETCHER, RICHARD BANNISTER, Blackburn, Lancaster, manufacturer, May 5, 6, and 23, George, Dean's gate, Manchester. [Buckley, Manchester; and Bennell and Co. St. Swithin's-lane.] *April 13.*
- FORBES, ALEXANDER BLAND, Bristol, draper, May 29, Bush, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn Old Buildings; and Short, Bristol.] *April 17.*
- FARMER, WILLIAM, Walsal, Stafford, inn-holder, May 23, 26, and June 1, Littleton-arms, Fensbridge. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-square; and Heeley, Walsal.] *April 20.*
- FLETCHER, BROWN, Burnley, Lancaster, plumber, May 13, 15, and June 1, Thorn, Burnley. [Stocker and Co. New Boswell-court; and Alcock and Co. Skipton.] *April 20.*
- FRENCH, JACOB, Jun, late of Frome Selwood, Somerset, but now of Bristol, clothier, May 1, 3, and June 1, George, Frome Selwood. [Williams, Red Lion-square; and Meswiter, Frome.] *April 20.*
- FOLDER, JOHN, Savage-gardens, Tower hill, merchant, May 1, 8, June 5. [Wilke, College-hill.] *April 24.*
- GODDARD, MARTHA, Stanniland, Wimslow, Chester, tanner, May 8, Swan-inn, Wimslow, Chester [Yates, Wimslow; Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings.] *March 27.*
- GAUNT, JOHN, and CO. Armley, Leeds, woollen-manufacturers, May 11, Court-house, Leeds. [Ashmore and Co. Henrietta-street; Upton, Leeds.] *March 30.*
- GOMPERTZ, ALEX. Lombard-street, merchant, May 15. [Ellikat, Fenchurch-street.] *April 3.*
- GILPIN, WILLIAM, Villiers's street, Strand, army-clothiers, May 15. [Tessdale, Merchant Tailors'-hall.] *April 3.*
- GALLIMORE, WILLIAM, late of Fosbrook, Stafford, but now of Norbury, Derby, tanner, May 18, King's-arms, Derby. [Johnston and Co. Ashborne, Derbyshire; and Barbor, Fetter-lane.] *April 6.*
- GOWLAND, M. J. Whitby, York, porter-merchant, May 29, Black Swan, York. [Wardell, Whitby; and Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn.] *April 20.*
- GRIFITHS, M. J., and R. Bristol, builders, May 22, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn; and Russell, Bristol.] *April 10.*
- GLOVER, ELIAS, Jun. and Co. Warrington, Lancaster, brewers, May 7, 8, and 23, George, Dale-street, Liverpool. [Chester, Staple-inn; and Robinson and Co. Warrington.] *April 13.*
- GUNTON, J. Belgrave Cottage, Fimblecote, and St. James's street, picture-dealer, May 25. [Turner, Percy-street, Rathbone-place.] *April 13.*
- HARMAN, THOMAS CLARK, Wlbeach; Cam-bridge, linen-draper, May 8. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.] *March 27.*
- HERNSHAW, THOMAS, Halifax, York, grocer, May 3, White Lion-inn, Halifax. [Batty, Chancery-lane; and Edwards and Son, Halifax.] *March 27.*
- HELLICAR, T. and CO. Bristol, merchants, May 8, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Cooke and Co. Bristol; and Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn.] *March 27.*
- HARDING, SAMUEL TUFFLEY, and CO. Tamworth, Warwick, and Stafford, bankers, May 11, Castle, Tamworth. [Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings; and Neville and Co. Tamworth.] *March 30.*
- HANCOCK, WILLIAM, Bury St. Edmund's, cabinet-maker, May 15. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] *April 3.*
- HAWKINS, STEPHEN, Milton, Southampton, dealer, May 18, George, Portsmouth. [Langton, Hare-court, Temple; and Winkworth, Portsmouth.] *April 6.*
- HOWARD, R. Jun. Woolwich, brewer, May 1, and 29. [Whitshire and Co. Winchester House, Old Broad-street.] *April 10.*
- HURELL, S. Minorie, corn-dealer, May 22. [Clutton and Co. High-street, Southwark.] *April 10.*
- Hoyland, John, Knottingly, York, grocer, May 3, 4, and 29, Dolphin, Pontefract. [Horne, Pontefract, and Blakelock, Serjeants'-inn.] *April 17.*
- HEAL, WILLIAM, Bradford, Wilts, innkeeper, May 24, and 29, Angel, Bath. [Max and Co. Doughty-street, and Stone, Bradford.] *April 17.*
- HULL, CHARLES, Silver-street, ribbon-manufacturer, May 29. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-street.] *April 17.*
- HARRIS, HEZEKIAH, Bradford, Wilts, baker, May 10, 11, June 5, New Bear-inn, Bradford. [King and Co. Gray's-inn-square; Bush, Bradford.] *April 24.*
- HOLBROOK, GEORGE, Fleet-market, poulterer, May 8, 16, June 5. [Kiss, Clifford's-lane.] *April 24.*
- HARRIS, RALPH, Wood-street, Spitalfields, stationer, May 4, 11, June 3, [Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe.] *April 24.*
- HUNTER, JOHN, and CO. Barge-yard, Bucklers-bury, merchants, May 1, 8, June 5. [Barton, Bow Church-yard.] *April 24.*
- ISAAC, JOSEPH, Farcham, currier, May 3, and 14, India arms, Gosport. [Dyne and Son, Lincoln's-inn fields; and Welch, Gosport.] *April 3.*
- JOHNSON, JOSHUA, Sheffield, York, draper, May 8, Townhall, Sheffield. [Tattershall, Sheffield; Duncan's, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.] *March 27.*
- JONES, R. Chespalde, woollen-draper, May 16. [Farren, Threadneedle-street.] *April 6.*
- JACKSON, M. Bolton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, May 7, 8, and 23, Bridge, Bolton. [Medowcroft, Gray's-inn-square; and Boardman and Co. Bolton.] *April 10.*
- JONES, CHARLES EDWARD, Kentish-town, tanner, May 1, and 25. [Carter, Lord Mayor's Court, office, Royal Exchange.] *April 13.*
- JARMAN, WILLIAM, Jun. Knightsbridge, paper-hanger, May 8, and June 1. [Hudson, Winkworth-place, City road.] *April 20.*
- JORDAN, RICHARD, and JOHN SMITH, Stratford, and J. LITCHFIELD, Leadenhall-street, coach-proprietors, May 4, 11, June 5. [Wilkinson, Cornhill.] *April 24.*
- KILBY, J. York, common brewer, May 22, White Swan, Pavement, York. [Eyre, Gray's-inn-square; and Cowling, York.] *April 10.*
- LEWIS, WILLIAM, and CO. Little Tower-street, wine-merchants, May 15. [Kearney and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.] *April 3.*
- LAING, CHARLES, Gasford-street, Limehouse-hole, ship chandler, May 1, 8, June 3. [Dennetta and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.] *April 24.*
- LLOYD, JOHN, Carnarvon, shopkeeper, May 29, June 3, Hotel, Carnarvon. [Williams, Carnarvon; Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *April 24.*
- MILLEN, ROBERT, Old Fish-street, bookseller, May 8. [Lane and Co. Lawrence Pountney-hill.] *March 27.*
- MACDONALD, RONALD, Frant, Sussex, shopkeeper, May 8. [Howland and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *March 27.*
- MOUNTJOY, RICHARD, Hanwell Nursery, Ealing, May 8. [Hooke and Co. Atmore's-hall, Coleman-street.] *March 27.*

- MOORE, THOMAS RICHARD, Denmark-court, Strand, paper-stainer, May 11. [Alexander and Co. New-Inn.] March 30.
- MILNES, RICHARD, Milfield, York, coal merchant, May 17, 18, 29, Court House, Wakefield. [Lee, Wakefield; and Lake, Dowgate-hill.] April 17.
- MARTIN, JAMES, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, druggist, May 1, and 29, Hammer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-square; and Cornish, Bristol.] April 17.
- MESSENT, PHILIP, late of Church-street, Spital-fields, but since of Quaker-street, Spital-fields, silk-weaver, May 4, and June 1. [James, Bucklebury.] April 30.
- MOON, JOHN, Acres Barn, Manchester, cotton-merchant, May 7, 8, June 5, Palace-inn, Manchester. [Edge, Manchester; Milne and Co. Temple.] April 24.
- NAYLER, BENJAMIN, late of Syke House, York, tanner, May 3, 4, and 13, Guildhall, Doncaster. [King, Castle-st. Holborn; and Mason, Doncaster.] April 3.
- NIGHTINGALE, JAMES, and CO. George-street, Portman-square, tailors, May 8, 18, June 5. [Fielder and Co. Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.] April 24.
- OWEN, JOHN, and Co. Great St. Helen's, merchants, May 15. [Croesley, Great James-st. Bedford-row.] April 3.
- PEARSON, JOHN, of Portsmouth, mercer, May 11, India Arms, Gosport. [Alexander and Co. New-Inn; Crutchank, Gosport-port.] March 30.
- PEGGON, MARIA, and CO. Artillery-street, Finsbury-square, dealers, May 11. [Walker, Lincolns-inn-fields.] March 30.
- PICKBOURN, JOHN, North-st. City-road, druggist, May 15. [Hutchison, Crown-co. Thread-needle-st.] April 3.
- PEARSE, JOHN, Plymouth-dock, saddler, May 18, Royal, Plymouth. [Anstice and Co. Inner Temple; and Gregg, Plymouth.] April 6.
- PANTON, SLANLEY, Milton next Settringbourn, Kent, miller, May 18, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Hinde, Milton and Settringbourn; and Brace and Co. Essex-co. Temple.] April 6.
- PEAKE, S. Pendleton, Lancaster, wine-merchant and salter, May 7, 8, and 22, Bridge, Bolton. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn-sq; and Boardman and Co. Bolton.] April 10.
- PRITCHARD, JOHN, Bristol, grocer, May 25, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-sq; and Livett, jun. Bristol.] April 13.
- PEARSON, JOHN, Leicester, commission-agent, May 25. [Alcock and Co. Skipton, Yorkshire; and Beverley, Temple.] April 13.
- PEKINS, JAMES BINGLEY, Carpenter's Hall, London Wall, ironmonger, May 4, 5, and 29, Castle, Birmingham. [Clark and Co. Chancery-la; and Wells, Birmingham.] April 17.
- PALMER, JOSEPH, Welingtonborough, Northampton, wine and spirit-merchant, May 8, June 5. [Forster and Co. Lime-street, Fenchurch-street.] April 24.
- PENFOLD, JOHN, Watling-street, warehouseman, May 6, June 3, [Birkett, Cloak-lane.] April 24.
- RELPH, WILLIAM, Lewknor, Oxford, farmers, May 11. [Rose and Co. Gray's Inn.] March 30.
- ROTHWELL, JOHN ABNOLD, Nottingham, hostler, May 27 and 29, Falcon, York. [Sykes, New-Inn; and Brearey, Scarborough.] April 17.
- ROBINSON, THOMAS, and CO. Manchester, cotton-merchants, May 5, 6, June 3, Star-Inn, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester; Ellis, Chancery-lane.] April 24.
- RADFORD, EBENEZER, Strand, tailor, May 4, 11, June 5. [Lewis, Clement's-inn.] April 24.
- SIBLEY, JOHN, Abchurch-lane, dry-salter, May 8. [Birkett, Cloak-lane.] March 27.
- STALKER, DANIEL, and CO. Leadenhall-street, slop-sellers, May 9. [Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street.] March 27.
- STUBBS, WILLIAM, Leek, Stafford, inn-holder, May 11, Roe Buck, Leek. [Cruse and Co. Leek; Long and Co. Holborn-court.] March 30.
- SIMPSON, FREDERICK, Huddersfield, York, wool-stapler, May 11, George, Huddersfield. [Baskett, Noble-street, Foster lane; Scatcherd, Hallifax.] March 30.
- SUMMERS, WM. Newcastle upon Tyne, flour-dealer, May 18, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard; and Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] April 3.
- SAXBY, JOHN ROBERT, Hawkhurst, Kent, hop-merchant, May 18. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] April 2.
- SWAINSTON, JOHN, Kendal, morocco-leather manufacturer, May 18, King's Arms, Kendal. [Greenwood, Kendal; and Hurd and Co. Inner Temple.] April 6.
- SMITH, BENJAMIN, Birmingham, steel-toy maker, May 18, Royal, Birmingham. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-la; and Wells, Birmingham.] April 6.
- SLATT, WM. Dawlish, Devon, house-builder, May 19 and 23, London, Dawlish. [Hore, jun. Hatton-garden.] April 13.
- SAMUELS, EVANUEL ISAAC, Great Prescott-st. Goodman's fields, lapidary, May 1 and June 1. [Isaacs, Mansel-st. Goodman's-fields.] April 30.
- SLADE, JAS. Frome Seiwold, Somerset, clothier, May 1, 3, and June 1, George, Frome Seiwold. [Williams, Red-lion-sq; and Messiter, Frome.] April 30.
- SELF, ROBERT HARGRAVE, Whitecross street, grocer, May 1, June 2. [Willett, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.] April 24.
- TATUM, WILLIAM, and CO. late of Fish-street Hill, paper-stainers, May 4. [Rodge, Od Jewry.] March 27.
- TURNER, WILLIAM, London-road, Southwark, stationer, May 8. [Jones and Roche, Charles-street, Covent-garden.] March 27.
- THISTLEWOOD, GEORGE, Muscovy-court, Tower-hill, flour-factor, May 8. [Druce and Co. Billiter-square.] March 27.
- TRAVERS, JAS. Stangate Wharf, Lambeth, coal-merchant, May 18. [Brace and Co. Surrey-st. Strand.] April 6.
- THORNLEY, SAM. Levenshulme, Lancaster, and BECKTON, JOS. Manufacturers, May 18, Bridge-water Arms, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la; and Johnson and Co. Manchester.] April 6.
- TURNER, WM. Lingollen, Denbigh, and COMBER, ANDREW, Manchester, cotton-spinners, May 17, 18, and June 1, Star, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-la.] April 20.
- TURK, THOMAS, Rose street, Newgate-market, butcher, May 15, June 5. [Lewis, Clement's-inn.] April 24.
- TAYLOR, THOMAS, Bristol, snuff-seller, May 3, 4, June 5, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn; Cook and Co. Bristol.] April 24.
- WHITEBROOK, JOHN, Stafford, shoe-maker, May 8. [Drew and Co. Bermondsey-street.] March 27.
- WHATTON, JOHN, Liverpool, cattle-dealer, George-inn, Liverpool, May 6. [Hughes, Liverpool; Dale and Co. Paisgrave-place, Temple.] March 27.
- WEBB, ARCHER, Hammersmith, coach-proprietor, May 8. [Goren, Orchard-street, Portman-square.] March 27.
- WATHRN, CHAS. late of Salter's Hall-co, London, and also of Albany road, Camberwell, merchant, May 15. [Clarke, Little St. Thomas Apostle.] April 3.
- WROATH, DIGORY, Truro, smith, May 18, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn; and Hartley, Bristol.] April 6.
- WAINWRIGHT, WM. Liverpool, merchant, May 18, Bridge-water Arms, Manchester. [Orred and Co. Liverpool; and Ellis, Chancery-la.] April 6.
- WATT, J. J. Hatcliffe highway, surgeon, May 4 and 29. [Eicke and Co. Aldermanbury.] April 10.
- WOOD, E. Bolton, Lancaster, brazier, May 7, 8, and 22, Bridge, Bolton. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn; and Boardman and Co. Bolton.] April 10.
- WHITTON, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, June 1, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Roser and Co. Bartlett's-bu.; and Sandwith, Hull.] April 20.
- WOOD, THOMAS, Nottingham, grocer, June 1, Punch-bowl, Nottingham. [Fearnhead, Nottingham; and Heard and Co. Temple.] April 20.
- WATT, JOHN, Preston, linen-draper, May 12, 13, June 5, White Horse-inn, Preston. [Ellis, Chancery-lane; Greenwood, Preston.] April 24.
- YOUNG, PETER, jun. and Co. Wapping, sail-makers, May 1 and 25. [Bunt and Co. Broad-st-bu.] April 15.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 27, TO SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1819.

- ATMORE, R. Foulsham, Norfolk, April 22.
 Adams, T. and Co. Bristol, April 22.
 Allas, S. S. Southtown, Suffolk, May 4.
 Adams, T. and Co. Bristol, May 5.
 Ashworth, J. Manchester, May 22.
 Boyle, R. Upper Thames-street, April 20.
 Bright, J. S. and Co. Foster-la. and Coventry, April 17.
 Briggs, J. Sculcoates, York, April 21.
 Bagelmann, J. John's and Turkey Coffee-house, Cornhill, and S. Thomas's-sq. Hackney, May 1.
 Beady, E. Charles-square, Hoxton, May 2.
 Boyes, J. sen. Anlaby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Apr. 24.
 Barton, J. St. James's-pl. St. James's-st. April 24.
 Betts, J. T. Honduras-st. Old-street, April 27.
 Bell, J. and Co. Leeds, April 27.
 Bond, W. Dover, April 27.
 Barleigh, J. Bristol, April 27.
 Bernard, J. and Co. Manchester, May 1.
 Briggs, J. Sculcoates, York, May 3.
 Battersby, J. Lower Shadwell, May 2.
 Becher, C. C. Lotherbury, May 2.
 Bryant, J. sen. Hadley, Middlesex, May 2.
 Bruere, J. Craven-street, Strand, May 29.
 Harward, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, May 12.
 Bartlett, R. Vincent square, May 22.
 Boyle, R. Upper Thames-street, May 2.
 Bonser, W. and Co. Cannon-street, May 29.
 Corran, W. Liverpool, April 17.
 Cutbush, H. and Co. Maidstone, Kent, April 20.
 Coote, C. T. Sutton, Cambridge, April 24.
 Clifford, M. and J. Kingston-upon-Hull, April 22.
 Cook, R. Barton-upon-Humber, April 27.
 Cook, W. late of Earith, Huntingdon, April 22.
 Copestick, S. Stafford, May 4.
 Culham, R. P. King street, Lambeth, May 22.
 Coburn, T. Newland, Oxford, May 12.
 Crowley, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, May 12.
 Clancy, W. Adam's-court, Broad-street, May 12.
 Crook, W. Blackburn, Lancaster, May 12.
 Dowley, T. and J. Willow street, Bank-side, May 15.
 Dewar, J. Stamford, April 27.
 Davies, J. late of Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, May 4.
 Dellow, J. Milk yard, Lower Shadwell, May 29.
 Dean, J. Dean's-buildings, Poplar, May 12.
 Dowdall, J. Dartmouth-street, Westminster, May 12.
 Du Bois, J. Brixton, Surrey, May 12.
 Elwood, A. now or late of Chard, Somerset, Apr. 27.
 Eltonhead, J. Liverpool, May 7.
 Elgar, W. Maidstone, Kent, May 11.
 Falkner, M. Manchester, April 2.
 French, A. B. Old South Sea House, April 2.
 French, A. B. Old South Sea House, April 10.
 Fielde, W. late of Cape Coast Castle, Africa, and of London, April 27.
 Fies, L. M. Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, May 12.
 Foster, T. and E. S. Yulding, Kent, May 11.
 Forder, W. Basingstoke, Hants, May 1.
 Fawcett, G. George-yard, Lombard street, May 12.
 Green, R. jun. Isleworth, May 12.
 Friday, T. Upper Arley, Stafford, April 21.
 Godfrey, T. Leeds, April 24.
 Godfrey, T. Salters'-hall-co. April 24.
 George, J. and C. B. Bedford-street, Strand, May 1.
 Gore, S. V. Bishopsgate-street, May 11.
 Gornides, S. C. Broad-street-buildings, May 1.
 Garrod, S. Paddington-at. St. Mary-la-bonne, May 12.
 Gibbs, J. Buxatead, Sussex, May 12.
 Garnett, A. Liverpool, May 21.
 Gray, R. Norwich, May 17.
 Higson, J. Chester, May 1.
 Harvey, W. G. Battle, Sussex, April 20.
 Holland, S. P. and Co. Worcester, April 26.
 Hughes, J. and Co. Storrington, Sussex, April 24.
 Hodgson, W. Playhouse-y. White cross-st. Apr. 27.
 Hall, T. and Co. Compton, Derbyshire, April 29.
 Hanly, M. Mitre-court, Fleet-street, May 1.
 Howe, G. Ashford, Derby, May 4.
 Hendy, A. Gower-st. Bedford-sq. May 11.
 Hudson, F. Gibraltar, May 29.
 Hardsley, W. and Co. Newington, York, May 22.
 Hadwen, W. Lancaster, May 10.
 Humble, S. Liverpool, May 22.
 Hains, J. Longton, Lancaster, May 20.
 Houghton, H. Warton, Lancaster, May 12.
 Jackson, J. late of Middleton, Norfolk, April 22.
 Jameson, J. Mabledon-pl. Triestock-sq. April 22.
 James, R. St. John in Bedwardiac, Worcester, Apr. 22.
 Ingall, T. Bawtry, York, May 7.
 Jones, S. St. Paul's Church-yard, May 22.
 Johnson, J. E. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, May 12.
 Kennell, J. and J. P. Church street, April 24.
 Kerr, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, April 27.
 Kernot, J. Bear-street, Leicester fields, May 22.
 La Porte Merac, M. Queen-street, April 17.
 Leigh, R. and Co. Liverpool, April 22.
 Lane, B. Birch-in-la. April 24.
 Lucas, N. and Co. Pancras-la. April 27.
 Leigh, R. and Co. Liverpool, May 3.
 Lee, J. and Co. Bread-street, May 11.
 Lachlan, J. Great Alle-st. Goodman's-fields, May 11.
 Merac, T. and Co. Queen st. Cheap-side, Apr. 17.
 Mugridge, T. and E. King's Lynn, April 22.
 Moorsom, G. Westoe, near South Shields, April 22.
 Morgan, J. Taunton, April 22.
 Merrie, W. Doncaster, York, May 7.
 Mayhew, J. jun. St. Oyst. Essex, April 24.
 Mitchell, D. Grange-road, Bermondsey, May 22.
 Moorhouse, G. Doncaster, York, May 2.
 Nash, J. Haverfordwest, May 6.
 Orme, R. Chester, April 20.
 Ormerod, G. Lanehead Spotland, Rochdale, April 20.
 Polley, J. New Bond-street, May 12.
 Parsons, J. Duke-street, St. James's, April 22.
 Preston, J. Manor-mill, Shiffnall, Salop, April 20.
 Proctor, G. and W. Birmingham & Sheffield, Apr. 24.
 Phillips, E. Bristol, April 22.
 Peyton, J. Christ Church, Southampton, April 27.
 Peat, A. Doncaster, May 22.
 Powell, T. Leominster, April 29.
 Palk, C. East Teignmouth, Devon, April 27.
 Palsgrave, T. Bennett-st. Black-frirs'-road, May 2.
 Pratt, J. Brook's-place, Kennington, May 1.
 Phillips, P. King-st. Bartholomew-close, May 11.
 Parker, W. High-street, Whitechapel, May 12.
 Palmer, W. Clifton, Gloucester, May 20.
 Holland, F. St. James's street, Piccadilly, April 20.
 Ray, R. late of Norwich, April 27.
 Robson, J. Little Britain, May 11.
 Reid, W. Fleet-street, May 1.
 Reid, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 4.
 Robson, G. George-yard, Lombard-street, May 11.
 Randall, W. Leeds, York, May 10.
 Reid, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 11.
 Roper, T. Islington, May 12.
 Shovel, J. Houndsditch, and Heald, J. Catenton-st. May 4.
 Sowter, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, and Payne, B. Cullum-st. May 5.
 Smithyman, J. B. Birmingham, May 6.
 St. Barbe, J. Austin-friars, May 2.
 Sissell, T. Jewin-st. Cripplegate, May 11.
 Soutten, E. Fox and Knotyard, Snow-hill, May 12.
 Seager, S. P. Maidstone, Kent, May 12.
 Sheath, A. Boston, Lincoln, May 11.
 Simpson, W. T. Manchester, May 21.
 Tucker, J. late of Long-acre, April 20.
 Tuckett, P. D. and Co. Bristol, April 21.
 Thomason, J. and Co. Birmingham, April 19.
 Tennison, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, April 27.
 Taylor, S. Oxenden-st. May 11.
 Underhill, J. Birmingham, May 17.
 Wilkinson, R. and Co. Jeffreys-sq. April 17.
 Worrall, W. Liverpool, April 24.
 Willson, J. Rathbone-place, April 27.
 Warrington, J. and J. E. Gracechurch-street and Margate, April 27.
 Welch, J. and Co. Great St. Thomas Apostle, May 1.
 White, M. Lowdham, Nottingham, May 2.
 Webb, B. Winslow, Hereford, May 2.
 Walker, C. W. Brighthelmstone, April 20.
 Wilmot, S. R. Bristol, May 12.
 Warwick, T. O. and Co. Rotherham, York, May 12.
 Wolf, D. and Co. Manchester, May 12.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 27, TO SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1819.

ATHERTON, T. Liverpool, April 17
 Atkinson, J. W. Morden, late of Mitcham, May 11
 Butler, H. Warwick, April 17
 Burgis, J. Southampton-street, April 17
 Bolt, J. Bath, April 17
 Burroughs, J. Great Hermitage-street, April 17
 Bishop, R. Whitechurch, Hants, April 27
 Bradley, J. St. John's, Worcester, April 27
 Bruford, C. Galway-street, St. Luke's, May 1
 Bourne, E. Austin-frairs, May 4
 Brunner, J. Birmingham, May 11
 Bishop, C. High-street, Borough, May 15
 Cammont, P. Old Broad street, April 17
 Carver, J. and Co. Basinghall st. April 24
 Cobbett, W. jun. Kingsland-road, April 24
 Chambers, J. Coventry, May 1
 Clarke, J. Leominster, May 8
 Cawood, D. Newton, York, May 11
 Day, R. Crooked-la. April 17
 Davis, B. Broseley, Salop, May 15
 Eccles, J. Penkridge, Stafford, May 4
 Friday, H. jun. Isleworth, April 17
 Field, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, April 27
 Pidgeon, T. Birmingham, May 1
 Ferrall, J. Birmingham, May 1
 Foster, T. Yalding, Kent, May 11
 Forster, S. Wardrobe-pl. Doctors'-commons, May 15
 Gleeson, J. Ratcliffe cross, April 17
 Gorton, T. Aldermanbury Postern, May 4
 Godfrey, R. Tower-hill, May 8
 Green, H. Weldon, Northampton, May 8
 Gray, G. Hammersmith, May 11
 Hayward, H. late of Great Portland-street, April 27
 Hill, J. Bradwell, Derby, May 1
 Harvey, S. Windsor, May 1
 Hudson, H. and G. Liverpool, May 11
 Highfield, G. B. and C. Liverpool, May 15
 Hopper, C. Little Trinity-lane, May 15
 Johnson, J. Lucas-st. Commercial-road, April 28
 James, W. Westbury, Wilts, April 27
 Keen, W. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, April 20
 Kidd, J. Castle Coomb, Wilts, May 8
 Langman, J. Totnes, Devon, April 27
 Leigh, S. Strand, May 8
 Morgan, J. M. and G. M. Belle Sauvage-ya. Apr. 27
 Mills, C. E. Stamford, April 27
 Mottershead, J. Healey Wood, Lancaster, May 1
 Mayhew, J. St. Oyst. Essex, May 15
 Mulhachael, J. Feurth, Cumberland, May 15
 Noble, M. Lancaster, April 20
 Nrate, M. Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, May 18
 Oxenham, T. Oxford street, April 20
 Oliver, P. Catdown, Plymouth, April 27
 Prosser, W. Hereford, April 24
 Puffard, J. Portsmouth, April 24
 Russell, J. South Lambeth, April 17
 Hanson, J. jun. Sunderland-near-the-Sea, April 27
 Ring, W. Bath, May 8
 Smith, W. late of Hounslow, but now of Moffatt-st. City-road, April 27
 Sayer, W. Bristol, May 8
 Stanley, B. Woolwich, Kent, May 11
 Stein, J. Butcher-row, East Smithfield, May 15
 Townend, R. jun. Aldermanbury, April 17
 Taylor, R. Oxford, April 17
 Thompson, E. Globe-stairs, Rothenhithe, April 20
 Thompson, J. Wheatthampstead, Herts, May 8
 Venus, J. Lower Shadwell, May 11
 Watson, J. Gravesend, April 27
 White, R. Wapping-st. April 27
 Wright, J. Rosemary lane, May 1
 Woodhouse, J. and M. Mincing-lane, May 8
 Wudley, J. Coventry-street, Haymarket, May 11

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 27, TO SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1819.

ABPOTT, G. and Vivasch, O. Mark-la. attorneys.
 Abraham, H. and Alexander, J. Sheerness, navy-agents.
 Addison, J. and Paiker, T. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, tobaccoists.
 Allatson, R. and Farren, J. Warner-st. Clerkenwell, ale and table-beer brewers.
 Banks, W. H. and Browne, W. P. Ryde, Isle of Wight, stationers.
 Barrows, W. and Marston, I. Birmingham, coal-merchants.
 Berrington, N. Rowley, P. and Flansom, J. Draycott, Derby, manufacturers of thread lace.
 Green, H. Weldon, Northampton, May 8
 Gray, G. Hammersmith, May 11
 Hayward, H. late of Great Portland-street, April 27
 Hill, J. Bradwell, Derby, May 1
 Harvey, S. Windsor, May 1
 Hudson, H. and G. Liverpool, May 11
 Highfield, G. B. and C. Liverpool, May 15
 Crowder, J. and Rowland, H. Chilworth, Surrey, paper-manufacturers.
 Cooper, W. Cooper, J. and Cooper, H. Seward-st. Goswell-st. St. Luke's, cannelliers.
 Cranch, J. and Harker, J. Wilson-st. Finsbury-sq. ostrich-feather manufactures.
 De Fontaine, L. and Mathien, J. Worship-st. riding-masters.
 Dodge, R. and J. Sheffield, cutlers.
 Damber, W. and Rowson, J. Sculcoates, York, slaters.
 Davies, J. and Thornton, J. Warrington, Lancaster, coopers.
 Dixon, R. and Clarke, D. T. Gerrard-st. Soho, and Lamb-conduit-st. haberdashers.
 Eaton, J. and Eaton, J. Sheffield, cutlers.
 Elmore, R. and Cocks, I. Birmingham, millers.
 Fearnside, J. and Harrop, W. Ossett, Dewsbury, linen-drappers and grocers.
 Fletcher and Coskell, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, corn and flour dealers.
 Fisher, J. and Willgoose, J. Wigan, common-carriers.
 Freestone, E. H. and Freestone, W. jun. Shepton-Mallett, Somerset, clothiers.
 Fox, R. W. Fox, G. C. Fox, G. P. Fox, J. and Sewell, W. jun. Clement's-la. wholesale grocers.
 Fox, T. and James, J. J. Wellington, Somerset, fellmongers.
 Fenton, J. Eccles, W. Cunliffe, R. and Roby, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, bankers.
 Gowing, W. G. and Miller, J. Norwich, druggists.
 Gee, S. and Cooke, S. Cambridge, hardwaremen.
 Giehrst, J. Mac Ewen, D. and Cameron, D. Greenock, merchants.
 Gibbins, J. Gronow, W. and Eaton, R. Swansea, Glamorgan, bankers.
 Hodson, J. and Hodson, M. Leominster, Hereford, milliners.
 Hilditch, T. and Davis, J. Oswestry, Salop, mercers.
 Harris, M. and Burdon, C. Hagley, Worcester, drapers.
 Howard, W. and Clark, E. Satchwell's-rents, Bethnal-green, stone-merchants.
 Hingston, A. and Curtis, J. Cheltenham, druggists.
 Heathfield, R. and Bell, J. Green-lettice-la. accountants.
 Johnson, T. and Robinson, W. Lancaster, solicitors.
 Jefferson, W. and Marshall, H. Newport Pagnell, Bucks, maltsters.

Jolly, J. and Hutchinson, W. Cheapside, warehousemen.
 Knight, C. J. Clerkenwell-green, and Barrat, E. Northampton-st. cabinet-makers.
 Leigh, J. jun. and Howard, E. Wardsworth, coal-merchants.
 Longworth, D. and Sudren, W. Lever Bank, Lancaster, bleachers.
 Lockett, I. Hulme, J. and Robinson, J. Lane End, Stafford, earthenware manufacturers.
 Lancaster, W. and Dunn, J. Upper Eaton, Gloucester, brick and tile makers.
 Leigh, J. Mason, W. and Houseman, W. attornies.
 Long, E. Long, W. and Long, J. Little Trinity-la. wine-merchants.
 Laing, D. and Laing, T. Great Tower-st. cork-merchants.
 Malins, H. and Smith, T. Webber-st. Black-friars'-road, bakers.
 Matheron, E. and Youll, J. Leeds, York, manufacturers of black beer.
 Murrell, W. and Attwood, C. L. Cannon-st. St. George's in the East, bricklayers.
 Milne, E. Milne, W. and Fowler, W. Manchester, distillers.
 McDonald, W. and Mason, G. South Shields, tea-dealers.
 Newbold, R. Townsend, W. S. and Butlin, W. Coventry, meicers.
 Nunn, J. and Colley, J. J. St. Mary, Stratford-Bow, coal-merchants.
 Orhell, J. Walter Belchamp, and Baker, R. Great Henneue, Essex, millers and merchants.
 Oulton, R. and Becker, M. Middlewich, timber-merchants.
 Poulson, J. and Dale, J. Stoke-upon-Trent, china-manufacturers.
 Prattman, J. and Smith, J. Tokenhouse-yard, wine-merchants.
 Payne, A. and Dunn, E. Chiswell st. Finsbury-sq. flour factors.
 Price, J. and Gregory, J. Orchard-st. Portman-sq. haberdashers.
 Price, C. and Canning, P. A. Liverpool, candle-makers.
 Prat, J. R. and Walker, G. Mark la. corn-factors.
 Radcliffe, E. sen. and Radcliffe, J. N. Birmingham, platers.
 Robinson, G. sen. and Robinson, G. jun. Hastings, Sussex, tailors.
 Roberts, T. Sutton, R. and Gribble, T. jun. London, stock brokers.

Ramsden, G. and Ramsden, T. Whitechapel, colour-manufacturers.
 Sheasby, W. and Wilson, J. Coventry, carriers and wharfingers.
 ShutMewth, G. E. and Stevens, W. Poultry, auctioneers.
 Storr, P. Randall, P. Bridge, J. Russell, E. W. Bigge, I. Bridge, J. G. and Weatherhead, H. Dean-street, Soho, silversmiths.
 Skene, G. and Shuter, R. Bishopsgate Within, merchants.
 Smith, D. and De la Cour, G. Chatham, watch-makers.
 Steadman, J. and Buckman, J. Spital fields, builders.
 Sharp, J. C. T. J. and W. Bread street.
 Sinons, R. and Snape, R. Old st. furniture-brokers.
 Sperry, J. and Curtis, T. V. Moreton-in-Marsh, surgeons.
 Scott, G. and Tarratt, J. Wolverhampton, brass-founders.
 Thwaites, J. and Thwaites, J. A. Borton-crescent, artists.
 Witham, E. and Woodward, R. Free-school-street, Southwark, grocers.
 Wade, J. and Green, T. Stourbridge, Worcester, blaziers.
 Wilkinson, R. Rowlett, J. Suggett, G. Gueber, S. H. and Kemp, R. Barbican, merchants.
 Walkins, J. and Pemberton, J. Queen-st. Oxford-road, tin and iron plate workers.
 Watson, T. and Watkinson, C. Leeds, wool-staplers.
 Watts, R. sen. and Watts, F. Stratton, Cornwall.
 Wakeman, W. and G. Stoue, Stafford, common carriers by land and water.
 Ward, J. and Gibbs, S. Cheshunt, carpenters.
 Wilson, N. and J. Hardingstone, Northamptonshire.
 Williams, R. and Ashton, J. Liverpool, leather-dressers.
 Wollerston, J. and R. Chichester, silversmiths.
 Wnewell, J. Bigger, J. and Hartly, T. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.
 Worthington, I. and Worthington, J. Etchells, Chester, farmers.
 Wood, J. Smith, W. and Holliday, R. Preston, cotton manufacturers.
 Wise, W. and Belcher, J. Wantage, Berks, auctioneers.
 Willett, E. and Adcock, R. Thetford, Norfolk, grocers.
 Wood, J. sen. and jun. Church-passag, Guildhall, warehousemen.
 Zwiinger, A. and Rochus, H.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 280.)

EDWARD HEARD, of Brighton, Sussex, Chemist; for certain processes, means or methods, of hardening and improving tallow and other animal fats and oils, so as to manufacture therewith candles of a superior quality to those at present made from tallow. Dated Feb. 12, 1819.

THOMAS BROCKSOPP, of Fore-street, Cripplegate, London, Grocer and Tea-dealer; for the application of certain machinery to the purpose of breaking or crushing of sugar. Dated Feb. 23, 1819.

JAMES JEFFRAY, of Glasgow, Scotland, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow; for certain combinations of and improvements in machinery, to be moved by wind, steam, animal strength, water, or other power; by means of which boats, barges, ships, or other floating vessels, may be propelled or moved in water; and which invention is further applicable to other useful purposes. Dated March 4, 1819.

WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Eaton, Bucks, Shoemaker; for an improvement on skaites, and up fixing the same on the feet. Dated March 4, 1819.

SAMUEL HAYCRAFT, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Spoon-manufacturer; for certain improvements in manufacturing spoons, forks, and other articles of iron, silver, or other suitable metal, by the application of certain machinery, hitherto used for that purpose, and improvements in such machinery. Dated March 4, 1819.

WILLIAM TYROR, of Liverpool, Lancashire, Coach-maker; for certain improvements in the

construction of pumps, and in the machinery for working the same. Dated March 13, 1819.

WILLIAM NEALE, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Whitesmith; for combination of machinery calculated to increase power, to be worked by manual labour, or other suitable means. Dated March 13, 1819.

ENEAS MORRISON, of Glasgow, Writer; for a combination of certain processes and manufactures, whereby animal and vegetable food may be preserved for a great length of time, which will be of great benefit and advantage to our subjects both at home and abroad. Dated March 23, 1819.

JOHN OUTHETT, of Vauxhall Walk, Surrey, Civil Engineer; for improvements in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the series of apparatus used for the production of gas from pit coal and other substances, and for purifying, storing, and delivering, for the purpose of illumination; and for the application of certain parts of the said improved apparatus to other useful purposes. Dated March 23, 1819.

THOMAS MORTON, of Leith, Edinburgh, Scotland, Ship-builder; for a method of dragging ships out of water on dry land. Dated March 23, 1819.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Suffron Waldepe, Essex, Surveyor and Builder; for certain new or improved apparatus to be attached to all sorts of doors and door jambs, and hanging stiles, for the purpose of preventing, when shut, the admission of external air into rooms, apartments, or other places. Dated March 23, 1819.

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 73 and under 73.			
A single life of 35 receives for 100 <i>l.</i> stock	5	1	0 average-rate 100 <i>l.</i> money
40	5	7	0
45	5	15	0
50	6	8	0
55	6	17	0
60	7	15	0
65	8	16	0
70	10	12	0
75 and upwards	19	8	0

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion:

*Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.***VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.**

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1819	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1819	Barom	Ther	Wind	Obser.
Mar. 26	29.77	52	W	Fair	April 11	29.71	48	SW	Cloudy
27	29.83	53	SW	Ditto	12	29.21	43	N	Rain
28	29.70	54	SW	Rain	13	29.11	58	SW	Ditto
29	29.74	52	W	Ditto	14	29.37	52	SW	Fair
30	29.93	55	W	Fair	15	29.32	54	SW	Ditto
31	29.99	56	SW	Ditto	16	28.99	50	S	Ditto
April 1	30.10	55	W	Ditto	17	29.27	51	SW	Rain
2	30.08	60	NW	Ditto	18	29.41	53	SW	Cloudy
3	29.94	58	W	Ditto	19	29.75	51	S	Fair
4	29.90	51	NE	Ditto	20	29.61	54	SW	Show.
5	30.00	52	NE	Ditto	21	29.59	53	SW	Ditto
6	29.85	54	SE	Ditto	22	29.71	47	N	Fair
7	29.59	55	E	Ditto	23	29.65	45	NE	Rain
8	29.75	56	N	Rain	24	29.43	44	NE	Ditto
9	29.84	58	NW	Fair	25	29.62	41	NE	Show.
10	29.92	53	W	Ditto	26	30.02	45	NE	Fair

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM MARCH 23, TO APRIL 20, 1819.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—There was very little business done in this article until Friday, when a public sale took place as noted herein, the B. Plantation sold steadily at the prices quoted in our last, the St. Domingo was bought in at from 119*s.* a 120*s.* per cwt. Several parcels of Cheribon have been sold for money at a considerable reduction.

The Stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,200 tons, being 1,800 less than at this time last year, present prices 16*s.* per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS have been in limited request, but the prices of good qualities are fully maintained, whilst the inferior sorts are extremely dull of sale and a shade lower; dry brown Berbice 70*s.*; good brown Jamaica 74*s.* 6d; middling St. Vincents 78*s.*; and good Jamaica 84*s.*

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 120 casks less than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 5*s.* per cwt. lower, per *Gazette* average.

RUM, DYEWOODS, and PIMENTO, remain dull of demand.

The present stock of Rum is 10,630 puncheons, and price of proofs 2*s.* 11d. per gallon.

Stock last year, same date, 15,200 puncheons, and price of proofs 2*s.* 11d. per gallon.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The Tobacco market remains steady as

respects prices, but the demand has not revived.

CAROLINA RICE.—A public sale of fine new Rice brought forward last week, went off steadily at higher prices, viz. 49*s.* 6d. a 50. 6d. per cwt.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The COTTON market has been extremely dull all the week, yet we cannot quote any material alteration in prices; except for Bengals of the best qualities in the January sale, which are offered on lower terms for the prompt in April, say good fair to very good at 6*½*d. to 7*¼*d. per lb. in bond, being at a reduction of 1d. a 1*½*d. from cost price; middling kinds are in demand for shipping at 5d. a 5*½*d. in bond, but only a few ordinary can be bought at these rates. The sales of the week, duty paid, are 80 Upland; fair to good 14*½*d. a 15d.; 18 New Orleans, middling 15*½*d.; 250 Pernambuco, middling 19d; fair to good 19*½*d. a 20d; fine 21d.; 50 Bahia, fine to 19*½*d.; 34 Smyrna, good 14d. In bond, 140 Surat, middling 1d. fine 10d.; 500 Bengal, ordinary to middling 5*½*d. a 5*¾*d.; fair to good 6d. a 7d.—Total, 1,072 bags sold. The imports of the week amount to 8,867 bags; viz. 595 United States, 375 Demerara and Berbice, 36 West India, 430 Bourbon, 689 Surat, and 6,742 Bengal.

Fish OILS maintain the late advance, but the demand is not brisk. A cargo arrived yesterday from the Southern Fishery.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS.—Low Lumpa have been in good demand at the prices quoted, but other descriptions are still heavy of sale. Fine crushed has been sold at a considerable reduction from our last quotation. **MOLASSES** dull.

SUGAR.—The only public sale of produce was of 178 casks Barbadoes Sugar, which were 1s. to 2s. lower, than at the preceding Barbadoes sale. The Raw Sugar market was very ill attended by buyers, and there was somewhat more disposition in holders to yield a little in prices. A hoard of strong fine Jamaicas brought 88s.

RUM.—The public sale of Jamaica Rum, noted in the last number, must not be looked to as the criterion of market prices, as 2d. advance thereon is now offered for strong quality, and refused.

Old Carolina RICE was sold on Saturday at 41s., and may still be met with at 42s. per cwt. notwithstanding the improved price lately obtained for new; viz. 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE has been drooping in prices since our last, and for St. Domingo of first quality 109s. were yesterday asked, and 105s. offered; but the uncertain state of the Coffee market renders it impossible to affirm any but nominal quotations.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,150 tons, being 1,400 less than at this time last year, present prices 10s. per cwt. higher.

The Plantation SUGAR market has been dull since our last. Middling, good, and fine support their prices. Middling Jamaicas 78s. good new St. Kitts 82s. and fine Antigua 87s.; ordinary brown Jamaicas 71s. and soft brown Demerara 69s.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 2,030 casks more than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 7s. per cwt. lower per *Gazette* average.

RUM cannot be bought lower, but are extremely difficult of sale.

The present stock of Rum is 10,814 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

Stock last year same date, 14,429 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

DYEWOODS remain steady. In **PIMENTO** nothing done.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The demand for COTTON continues very trifling in this market, and nearly confined to a few orders for export, yet sufficient to keep prices steady, particularly of the good qualities, which are extremely scarce. The sales of the week, duty paid, are, 130 Up-land, middling 13½d., fair to good 14½d. a 15½d.; 150 Pernambuco, ordinary to middling 18d. a 19d., fair to good 19½d. a 20½d.;

150 Bahia, good to fine 18½d. a 19d.; 60 Surat in bond, good to fine 9½d. a 10½d.; 800 Bengal in bond, ordinary to middling 5d. a 5½d., fair to good 6d. a 7d. Total, 1,250 bags sold. The imports of the week amount to 5,791 bags, viz. 697 United States, 195 Demerara and Berbice, 4,301 Surat, 600 *via* Bristol.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Carolina RICE is dull of sale at the prices demanded by holders, viz. for new 50s. old 42s. per cwt.

TOBACCO—The export of last month was considerable, but it has not had any effect on the market.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS are dull of sale, except low lump, of which sales have been made at 98s. a 99s. per cwt.

MOLASSES dull of demand.

OILS.—Greenland maintains its price, but the demand is inconsiderable, the open weather bringing into more general use *South-ern*. Linseed Oil remains dull of sale.

SUGAR.—The sales of the day were confined to a few hundred casks of good strong quality at steady prices on the whole, but rather lower than otherwise.

COFFEE.—The market was even more depressed to-day than yesterday, so much as to reduce St. Domingo Coffee of good quality to 109s. The prices of Coffee generally must be considered nominal this week.

RICE.—The result of a sale of Carolina Rice has induced us to lower the quotation of new to 46s.; holders of old still ask 42s. per cwt.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—A considerable decline has taken place in the prices of Coffee since our last, particularly St. Domingo and Brazil; at a small public sale fine ordinary Dutch was sold at 120s; middling 123s. a 127s. 6d. per cwt. being 6s. a 8s. lower than our last quotations. The business by private contract has been at a proportionate reduction.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,130 tons, being 1,369 less than at this time last year; present prices 8s. per cwt. lower.

B. P. SUGARS.—The business since our last has been very limited, low brown qualities in particular are heavy of sale, but the better sorts maintain their prices. In Foreign Sugars there has been but little done, except the sale of East India, which did not go off briskly.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 2,900 casks more than last year's at this time; the present prices rate 4s. per cwt. lower, per *Gazette* average.

JAMAICA Logwood was lately bought at 7l. 10s. per ton.

PIMENTO is nominal at the reduced quotation of 8½d. to 8¾d.; as are RUMS at quoted prices.

The present stock of rum is 10,340 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gal. Stock last year, same date, 13,340 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Carolina Rice.—Holders are firm in requiring 46s. for new, and 42s. for old, both duty paid, and offers have been made by the trade within a shilling of these prices, and refused. Bonded Carolina Rice cannot be quoted at present; 20s. only was bid for some by public sale on Tuesday last, but taken in, since which no price has been named.

Tobacco remains steady in prices; there has been a moderate demand for exportation.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Cotton continues in a very limited demand in this market, yet the article is acquiring attention as an object of speculation, and the greater part of the business done in East India during the last week has been for that account; prices remain steady at the last quotations. The sales of the week, are (duty paid) 30 Upland good 15d.; 18 New Orleans good 16d.; 200 Pernambuco good 20d., fine 21d.; 300 Mina ordinary 14d.; 20 Demerara and Berbice fine 19d.; in bond, 500 Surat ordinary to middling 6d. a 7d. fair to good 8d. a 9d., fine 9d.; a 10d.; 1,700 Bengal ordinary to middling 5d. a 5d., fair to good 6d. a 6d.—Total 2,768 bags. The imports amount to 2,317 bags, viz. 60 Smyrna, 2,257 Bengal.

This being a holiday there was no Sugar market; but we are enabled to state that last Tuesday's prices are barely obtainable.

COFFEE.—St. Domingo Coffee of 1st quality was sold yesterday at 105s. per cwt.; Jamaica Coffee has been a little inquired for, and 125s. given for middling quality. Dutch Coffee has also experienced a moderate demand for home consumption, fine ordinary having been sold at 120s. per cwt.

BRANDY is dull of demand.

TUESDAY APRIL 20, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE has not experienced a good demand notwithstanding the late reduction; a few parcels of St. Domingo have been sold at 104s. a 105s., and good ordinary Jamaica at 108s. which is a further reduction in the latter quality. Part of the Cheribon sold at the East India House last week, has obtained a small advance.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,140 tons, being 1,160 less than at this time last year; present prices 6s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS have continued very dull of sale, and low browns have been sold from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. under our last quotations. Dry brown Demerara and Berbice for the pan 67s. to 69s.; good brown 71s.; ordinary new St. Kitts 72s.; middling Jamaica 80s.; ordinary Jamaica 68s. per cwt.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 3,900 casks more than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 6s. per cwt. lower, per *Gazette* average.

FOREIGN SUGARS.—A parcel of Havannah Muscovade was put up last week, but only two lots of yellow were sold at 41s. a 42s. per cwt.

Rums have not varied since our last.

The present stock of Rum is 9,946 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

Stock last year, same date, 12,307 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s.

PIMENTO has been offered by public sale, but very few lots were sold.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

In **TOBACCO** there has been little business done since our last, and prices of ordinary are a shade lower; 284 hds. were put up by public auction, but few were sold.

Carolina Rice.—New duty-paid Rice has begun in steady demand; old is dull of sale.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—In the beginning of the week there were many inquiries for Bengal Cotton, both by exporters and speculators, at the late lowest quotation, but holders were not disposed to sell thereat; a little was in consequence taken at a small advance. The sales of the week are, duty paid; viz. 162 Upland fair to good 14d. a 14d., fine 15d.; 100 Pernambuco, fair 20d.; 30 Bahia, fine 19d.; 20 Maranhon fair 17d.; 150 Demerara and Berbice, per public sale, middling 14d., fair to good 15d. a 15d.; 20 Common West India, ordinary 12d. fair to good 13d. a 15d.; in bond, 600 Surat, ordinary to middling 6d. a 7d., fair to good 8d. a 9d.; 500 Bengal, ordinary to middling 5d. a 5d., fair to good 6d. a 6d.; total 1,532 bags. The imports are 2,018 bags Surat.

MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCE.

BARILLA.—Upwards of 2,000 tons to arrive have been purchased since our last; prices remain steady.

For **FRUIT** there has been little demand.

AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Elephants' Teeth.—About 10 tons (1,369 teeth) were put up to public sale on Wednesday last, the whole were sold and went off briskly.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg, March 23, 1819:—Y. C. Tallow 166 roubles, white 160, Soap 146, clean Hemp 90 a 98. Exchange 11½ a 9-16.

COFFEE.—The public sale to-day consisted wholly of Dutch, and went off as well as was generally anticipated, though not brisk.

B. B. SUGAR.—Low brown Jamaica were sold by public auction to day at a still further reduction; the good qualities are in steady demand.

FROM THE 22D OF MARCH, TO THE 26TH OF APRIL, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	March 22 to 29	Mar. 29 to Apr. 4	April 4 to 12	April 12 to 19	April 19 to 26
BREAD, per quarter.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11 4
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
Seconds.....	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0
Scotch.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
Malt.....	60 0 a 78 0	54 0 a 60 0	52 0 a 64 0	52 0 a 64 0	52 0 a 64 0
Pollard.....	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0
Bran.....	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	19 0 a 24 0	19 0 a 24 0	19 0 a 24 0	17 0 a 20 0	17 0 a 20 0
White.....	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0
Tares.....	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0
Turnips, Round.....	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	34 0 a 60 0	34 0 a 60 0	34 0 a 60 0	34 0 a 60 0	34 0 a 60 0
Cinque Foil.....	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	65 0 a 116 0	61 0 a 114 0	60 0 a 107 0	48 0 a 98 0	48 0 a 98 0
White.....	64 0 a 108 0	61 0 a 108 0	60 0 a 106 0	60 0 a 100 0	60 0 a 100 0
Trefoil.....	34 0 a 70 0	30 0 a 68 0	28 0 a 66 0	26 0 a 62 0	26 0 a 62 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	40 0 a 47 0	40 0 a 47 0	40 0 a 47 0	46 0 a 46 0	47 0 a 46 0
Linseed Cake, per 1000.....	11 0 a 15 0	11 0 a 15 0	13 0 a 0	12 0 a 0	11 0 a 0
Onions, per bushel.....	13 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	0 0 a 0	19 0 a 0	0 0 a 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	5 0 a 6 0	3 10 a 0	3 0 a 0	2 0 a 4	3 0 a 4
Champions ..	3 10 a 5 10	3 0 a 5 0	2 0 a 4 0	2 0 a 3 10	2 10 a 3 10
Beef.....	3 8 a 4 8	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	3 8 a 4 8	3 10 a 4 10
Mutton.....	1 8 a 5 8	4 4 a 5 4	4 10 a 5 10	4 10 a 5 10	3 6 a 4 6
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 8 0	5 8 a 7 8
Veal.....	5 4 a 7 4	5 0 a 7 0	5 4 a 7 4	4 8 a 6 8	4 8 a 6 8
Pork.....	5 4 a 7 4	4 2 a 5 8	5 0 a 7 0	4 8 a 6 8	5 0 a 7 0
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	91 0 a 96 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 86 0	74 0 a 80 0	76 0 a 75 0
Carlow.....	100 0 a 104 0	91 0 a 96 0	90 0 a 92 0	81 0 a 88 0	84 0 a 86 0
Dutch.....	112 0 a 0 0	100 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 100 0	70 0 a 112 0	90 0 a 112 0
York, per firkin.....	60 0 a 0 6	5 0 a 0 0	5 0 a 0 0	5 0 a 0 0	5 0 a 0 0
Cambridge.....	65 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0
Dorset.....	63 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
Ditto, New.....	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 88 0	84 0 a 88 0
Gloucester, doubled.....	90 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	81 0 a 92 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
Ditto, single.....	74 0 a 78 0	74 0 a 80 0	74 0 a 76 0	71 0 a 70 0	74 0 a 76 0
Dutch.....	14 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone ..	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0
Irish.....	5 6 a 0 0	5 6 a 0 0	5 6 a 0 0	5 10 a 0 0	5 10 a 0 0
York, per cwt.....	0 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	96 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.....	3 14 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Ditto, Mould.....	14 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	91 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Ditto, Curd.....	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0
Starch.....	4 10 a 4 12	4 10 a 4 12	4 10 a 4 12	4 10 a 4 12	4 10 a 4 12
Coals, Newcastle.....	31 0 a 41 6	31 0 a 42 6	31 0 a 42 6	32 0 a 41 6	32 0 a 41 6
Ditto, Sunderland.....	35 0 a 38 0	35 0 a 42 9	35 6 a 41 3	34 0 a 41 3	34 0 a 41 3
Hops, in bags.....	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15
Sussex.....	5 3 a 6 6	5 3 a 6 6	5 3 a 6 6	5 3 a 6 6	5 3 a 6 6
Hay.....	6 17 6	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 11 0
Clover.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 3 0	3 3 0
Hay.....	6 6 0	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 0 0	6 0 0
Clover.....	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Straw.....	2 19 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	2 17 6	2 17 6
Hay.....	6 7 6	6 16 0	6 16 0	6 3 0	6 3 0
Clover.....	7 0 0	7 5 0	7 5 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
Straw.....	3 4 0	2 17 6	2 17 6	2 16 6	2 16 6

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoidupois from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Mar. 20.	Ending Mar. 27.	Ending April 3.	Ending April 10.	Ending April 17.
WHEAT.....	79 2	78 10	79 0	76 4	76 10
RYE.....	85 11	57 7	0 0	48 0	00 0
BARLEY.....	50 4	50 4	55 7	54 3	52 2
OATS.....	33 4	53 6	35 6	35 6	34 6
BEANS.....	66 0	64 8	57 9	59 3	51 6
PEAS.....	63 3	67 7	64 5	61 6	56 9
OATMEAL.....	57 0	37 0	92 4	0 0	00 0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICE of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, April 3, 1819, is,

Wheat, 78s. 6d. | Rye, 56s. 6d. | Barley, 58s. 0d. | Oats, 31s. 5d. | Beans, 62s. 8d. | Peas, 64s. 7d. | Oatmeal, 35s. 3d.
AGGREGATE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN IN SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoidupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of March 1819, from the London Gazette of Saturday, March 27, is,
Wheat, 66s. 9d. | Rye, 51s. 7d. | Barley, 55s. 1d. | Oats, 28s. 0d. | Beans, 46s. 3d. | Peas, 45s. 10d. | Oatmeal, 28s. 0d. | Beer or Big, 37s. 8d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

March 24, is 48s. 4½d. per cwt. | March 31, is 45s. 7½d. per cwt. | April 7, is 46s. 1½d. per cwt. | April 14 is 44s. 1½d. per cwt. | April 21, is 44s. 9½d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament, THOMAS NETTLESHIPP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company,

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, 21st April, 1819.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £ s.		Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £ s.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	5l.	64	East Country		30
Birmingham	10l.	1030	London	5l.	78 10
Bolton and Bury	5l.	100	West India	10l.	185
Brecknock and Abergavenny.....	5l.	60	Southwark Bridge		36 10
Chelmer and Blackwater.....	5l.	90	Ditto New		48 10
Chesterfield	8l.	120	Vauxhall		28
Coventry	44l.	1050	Ditto Promissory Notes.....	5l.	95
Criplan		9	Waterloo		9 10
Cromford	15l.	240	Ditto Annuities of 5l. (60l. paid) ..		38 10
Croydon		68	Ditto Annuities of 7l. (40l. paid) ..		25
Derby	6l.	112	Archway and Kentish-Town Road ..		18 10
Dudley	2l. 10s.	581060	Barking		35
Ellersmere and Chester.....	2l.	875	Commercial	5l.	108
Erewash	48l.	48	Ditto East India Branch	5l.	108
Gloucester and Berkeley, Old Share ..		70	Great Dover Street	1l. 10s.	51 10
Grand Junction	5l.	90	Higlight Archway		11
Grand Surrey	5l.	50	Seven and Wye	1l.	30
Ditto Loan Notes	5l.	96	East London Water-Works	5l. 10s.	85 10
Grand Union		42	Grand Junction		48
Do. Loan	5l.	96	Kent	2l.	39
Grand Western		4 10	Liverpool Bottle		100
Grantham	7l.	126	London Bridge	2l. 10s.	60
Huddersfield		13 10	Manchester and Salford		38
Kennet and Avon	17s. 6d.	48 10	Portsmouth and Farington		9 0
Lancaster		28	Ditto New	5l.	30
Leeds and Liverpool	10l.	340	South London		42
Leicester	14l.	290	West Middlesex		30
Leicester and Northampton Union ..	4l.	87	York Buildings		48 10
Loughborough	110l.	9400	Birmingham Fire and Life Insurance ..	25l.	350
Melton Mowbray	6l. 10s.	153	Albion	2l. 10s.	45
Mersey and Irwell	50l.	705	Atlas	40l.	4 10 6
Monkland	3l. 12s.	92 10	Bath	40l.	575
Monmouthshire	9l.	150	British	3l.	50
Ditto DeLentures	5l.	46	County		30
Neath	20l.	500	Eagle	4s.	8 10
Nuthook	6l. 2s.	105	European	1l.	20
Oakham	5l.	35	Globe	6l.	155
Oxford	31l.	630	Hope	5s. 3d.	4 4
Peak Forest	5l.	61	Imperial	4l. 10s.	88
Portsmouth and Arundel.....		100	Kent Fire		55 10
Regent's		38	London Fire	1l. 4s.	26
Rochdale	9l.	48	London Ship	1l.	21 10
Shrewsbury	5l.	115	Rock		2s. 4
Shropshire	8l.	140	Royal Exchange	10l.	215
Somerset Canal	3l.	70	Union	1l. 4s.	28
Ditto Lock Fund	4l.	71	London Institution		45
Staffordshire and Worcestershire ..	36l.	625	Russel		10
Stourbridge	15l.	190	Surrey		69
Stratford on Avon		161018	Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Comp.) ..	4l.	59
Stratowater	32l.	195	Ditto New Shares, 40l. paid.....		58
Tavistock		90	City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid ..	6l.	93
Thames and Medway		26 10	Auction Mart	1l. 5s.	22
Thames and Severn, New.....		35 10	Bath Gas, 11l. paid		15
Ditto original		17 10	Brighton Gas, 11l. paid		11 5
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk ..	70l.	1600	British Copper Company	2l. 10s.	50
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	295	English Copper Company	6s.	6 6
Warwick and Napton	10l.	217	Golden Lane Brewery, 80l. Shares ..	2l. 4s.	12
Wilts and Berks		19 10	Ditto	1l. 10s.	8
Worcester and Birmingham		32	London Commercial Sale Rooms	2l.	18
Commercial Dock	3l.	53	Beverstone Mine.....		12
East India	10l.	185	Chiff Down		5
			Great Hewas		20

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from March 26, to April 24, 1819, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, c. f.	11—7 3	11—6	Seville	38
Ditto at sight.....	11—4	11—4	Gibraltar	34
Rotterdam, c. f. & U	11—8	11—7	L. ghorn	51 1
Antwerp, ex money	11—9	11—8	Genoa	47 1
Hamburgh & U	34—4	37—11	Venice Italian Liv.....	24—30 a 25
Altona & U	34—5	34—0	Malta	50
Paris, 3 day's sight	25—35	25—60	Naples	41 1
Ditto, 2 Uance.....	34—35	34—10	Palermo per oz.	19d.
Bordeaux, ditto	34—35	34—10	Lisbon	57 1
Frankfort on the Main, ex money ..	149 a 141		Oporto	57 a 57
Madrid, effective.....	30 a 34 1		Rio Janeiro.....	61 1 a 60 1
Caliz, effective.....	30 1 a 39		Dublin.....	18 1 a 14
Bilboa, effective	38		Cork	18 1 a 14
Barcelona	38			

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	0l. 0s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars.....	0l. 5s. 5d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Foreign Gold in Bars.....	4l. 2s. 0d. a 4l. 1s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard...	0l. 5s. 6d. a 0s. 0d.
New Doubloons	4l. 2s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, SWORN BROKER.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM MARCH 25, TO APRIL 24, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1819. Days.	Bank Stock.	3perCt Reduc	3perCt Consol	3perCt Consol	4perCt Consol	5perCt Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5perCt	Imp. 3perCt	Imp. Ann	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock	Old So. Sea St.	Na So. Ind. Bou.	4 per cent. Ex. Bill.	2 per Day for Accel.	Cons.
March 25		75 74½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	2½	73½							24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
26		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	5								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
27		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
28		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
29		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
30		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	5								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
31		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	5								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
April 1		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
2		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
3		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
4		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
5		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
6		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
7		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
8		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½	4½								24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
9	Holiday					103½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
10	Holiday					103½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
11		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
12		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
13		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
14		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
15		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
16	252	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
17	251½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
18		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
19		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
20	252½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
21		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
22	251	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
23	251½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½
24		74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	74 73½	104½									24s 22-pr.	5 4 dis.	4½

All EXCHANGE BILLS dated prior to the Month of February 1818 have been advertised to be paid off.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR MAY, 1819.

[Embellished with, a Portrait of ARTHUR AIKIN, Esq.]

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AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. May 1819.

3 D

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Purser, Surgeons, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Ships' Names.	Consignments	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveys.	To be discharged.	To be in the Downs.	When sailed.
Regent	China.	James Haig	Philip Ringley	Jas. Hamilton	Wm. Scott	Hed. Edmonds	John Simpson	R. Alexander	Alex. H. Sim	1818.	1818.	1819.
Torfaque	China.	And. Tindal	Simon Lee	Jas. P. Bagwell	Wm. P. Bagwell	Red. Edmonds	John Simpson	G. Walton	Alex. H. Sim	9 Aug.	9 Aug.	Aug.
Morlaque	China.	Wm. M. Samson	Thos. Lucas	John Section	Tim. Currie	Hen. Edmonds	John Simpson	C.E. Newbury	E. Harrison	1819.	1819.	1819.
Laurel Grant	Bomb & China	Wm. Widdoworth	Wm. R. East	Wm. R. East	Henry Lee	Geo. Denny	Gilbert Fox	Rob. Strange	Mich. Connal	1819.	1819.	1819.
St. Helena	Bomb & China	Richards	Chas. Northcote	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkison	J.F. Worthington	S.T. Bridger	N. G. Glass	1819.	1819.	1819.
St. Helena	Bomb & China	Richardson	Chas. Northcote	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkison	J.F. Worthington	S.T. Bridger	N. G. Glass	1819.	1819.	1819.
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28th May, 1819.



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*Arthur. Vickers Esq.^r F.L.S. Cor. Acad. Dig
Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of
(Arts, Manufactures & Commerce)*

Engraved by J. Thomson from an original painting by S. Drummond Esq^r A.R.A

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY, 1819.

MEMOIR OF
ARTHUR AIKIN, ESQ.

FELLOW OF THE LINNÆAN AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES, AND CORRESPONDING
MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF DIJON, &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING
BY S. DRUMMOND, ESQ. A.R.A.]

IN a kingdom like Great Britain, where the mechanical and polite arts, by the liberality with which they have been supported, and the industrious talent with which they have been perfected, have rendered her the admiration and wonder of her contemporaries, it is a proud thought, that this perfection has been attained, and these objects have been effected, solely by the power of native genius, patronised by native munificence; and in contributing most essentially to this scientific elevation, "*The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*," may justly claim a large proportion of our praise, and demand an extensive share of our gratitude. That valuable Institution has called forth dormant talent by emulation, it has cheered drooping talent by reward, and it has crowned successful talent with the laurels due to meritorious enterprise. In an earlier Volume, we have given a Portrait of the illustrious President of this venerated Establishment (H. R. H. the DUKE OF SUSSEX); we now present a resemblance of the Secretary, whose ability, displayed in his numerous publications, as well as in the discharge of the various and important duties attaching to his official situation, has left the Society but little to regret in the loss of his able and zealous predecessor, the late Dr. C. Taylor.

ARTHUR AIKIN, Fellow of the Linnæan and Geological Societies, and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Dijon, whose Portrait is prefixed to the present Number, is the eldest son of John Aikin, M.D. and is nephew of the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld.

He was born May 19, 1773. at Warrington, in Lancashire, where his father was at that time settled as a medical practitioner. At an early age he was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Owen, master of the free school in his native town, a good classical scholar, and one of the numerous translators of the Satires of Juvenal into English verse. He here acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek literature. In 1784 he was transferred to the tuition of the Rev. R. Barbauld, who then kept a school in high repute at Palgrave, a village on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk.

The years of youth were devoted to a liberal and active course of academical education; in the progress of which, he had the happiness of studying the higher branches of classical learning under the late Gilbert Wakefield, and of being initiated into the science of chemistry by Dr. Priestley.

In 1796 he settled in London, where he has since pursued the quiet unambitious life of a follower of science and literature; blessed in the affection of

those to whom he is bound by the ties of blood, and happy in the regard of friends alike estimable for moral worth and intellectual attainments.

The first publication to which his name is affixed is, the *Natural History of the Year*, in 12mo. 1797. This work is founded on Dr. Aikin's *Calendar of Nature*, and is intended to exhibit the order and succession of the seasons, of the principal natural phenomena connected with them, and of the rural occupations depending on them. It is calculated for the use of young persons, and has more than once been reprinted.

In the same year he published a *Journal of a Tour through North Wales and Part of Shropshire*, 8vo. containing some particulars of the geological structure of that district.

The next four or five years were occupied in various literary employments, and in lecturing on chemistry in conjunction with his brother Charles R. Aikin.

In 1802, he published, in 2 vols. 4to. a translation from the French of the *Travels in Egypt* of M. Denon; and also commenced the *Annual Review*, which remained under his superintendence for four years.

The Geological Society was established in 1807; Mr. Aikin was one of the original members, and has ever since been continued as one of the Council. During some years he acted as one of the Secretaries of this active and flourishing institution, and has contributed several memoirs to its published Transactions.

In 1807, in conjunction with the brother already mentioned, he published a *Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy*, in 2 vols. 4to. and a *Supplement* to the same in the year 1814. One of the principal objects in the composition of this work, has been to render it of service to the experimental and practical chemist, and to the manufacturer. For this purpose, a large body of facts has been collected from various quarters, published and unpublished, and detailed with minuteness; so as to be in a great measure independent of the fluctuations of theory, and therefore of permanent value.

In 1814, he published a *Manual of Mineralogy*, of which two considerable editions are now exhausted.

On the death of Charles Taylor, M.D. in 1817, Secretary to the "Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufac-

tures and Commerce," Mr. Aikin was elected to the vacant office in a manner highly gratifying to his feelings, and has ever since received from the members of that Institution the most satisfactory proofs of their confidence and good will, as well as sustained the fame of the Institution, and the respect attaching to his official situation as its Secretary.

SKETCH OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.

(Continued from page 244.)

LETTER VI.

DEAR SIR,
TERRICINA is situated near the sea-shore, on the summit of a hill which was anciently called Auxur. It includes many ruins and antiquities which deserve notice. About five miles farther is a tower which separates the Ecclesiastical State from the kingdom of Naples. The soldiery oblige travellers to write their names repeatedly on different papers. Fondi is a small and filthy town; rendered unwholesome by the stagnant waters in its vicinity. The Appian Way passes through the principal street. The inhabitants, sunk in poverty and wretchedness, are seen begging with scarcely any thing to cover them. The traveller's luggage is searched; but as we had only a *sac de nuit*, we were saved much time and trouble, as the Douaniers ransack every thing, and then charge most exorbitantly.

Beyond Itri, the next post-town, appears Mola di Gujeta, rising as from the waves; it is beautifully situated, and commands an extensive view. Near this place are the ruins of Cicero's country-house, called Formianum.

We arrived at Capua about midnight. The carriage stopped in the middle of the street, where it waited some time for letters; near us we observed large masses, which seemed to be varied with black spots, and excited our curiosity; these, on examination, proved to be groupes of peasants resting with their hats on. Capua is a small town, but the streets are regular; it involves an historical interest, from its having afforded winter quarters to Hannibal, after his bloody victory at Cannæ.

As we approach Naples the country becomes more beautiful: passing through

Aversa, a small but well-built town, and ornamented in its principal street with elegant buildings, we arrived early in the morning at that delightful city. This capital, so renowned for the loveliness of its situation and the charms of its climate, has been often disfigured by the fiery eruptions of the destructive Vesuvius, and shocks the philanthropist by a melancholy assemblage of profligate dissipation and abject misery. The principal street is called the Strada Toledo, and is very nearly a mile in length. In this as well as the others various trades are exercised and articles exposed outside of the houses; among the former may be enumerated those of pickpockets, beggars, and street buffoons. The Studio, which should be the first object of every traveller's visit, is a large building, and contains various antiquities discovered at Herculaneum and Pompeii. The Hercules of Glycon is preserved here, together with several statues of gladiators, &c. and paintings by Raphael, Rembrandt, and others.

The churches of Naples are generally handsome, and decorated with the works of distinguished masters. In the sepulchral chapel of the family of Sans Severo are three remarkable statues; one represents Pudor, or Modestia as it is termed by the Neapolitans, and although it is sculptured completely veiled, the expression of the countenance may be accurately traced through its delicate execution; another of our Saviour has been so much worn by the superstitious devotion of the inhabitants, that unless care be taken the features must soon disappear; the last of a saint habited in rope net-work is curious.

Travellers will find the Hotel di Crocelle very comfortable; it is pleasantly situated in the Strada St. Lucia; nearly opposite is the island of Capri: on the right of this position extends the coast of Pausilippo, whilst on the left rises Mount Vesuvius, with Portici at its foot. The royal gardens are pleasantly situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, and contains a variety of statues, especially the famous groupe of the Toro Farnese, formed from a single block of white marble. It stood originally in the baths of Caracalla at Rome.

After having satisfied our curiosity with the city of Naples, we hired a Neapolitan calash, and set out on a

fine afternoon to visit Portici, Vesuvius, and Pompeii. The road is bordered on one side by the Mediterranean, and on the other by the stalls of fruiterers, who display their water-melons, &c. in great abundance. When we had arrived within half a mile of Portici, the nave of one of the hind wheels broke; but our coachman, without feeling any concern at the accident, continued his former pace till we had approached the inn, when the wheel suddenly giving way precipitated us from the carriage. On this occasion we were not annoyed by a crowd of motley spectators as would have been the case in the streets of London, but after paying our fare, we proceeded quietly to the celebrated museum at Portici, formed from the antiquities collected at Pompeii and Herculaneum. On entering we were first shewn the scrawls of writing left by the Roman soldiers on the walls of their guard room: these are curious from their high state of preservation. Among the principal fresco paintings, was a large one representing Dido, after her desertion by Æneas; in one of these figures, the Cicerone is particularly anxious to point out to the spectators a striking likeness of Napoleon Buonaparte. There were also separate heads of Sappho, Bacchus, and Ariadne, Chiron teaching Achilles to play on the lyre, and a groupe representing Theseus and the Minotaur, in which children are introduced kissing his hands and feet: in this design there is much sentiment, and the artist has given it full effect. Besides these, there are various representations of natural objects, and some of beautiful ornaments in building and furniture; all of which highly delight the stranger from the elegance of their arrangement and execution. In an adjoining room we were shewn impressions on the ashes of different skeletons which have been discovered; with the scorched remains of various economical and culinary subjects.

We afterwards descended into the subterranean passages of Herculaneum, they are very damp, but not so formidable as some have represented them. The only part excavated at present composed an orchestra, and was ornamented at each end with bronze statues. The walls are painted in fresco, and the beauty of the colouring has survived the lapse of more than seventeen centu-

ries. The shaft of a well first led to the discovery of this place, and more curiosities would undoubtedly be found here, but the inhabitants wishing to save a paltry palace erected over it, have left these interesting vestiges unexplored.

In the evening we commenced the ascent of Vesuvius, it was dark, and we could only infer its cultivation from the hedges which bordered the road, the latter varies considerably; it is in some parts extremely rough and stony, in others very agreeable. Our guide pointed out to us the different strata of lava which had destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum. On our arrival at the Hermitage, we experienced a hospitable reception from the hermit, and after two or three hours sleep resumed our journey towards the crater. The ascent now became very difficult, and the surrounding eminences exceedingly barren, but the moon which had just risen in an unclouded atmosphere, afforded us so much light that we could discover the City of Naples, with the Mediterranean, &c. In about two hours we had approached the crater, and on taking up a handful of ashes we found them so hot that we could scarcely retain them, although as our guide assured us they had been discharged seven years. Vesuvius having been for some time in a state of eruption, we considered ourselves very fortunate in visiting it at so interesting a period: a new crater formed about three years ago, was continually discharging large quantities of earthly substances, which prevented our looking into it. The boiling lava flowed majestically down the mountain, at first in one broad stream, till dividing at a short distance, it was gradually lost among the barren exuvies of the declivities. To witness a sunrise from such a magnificent elevation, was a sight which we had anticipated with much pleasure, but to accomplish it we had to pass the base of the cone, exposed to the showers of red-hot cinders which were almost continually falling. Shortly afterwards the sun displayed himself above a screen of mountains, shedding a golden lustre and tinging every object with the peculiar warmth and brilliancy of a southern landscape. The time having arrived for leaving this interesting spot, with reluctant steps we descended towards the hermitage; our guide instructing

us to salute the mountain by bowing thrice on our departure. We found the descent much easier than we had expected, and on our arrival friar John made us a breakfast, which, having finished, we bid adieu to our venerable entertainer.

When we had reached Portici, we hired a carriage to convey us to Pompeii. The road was exceedingly heavy and dusty; our poor horses frequently became restive, and it was with great difficulty we arrived at the place of our destination. Pompeii excited in us a lively wish to become acquainted with its curiosities, interesting not only from the remote period of their catastrophe, but as affording opportunities of investigating remains connected with the familiar customs and habits of the ancient inhabitants. The city walls were four miles in circumference, and part of them are still to be traced in a vineyard, at the extremity of which, are the remains of an amphitheatre, cleared by Murat's direction. Returning to the town, we examined the ruins of a school, and of three Greek temples dedicated respectively to Isis, Esculapius, and the Ilyssus. The Forum is grand and extensive; the surrounding temples beautiful and of the Grecian orders. Hence we proceeded to the street in which is situated the house of Sallust, which has been evidently finished in a very luxurious manner: in a bath is a beautiful fresco painting of Diana and Actæon, and the other apartments are decorated with equal elegance. The tomb of the Gladiators, with a tavern, the shops of an apothecary, and vintner, and a large family mansion, were also conspicuous objects for our investigation. The street though narrow, is paved on the causeway with a kind of mosaic; the carriage road with large black stones. Having thus satiated our curiosity in exploring these interesting remains of a city once so beautiful, we returned to Naples.

Shortly afterwards we made excursions to Puzzuoli and Baiæ, the road towards the former, leads through the grotto of Pausilippo, under a rock. Above appears the tomb of Virgil, of which nothing remains but a square building with an arched roof. A distance of two or three miles brought us to the Lago d'Agnano, which swarms with frogs. The celebrated grotto del cane, opens from the adjoining rock:

the dogs which are cruelly exposed to the gas exhaling from it, soon become insensible, and would expire without a speedy restoration to the fresh air. Putroli, or Puzzuoli, is seated on a gulf of the same name. Besides the remains of a Coliseum, several raised tombs have been lately discovered in a vineyard, under a mosaic vault, in a state of high preservation: they contained skulls, &c. The King of Naples has prohibited the proprietor from any farther investigation. Here are also the remains of that famous bridge which continues a monument of the ambition and stupidity of Caligula. Nearly opposite is Baiæ, with the Lake Avernus, and the grotto of the Sybil, all of which we visited. The delightful bay is skirted with noble ruins including temples, anciently dedicated to Venus, Diana and Mercury. The castle is finely situated; it is said to derive its name from one of the companions of Ulysses, and protects the adjacent coast. In our way to Avernus, we had to descend a subterranean passage, which our guide called a grotto; in which he shewed us a cavern, whence a hot and steamy exhalation proceeded. Below in another cavern, are cisterns of hot water, these were formerly used as hot and vapour baths. We soon arrived at the entrance of the Sybils' grot, which leads to Avernus. Our guide directed us to stoop, as we proceeded through the dark passage, though towards the farther end it is high enough to render this precaution unnecessary. The lake is of a circular form, not quite two miles in circumference, and of immense depth: its situation is pleasant, its waters tranquil, and free from the pestilential vapours which ancient poetry has assigned them, and which were probably of volcanic origin. The banks are occasionally skirted with underwood, and decorated by the remains of a temple, supposed by some authorities to have been dedicated to Avernus, but by others, to Proserpine. We left this interesting spot by another road, and having reached our boat, partook of a hasty refreshment, and tasted the famous Falernian wine; its flavour is pleasant, and its colour resembles port. The wind being in our favour, we glided swiftly along these delightful coasts, and arrived at Naples early in the evening.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Your's, &c. R. C. M.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE relative to
PROFESSOR PORSON.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

I AM obliged to you for the readiness with which you honoured my last communication with a place in your Magazine. I felt that it would have been rude and injudicious to have occupied too much room in any single Number of your Publication; or else I should have followed up the anecdote offered to your acceptance there, by a short comment on its harshness, and a query or two on its strict and close conformity to truth. Not that I mean to accuse the learned, eloquent, and witty author of *Junius with his Vizor-up!* of any direct or wilful infringement upon that holy virtue; but in regard to the story with which he has presented us, and the sting of which must have been most poignantly felt by Mr. Sheridan, it should be recollected, that Horne Tooke, his antagonist, is the original teller of it, and that it is the very essence of justice to hear both sides of the question, in all cases of quarrel. From his own account of his visit to Wimbledon, it is quite clear that the author was highly captivated with the grace, vivacity, and frankness of Horne Tooke's manners and powers in conversation, and he may, therefore, have a natural leaning to his side of the question; but surely, Mr. Editor, an impartial person may take the liberty of asking the author, with reference to the anecdote alluded to, whether Mr. Sheridan made no retort to the keen and home thrust of Horne Tooke? Did the conversation end where Mr. H. Tooke represents it to have ended; and is it likely that Sheridan, whose quiver was always laden with the most galling arrows of wit and satire ready-feathered and acumined, should have slunk away "in coward guise" from any field in which either satire or pleasantry formed the ammunition by which the battle was fed?—I shall only further observe, that whatever may have been the imprudencies and the habits of dissipation belonging to Mr. Sheridan in private life, yet he sacrificed, if ever man did sacrifice, all selfish emoluments and considerations on the altar of a consistent patriotism. But the turbulent and ferocious politics of Horne Tooke were

of another click. Whilst living, he appeared like a dark and truculent spectre in the back-ground of the political drama; and now, after his death, his admirers and supporters have neither voice nor form in the counsels of the country, and being already little better than the mere shadows of a shade, will soon dwindle away into the regions of non-entity.—But now, Mr. Editor, for another anecdote communicated in this diverting little work, and told by Horne Tooke to his visitors. It refers to that renowned scholar, the late Professor Porson, and reflects but little credit on his character. It is rather longer than I could wish, but it would be injured, if not spoilt, by an abridgment.

“Mr. Tooke told us, that the *θauμα* *θαυμαστότατος* of the literary world; the late Professor Porson, had used to be a frequent visitor at Wimbledon. ‘But for some few years last past,’ said he, ‘I have had no intercourse with him. The last visit he paid me was a most extraordinary one. It was a dinner-party; and surrounded by my friends, I sat at the head of the table. Porson was amongst the number, and was, as usual, very chatty, pleasant, and good-humoured, until a certain period of the evening, when he committed the most abominable outrage that hospitality ever felt. He had shewn no soreness or displeasure whatever at the topics in conversation; when, impelled by some motive I could never explain, he on a sudden rose from his seat, and holding his glass in his hand, addressed me in these words—“I will give you, Sir, in a bumper toast, the health of the most detestable character in the whole world—John Horne Tooke!” At this time he was flushed with wine, though his senses were by no means overset by it. My friends and myself expostulated with him on the indecency of his behaviour, with all possible good-temper and complacency. But in vain. He pursued a strain of the most vulgar abuse and invective against my principles and conduct in political life. I teased him a little by my rapier in reply—but kept myself quite cool in temper, and steadily on my guard. He still went on, adding grossness to grossness, and scurrility to scurrility. I then went round to the chair in which he was sitting, and desired him to feel the muscles of my right arm. He felt them. I then drew up my leg, and desired

him to feel and discover, if he could, whether *that* had any muscular energy. He did so. “Now, Sir,” said I, “you find that I can both *strike* and *kick*; and if you do not hold your tongue, I will first knock you down, and afterwards kick you out of my house.” This menace silenced him; but he still kept his seat, drank a great deal more wine, and was finally packed up, late at night, in a post-chaise, and driven home to his lodgings in town.” *Junius with his Vizor up!* p. 26.—To this anecdote the author has annexed a long note on the character of Porson, on which I have a remark or two to make. But I am fearful of too heavy an encroachment on your pages, and will therefore defer my observations upon this and some other topics of anecdote and criticism until my next communication.—In the mean time I remain,

Mr. Editor,
Your obliged and constant reader,
Liverpool, May 7. S. W.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
DURING the hours of relaxation, rummaging over some ancient lore, I found the following recipe; and thinking it may be useful to the present generation, I wished to transplant it to some modern publication. I have determined to offer it you for that purpose, as I know you wish your Magazine to be useful as well as ornamental; and am,

Your's obediently,
T. P. A.
Vale Terrace, Hammersmith,
May 20.

FOR THE HOOPING-COUGH.

R.

Take Oil of mace, half an ounce;
Old tallow candle, about an inch
and a half;
Saffron, a pennyworth;
Best French brandy, a quarter
of a pint.

Let them simmer together over the fire in a new earthen pipkin; cut a piece of brown paper in the shape of a heart; spread this ointment on the paper, and apply it to the stomach, the sharpened end of the paper uppermost; anoint the stomach night and morning with the ointment, still keeping the paper on.

RELICS OF POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from page 301.)

THE SHIP OF THE DEAD.

IN the dreariest month of a dreary season, the ship *Aurora* sailed towards America from the Baltic with a small crew, composed of twenty German sailors, one female passenger and a boy, the wife and son of the commander, Eric Hermanwald; a man whose keen and fierce eye was almost the only interpreter of his wishes to his seamen, who seldom heard him speak except in a strange compound of Saxon and Danish execrations. Gestures, furious grimaces, and blows, were his usual eloquence, even to his wife and child, though this miserable wife seemed sinking under the hardships of a long voyage to a bitter climate. They soon terminated the struggles of a broken heart; and her body was given to the sea, without even a look from her husband or a tear from her darling boy, whose attention was fixed at that instant on a white bird which had fallen, exhausted by a long emigration, on the deck. He sprang to catch it as it lay gasping and fluttering; but a blow aimed at it by one of the crew in wantonness or cruelty, fell on his hand, and crushed it. His father, who had seen the act and the effect, levelled the offender at his feet, exclaiming in the Hanoverian dialect, which he had never been heard to use before—"Dog! the blood which drops from that boy's hand is the riches in thy country."—"More shall follow it," said the surly Saxon, putting his drawn knife suddenly into his own sleeve. The Captain, construing this movement into a threat of assassination, ordered him to be instantly and heavily ironed. No one hesitated to obey, and Sturm was dragged to the yard-arm to receive his punishment; but Hendrig, the commander's son, leaped on his neck, and entreated pardon for the accidental blow he had received. Either the curses of his child, or the silent submission of the mutineer, relaxed Eric's wrath, and he scornfully bade him thank Hendrig for his life. "I will owe it to you, not to the boy," said Sturm, turning his back—"I keep my accounts with men."

At the third watch of that night, while the vessel was sailing tranquilly, her Captain's sleep was broken by a

singular noise. He roused himself, and found the door of his cabin barred against him. Eric's frame was as vigorous as his spirit, and seizing his cutlass and his pistols, he hurled the door from its hinges, and had mounted half the ladder with one step, when twenty knives and bludgeons assailed him. His desperate courage forced his way, and thrusting his pistol into the powder-room, he called on the mutineers to see him fire it, at the instant that Sturm entered his back and he fell dead. Sturm coldly put his foot on the body, and seizing the boy, who ran shrieking to his father, said to his comrades, "We have closed accounts with the man—let me pay the child."

Seven or eight hours devoted to the madness of intoxication, buried nearly half the crew in sleep, while the rest despised to whom they should give the authority they had usurped. Wasted provision, empty casks, and broken weapons, strewed the deck, when the stupefied ruffians awoke, and found themselves driven far from their track. Cries and commands, which all made and none obeyed, occupied the time that might have retrieved their error. They were urged rapidly forward by a south-east wind into a latitude beyond their chart, while despair, hunger, and the remains of delirious intemperance, rendered the crew frantic. Cold and fog increased their sufferings and dismay, till a few biscuits and a small cask of fresh water were all that remained of their stock. These were soon consumed by two or three of the boldest desperadoes, and quarrels produced by rage and frenzy saved nearly half the crew from the lingering tortures of famine. Those that survived assembled on the fifth day of their undirected course, to debate by what means they should avoid or delay their fate. Sturm presided at this gloomy council, and the first proposition was to throw the orphan-boy into the sea, and draw lots to decide what man should be sacrificed to preserve the rest a little longer. "I have a right to command once, at least," said Sturm, laying his cutlass deliberately before him, and placing the half-starved and terrified child between his knees—"I freed you from your captain, and now, without the mummery of drawing lots, I will free you from this useless boy and myself of a troublesome life. Give me one of the boats, a biscuit, and this child, and you may

see what chance will do for you. I choose to die on land," he added with a deadly smile, "for this boy's father lies under the sea, and I could not rest there."—If either malice or craft lurked against him in the minds of his three companions, his stern and resolute tone, and the assent he gave so readily to their savage selfishness, prevented any opposition. But one of these men more shrewd or less human than the rest, conceived that a speech in which such singular disregard of life was hinted, must conceal some sinister purpose. Seizing the cutlass, which Sturm had placed unguardedly out of his own grasp, he gave a signal which the confederates obeyed, and rolling Sturm with the dying child in a wide sail cloth, they threw him into the smallest boat, and launched it without oar or sail into the sea. As the current bore it from them, they saw the body of their captain rise breast-high above the water, and follow, his murderer erect till both were out of sight.*

Sturm, framed for desperate efforts, and not yet subdued by hunger, soon released his arms and eyes from their covering, and found his little bark speeding towards an object dimly seen through the haze of those northern regions. When the distant object revealed itself more distinctly, Sturm perceived a ship whose bare masts seemed whitened by the frost of this dismal climate. Neither sails nor tackle were discernable, but a few human figures were ranged on the fore-castle, stiffening and bleaching, in the wind. Whether it moved by the force of the current, or from the steerage of invisible hands, Sturm dared not guess; and perhaps the dizziness of hunger increased the seeming motion of the object he gazed on. He saw, as he believed, the *Ship of Death*, which every seaman of the Baltic and Atlantic expects to behold when his death doom is certain. Suddenly it appeared to remain fixed, and Sturm felt his own boat drawn towards it with such hopeless horror as the Belgian culprit feels when he approaches, step by step, the deadly embrace of his executioner. Sturm's iron heart sunk under this slow and freezing summons to death, and shrouding himself in the sail meant for his winding-sheet, he laid his head on the breast of the sleeping child,

as if in a sanctuary, and closed his eyes. A violent concussion broke his trance, and the last instinct of nature enabled him to grasp firmly the substance on which he was thrown. It was ice, but the strong agony of struggling life gave his hands sufficient power, and a few moments restored his intellect enough to direct him into a hollow or cave made by fragments of a broken glacier. There lay a human skeleton white and almost crystallized; but beside it was a shape which, notwithstanding its crust of congealed snow, resembled a seaman's bottle. Sturm broke it eagerly, and in the centre of a mass of ice, found about a cupfull of such potent spirit as recalled almost all the vigour and warmth of his heart. The child, muffled in the same sail-cloth which wrapped him, had shared his escape, and was soon made to partake the cordial he had found. His boat lay shattered into splinters among the spikes of ice which had entangled it; and Sturm, ascending one, perceived that the ice-island he now trod on resembled the ribs and deck of a stately ship. A few columns of fantastic ice stood at unequal distances, in postures strangely resembling statues of shrouded men. Sturm trembled as he looked, and his bewildered imagination gave to one of them the features and form of him he had murdered. He sank on his knees, and remembering the awful office assigned by superstition to the ship of Death, conceived himself selected to endure the weight of retributive justice. Fear, exhaustion, and the fumes of spirit too powerful for his weakened frame, produced the torpor which most resembles death, and oftenest precedes it in the midst of ice. He slept till awakened by a torch and the touch of an old man wrapped in a fur cloak, with a gigantic Newfoundland dog by his side.

"Are there not two of you here?" said the old man, raising his lighted pine-branch, and looking round. Sturm replied by feebly raising the sail-cloth, and pointing to the boy, whose warmth, as he lay nestled in his breast, had probably preserved his life. "That is well," rejoined the stranger:—"Two nights ago I dreamed that five living creatures were in this Ship of the dead:—next night, I saw but four; and this hour, my sleep shewed me only two. Therefore I came, for to-morrow would have been too late." The Saxon's blood ran still colder, while this aged seer and

* This circumstance often occurs when a drowned body has reached a state of purification.

his sons placed him in a cot made of bear-skins, and carried him as in a hammock towards a recess, where stiffened in death on each side of a burning fir-trunk, he saw two of his comrades in postures such as our poet has imagined for two enemies expiring together in the darkness of the last day. The body of a third lay at some distance, mangled as it seemed by violence. The prophet's family were inhabitants of a lonely creek on the coast of Labrador, not far from this isle of death; and Sturm suffered them to convey him with his helpless child to their little pinnace and hospitable hut. A few days spent under their bountiful and simple care, with the aid of such medicaments as superstition sanctifies, gave strength and hope to the solitary sailor. Yet he became silent and melancholy, replied in few words to their questions respecting his shipwreck, and shunned all proposals to domesticate or ally himself with them. He worked diligently as a carpenter, and promised his aid in constructing a better boat. They furnished him with materials; and after a year laboriously spent, he completed a six-oared cutter, and witnessed the jubilee which such an event produced. But on the morning which followed their revel, the fishermen found their old boat, the provisions they had stowed in it, their guest, and his adopted son, gone for ever.

Many years after this adventure, Eric, Lord of Hermanwald, and his young heir, re-appeared at their estate in the district of Hanover. This traveller, better known to the world as the Chevalier Megret, was one of the few who stood beside the unfortunate Charles XII. at the siege of Fredericshall, when he received the shot which ended his career; and Megret's celebrated words—"the play is over—let us be gone"—were still remembered by those who hated the traitor, though they loved the treason. Therefore he had quitted the associates and the scenes he then frequented, and the engineer Megret transformed himself into Baron Hermanwald, proprietor of the large estate and Mountain-House of Heinrichshöhe, from whence, after a short residence, he disappeared with his wife and only son, reporting among his neighbours and dependents, that his health required a visit to the South of Europe. Ten years had elapsed when he announced his return, and settled as a disconsolate widower and

a professed misanthropist, in entire seclusion. No one sought to interrupt it; but his son, as he advanced to manhood, showed an uncontrollable passion for military affairs. He entered that celebrated regiment which Frederick the Great made his chief pride and delight. Young Hermanwald's fine person and noble deportment, added to the professional skill he derived from his paternal tutor, entitled him to distinction in a corps so select; and he held a captain's rank with such severe attention to discipline as Frederick himself could not have excelled. Among the privates was a youth about the same age, of admirable proportions, and very engaging countenance, which bore a comparison even with his young commander's, and had been noticed by the King when on parade. Frederick's humour for multiplying and improving his favourite race is sufficiently well known, and the circumstance now connected with my story is upon record in his history. Taking his usual morning ride without attendants, he saw a young Lithuanian peasant-girl, with the fine complexion and large stature peculiar to her province, gathering flax near his road. He called her, and writing a few lines on a slip of paper, bade her deliver it to Count Lieuwen at Königsberg. The dollar which accompanied this commission, did not blind the girl's prudence. She knew the keen blue eye and rapid gestures of her sovereign; and when his horse was out of sight, delivered his pencilled billet and piece of silver to a decrepid old woman who assisted her labours in the flax-field. Honest Gotha received them with great joy, and executed her task as speedily as she could. Count Lieuwen's surprise when he opened the paper and looked on the portress was extreme; for the message was, "Marry the bearer of these lines to Hendrig of the 4th instantly, and see the marriage performed yourself." Lieuwen was colonel of the boasted regiment, and poor Hendrig obeyed his summons without any apprehension of the lot prepared for him, till the Count, with a smothered smile, enquired if Gotha had any objection to the order, which he repeated to her. Her acquiescence, and the astonishment of his young subaltern, were too ridiculous even for a Prussian officer's dignity; but the good dame, drawing Hendrig aside, whispered in his ear, "Sign the mock contract—it may save you from a worse." Lieuwen laughed

heartily, offered Hendrig two six-dollars and a marriage-dinner to smooth the sacrifice which he knew his master's temper too well to delay; and when Frederick saw his favourite troop drawn out, he enquired if the marriage had been duly celebrated. Lieuwen's smile provoked his curiosity, and he ordered the new-joined pair to stand before him. Even Frederick could not resist the ridiculous contrast; but presently changing his mirth to anger, he ordered their union to be instantly dissolved. Count Lieuwen was no less surprised when Hendrig modestly, yet firmly, begged it might be permitted to remain valid. Frederick was more enraged than before, and threatened him with an instant dismissal from his colours. "I am proud of them," said the young soldier, "but much prouder of my wife."—"Thou art a silly fellow," returned the King—"and thy wife will punish thee better than I." So saying, and turning on his heel with his own sly smile, he left the bridegroom to the ridicule of his comrades. No man understood the use of that powerful weapon better than the captain of the regiment, young Hermanwald; and secretly envying his exquisite symmetry and natural grace, he did not disdain to use it against Hendrig. The bitter scoff which he levelled at him before they quitted the parade, provoked the private soldier to reply, "If I was an officer, and your equal, I would answer you." The regiment returned to its barracks, and on the following morning Hendrig found a sealed commission lying on his table, enclosed with these words from his captain—"I was mistaken, and forgot myself. If you condescend to remember and resent the affront, we are equals now, and the rampart will serve for our private meeting at daybreak." Hendrig did not neglect the appointment, and first putting his right-hand into the young offender's, he returned him the commission with the other. "I believe you are right," said the generous boy, "it ought to come from a better hand." He said no more on the subject, merely returning Hendrig's friendly gesture; but a few days after, Frederick himself gave the colours into his hand, asking him if he had any other wish—"I do this to please myself," added the King's soldier—"I must do something more to gratify your new friend, Hermanwald." Hend-

drig replied, that he could ask no greater honour than to serve by his side.

From that moment an affecting and noble intimacy began between the young ensign and his seeming benefactor. The decrepit old matron from whom it had sprung was never seen in public, and it was whispered that her husband gave her the largest part of his pay as the price of her quiet retirement. The first leave of absence was solicited by Hermanwald for himself and his friend, that he might introduce him, as he said, to the friendship and protection of his reclusé father, Eric of Heinrichshöhe. They set out together unattended, except by one person, to the Mountain-House, situated among the Hartz territories in Hanover. The sun was just rising above the horizon, and a few thick clouds were gathered on the pinnacles of the surrounding hills. As the travellers ascended a pile of granite rocks called the Tempelskanzel, they saw in the distance before them, among volumes of white clouds which rolled like the billows of a hazy ocean, a semblance of a ship with bare masts, and human figures scattered on the deck. Young Hermanwald saw his companion grow pale, and fix his eyes intently on the apparition, which gradually sunk and disappeared. They pursued their way towards the Worm Mountains, conversing on the Giant Spectre of the Broken, which for so many years has been the wonder of rustic Hanoverians, and the speculation of curious travellers. Hermanwald had wit and science; and he talked ingeniously on those deceptions of the atmosphere, and that morbid state of the brain, which, without either prejudice or superstition, may combine to form certain images. "But," said the person who accompanied their route, "what was there in the sunbeam and the vapours to create the likeness of a ship? We might have seen our own shadows on the Auctermanushöhe, because, as learned men say, those clouds reflect them; but where were the masts and the ship's crew?"—"I did not say I saw them," said Hermanwald gravely, and Hendrig mused a long time before he answered—"Perhaps I have read and thought too much on this subject, because I wished to find an excuse or a reason for my feelings. Both have been easily found, and it is no shame to say it.

may be one of those who have been daped by recollected images too strongly impressed, or by the power which the eye possesses of presenting those images as if real. Cardan saw the apparition of a son he feared was in danger; and Dr. Donne saw the wife he loved so fondly passing through his room in Paris, with her long hair loose and her dead infant in her arms, when both, in fact, were in London. These and all that we hear of familiar demons or warning ghosts, seem very reasonably referred by modern physicians to the eye's creations, not to wilful delusion or imposture; the eye being aided and swayed by such images as possess or disease the brain.* No wonder, therefore, if I saw, or thought I saw, the Ship of the Dead in that atmospheric mirror; or if I now imagine that I see in the river which runs beside us, the upright body of a man floating half-raised above the water, and looking sternly at us."—Hermanwald and his attendant paused, drawing back from Hendrig with surprise and horror—"There is no such spectre visible to your eyes," continued the young man, smiling faintly—"but I have seen it in every flood and sea I have passed since my fifth year: and I see the same man with his lank wet hair, his large scarred forehead, and his hammock sewn loosely round his shoulders, moving by my side, whether I am on horseback or on foot, alone or in company; and his glazed eye seems fixed on me, as it fixes now."

They were now at the foot of a shelving eminence hung thickly with black pines, intertwined over the narrow steps hewn between rocks which formed an ascent to the Mountain-House where the elder Hermanwald resided. A strange chant, proceeding from uncouth voices, interrupted the travellers' discourse, and they saw a few lean haglike figures creeping up

the stony stairs, carrying vessels filled with water, and solacing their labour with a national ditty, according to the custom of their province. "Now," said the young nobleman to his companion, "if English theories are right, your spectre ought to be, not a drowned man with wet hair, but an industrious old dame in the shape of one of these; for they resemble your wife, whose image has the best right to be in your brain, if not in your heart." And laughing as he spoke, he entered his father's portal followed by Hendrig and by one of these ancient women, who suddenly thrust herself between the gates, and entered with them. Surprised at such audacity, young Hermanwald turned back to punish it, and recognised Hendrig's wife. His anger instantly seemed changed to mirth; and mistaking the paleness of Hendrig's countenance for an expression of chagrin and confusion, he gave scope to his frolic temper, and seizing the decrepit beldame's hand with a mock air of profound respect, ushered her ceremoniously into the presence-chamber, where the master of the Mountain-House waited for them. Already acquainted with the comic romance of Hendrig's marriage, his son's few arch words of affected introduction informed him how to receive the wrinkled and deformed creature he called the young ensign's bride. He rebuked his son's mirth with a side look of displeasure, and endeavoured to conciliate Hendrig by an air of serious courtesy to his strange follower. But his surprise was great when the withered and infirm woman, gathering her tattered cloak under her arm, and putting back its hood, shewed a grim bare head, and limbs of most masculine proportion. Stalking towards old Hermanwald, she stood erect before him, saying, in a voice which sounded as if from the depths of a vast cavern—"If thou art Eric of Heinnichshobe, who am I?"—The Lord of the Mountain-House was silent, and his son doubted whether he looked on a human shape or on a spectre, such as the Giant of the Broken. After a moment's pause, the stranger drew forth the sleeve of a blue uniform coat, its cuff red with stains of blood, and held it near old Hermanwald, but he did not appear to view it with any feeling of surprise or dismay. "You mean to awe me with hints of murder," said he, suddenly assuming fierceness—"but I am no assassin—Eric of Heinnichshobe,—

* The visions of Ben Jonson, of Tasso, and many others more ancient, seem to be of this class. The first volumes of the "Memoirs of Literature," published in 1714, contain very diverting instances; and Dr. Ferriar has collected some merry modern ones, especially the story of a Highland lady, who possessed one half of a gentleman's ghost while her sister was visited by the other. Some of the Hanoverian rocks above-mentioned, rudely resemble the ribs and stern of a ship, and thus might have produced the visionary ship of the Dead.

that is—myself, was cast upon the Ship of the Dead, and rescued by providential incidents. My son was with me, and we escaped from Labrador together:—the Aurora perished with all her freight and all her crew; though I, her commander, was exposed to the hazard of a boat without rigging, and returned in safety." Without changing his aspect or his attitude, the pretended female fixed a ghastly eye upon the impostor, and replied—"If thou hadst been Eric, thou wouldst have known Sturm the sailor, who threw his captain into the sea, and saw his body follow him even to the Ship of the Dead. And this boy well remembers that ship and that body, which have haunted us, sleeping and waking, till this day. If thou wast Eric, thou wouldst have remembered the coat-sleeve of the king, whose blood was shed in Eric's presence, when he who is now called Baron of Hermanwald was the engineer Megret. I have kept it as a holy relic, as an evidence of my truth, and as a means of obtaining justice. I killed my enemy, but his son shall have restitution."

And this singular man, whose wild yet noble spirit had borne him through every species of desolate danger and abject disguise, repeated this testimony to the Aulic tribunal of justice. To rescue Hendrig's inheritance from an usurping impostor, he avowed the murder which would have subjected him to death himself, had not his judges pardoned his guilt to the father in consideration of his generous love for the son. And that son repaid the beneficence of his young commander by sharing his restored estates with him; while Sturm spent his remaining life in deep repentance and visionary musings on the Ship of the Dead.

"No wonder," said the leader of our tale-telling conclave, "that a sailor should chuse a sailor and a ship for his subjects—Prepare yourselves for the legend of a superstitious soldier—the most prodigious, and perhaps the truest, as it is my last." V.

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS ON LIEUT.-COLONEL FITZ-CLARENCE'S JOURNAL OF A ROUTE ACROSS INDIA, THROUGH EGYPT, TO ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
IT is remarkable, that in proportion as our mass of information respecting the interior of Africa increases, the truth of Mr. James Gray Jackson's

account of that country, in the appendix to his account of Morocco, &c. receives additional confirmation. Some literary sceptics have been so far prejudiced against this author's report as to doubt its veracity altogether; but let us see how far the interesting report of Lieut.-colonel Fitzclarence, in his *Journal of a Route across India, through Egypt, to England*, lately published, corroborates Mr. Jackson's description of Timbuctoo, published so long since as 1809.

It is to be lamented, that Jackson's African orthography is not altogether adapted: with the superior and practical knowledge which he evidently possesses of the African Arabic language, it cannot, I presume, be doubted by the learned and impartial, that his orthography is correct; and, judging from what has already transpired, I do not hesitate to predict, that his African orthography, from an evidence of its accuracy, will, in a few years, be adopted throughout; although the learned world have been ten years in correcting *Tambuctoo* into *Timbuctoo*, the latter being Mr. Jackson's orthography in his account of Morocco, Timbuctoo, &c. published in 1809.

The late account of Mr. Bowdich's mission to Ashantee has been the first to corroborate this author in this respect; and Lieut.-colonel Fitzclarence has confirmed it with this additional observation, in his *Journal of a Route, &c.* page 493: "Upon enquiring about *Tombuctoo* the Hage laughed at our pronunciation, the name of the city being *Timbuctoo*." The next improvement in African geographical orthography, will probably be the conversion of Fez into *Fas* (for there is absolutely no more reason for calling it Fez than there has been for calling Timbuctoo, Tombuctoo), this word being spelled in Arabic with the letters *Fa, Alf, and Sin*, which cannot be converted into any other orthography but *Fas*; the same argument would hold with various other words spelled correctly by this author, an accurate elucidation of which might encroach too much upon your valuable pages. I shall therefore briefly state, that in page 486 of Colonel Fitzclarence's *Journal*, the name of the Moorish gentleman to whose care the sons of the Emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, were confided, is stated to be El Hadge Talib ben Jelaw; this is incorrect orthography, there is no such name in the Arabic language as *Jelaw* it is a barbarism; ben Jelaw signifies

ben Jelulé, and the proper name is *El Hage Taleb ben Jelulé*.

Page 494, Behur Soldan is evidently another barbarism or corruption of the Arabic words *Bahar Sudan*; vide Jackson's Account of Morocco, Timbuctoo, &c. page 309, published by Cadell and Davies.

It has been observed by an intelligent French writer, that "*Le pluspart des hommes mesurant leur foi par leur connoissance acquise croient à fort peu de choses.*" In confirmation of this opinion, many intelligent men, at the time of the publication of Jackson's Account of Morocco, Timbuctoo, &c. doubted the existence of the *Heirie*, as described by him; but in proportion as our knowledge of Africa improves, we see that the truth of these wonders is confirmed; and Colonel Fitzclarence mentions one that travelled four days in one; but we should not be surprised to hear, before this century shall terminate, that an Englishman had travelled from Fes to Timbuctoo on a *Heirie*, accompanied by an accredited agent of the Emperor of Morocco, in ten or fifteen days!

It appears by this ingenious traveller's Journal of a Route, &c. page 493, that all religions are tolerated at Timbuctoo. This is a confirmation of what is reported by Jackson, in the appendix annexed to his Account of Morocco, &c. page 300.

The fish in the river of Timbuctoo, the *Neele El Abeede* or *Neele* of Sudan, is described by Colonel Fitzclarence as resembling salmon: this is a corroboration of Jackson, who says, the *Shebbel* abound in the *Neele* of Sudan, and the *Shebbel* is the African Salmon. See appendix to Jackson's Account of Morocco, &c. page 306.

In page 494, Colonel Fitzclarence says the Nile at Kabra is a quarter of a mile wide; Jackson says it is as wide as the Thames at London. See appendix to Jackson's Morocco; &c. page 305.

In page 496 of the Colonel's narrative, an account is given of the rate of travelling through the desert; which, allowing for an arbitrary difference in the resting days, corroborates Jackson's Account, page 286.

In page 497, *El Hage Taleb ben Jelulé's* report to the Colonel of an account of two white men (undoubtedly *Mungo Parke* and another) who were at Timbuctoo in 1808, is a remarkable confirmation of the account brought by Mr. Jackson from *M. Godor* in Jan. 1807, and reported by him to the Mar-

quis of Hastings, to Sir Joseph Banks, and to Sir Charles Morgan, which is inserted in the Morning Post and other papers about the middle of August, 1814. I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

VASCO DE GAMA.

Eden, 7th May, 1819.

On the ARABIC LANGUAGE as now spoken in (TURKEY in) EUROPE, and in ASIA, and in AFRICA.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, IN this enlightened age, when our intercourse is increasing with nations remote from our own, and possessing different religions, languages, laws, and customs; when the Ambassadors of the Mahomedan potentates of Europe, Asia, and Africa, are resident in our metropolis, all understanding the Arabic language; when, with a knowledge of this language, a person may travel and hold colloquial intercourse with the inhabitants of Turkey, with the greater part of Asia, and with Africa; and, lastly, when we consider the valuable and immense stores of Arabian literature, of the best periods which still remain unexplored, is it not remarkable under all the exciting circumstances above enumerated, that in this powerful and opulent country, there should not be found, with all our boasted learning and eagerness of research, three or four Englishmen capable of writing and conversing intelligibly in that beautiful and useful language? The extent of this disgraceful ignorance would be scarcely credible, were there not proofs beyond doubt, that our principal seats of learning are as deficient in this knowledge as the public in general,* and

* There is a letter from the reigning Emperor of Morocco, *Muley Soliman ben Mohammed*, to our revered Sovereign, in the western Arabic, (vide Appendix to Jackson's Account of Morocco, &c. page 320.) which was sent to the University for translation, and after remaining there, as Dr. Buffé informed me about two months, was returned without a translation; it was then sent to the Post-office for the same purpose, but with like ill success; Doctor Buffé, who had been the bearer of it (from the Emperor) to the Secretary of State, then called on me and requested a translation, which I declined giving, unless I should be requested so to do by the Secretary of State: this letter contained friendly overtures, and afforded a most favourable opportunity to open an advantageous negotiation with Morocco, and a mutual ex-

that letters or public documents written in that language have been in vain sent to them for translation. What I have long considered as chiefly tending to diminish the desire of acquiring this language, is an opinion dogmatically asserted, and diligently propagated, that the Arabic of the East and West, are so different from each other, as almost to form distinct languages, and to be unintelligible to the inhabitants of either of those regions respectively;

change of good offices, but from ignorance of the language the opportunity was lost. The late Mr. Spencer Percival having expressed to my Lord Redesdale, or to Mr. Robert Mitford, late of the Audit office, the regret he felt at not being able to procure a translation, my friend Mr. Mitford, mentioned my name to his relation as a person competent to translate it. Accordingly I received a letter from Mr. Percival requesting a translation into English, which I delivered to that gentleman a few days afterwards; but, the original Arabic letter, of which I made a translation, did not reach me till several months after it had been received by the Minister! In the meantime, the Emperor made repeated enquiries of the Bashaw of Elgarb, of the Governor of Tangier, and of the British Consul, for a reply to this letter; which contained overtures for a mutual exchange of good offices, and courted a speedy answer; when his Imperial Majesty was actually informed by some of the members of the *Divan*, that the King of England had no power, but that the power was vested in the hands of the ministers of the crown; whereupon the Emperor determined never to write again to a Christian King in the Arabic language; and, with regard to Great Britain, I believe he has faithfully ever since kept his word! Sometime before this letter was written, I being then in Morocco, the Emperor's Minister asked me if the Emperor his master were to write an Arabic letter to the Sultan George Sultan *El Ingleez*, (these were his expressions,) whether there were persons capable of translating it into English, as the Emperor did not wish the contents of his communication to be known to his Bashaw at Tangier, nor to the British Consul; as it would necessarily be if written in English; I replied, that there were learned men at the Universities capable of translating every learned language in the known world, and accordingly the letter above alluded to was written in Arabic, and addressed to his Majesty. An additional proof of the desire which the Emperor then had to conceal its contents was, that it was written in his own hand-writing, which I am competent to declare, having letters from him in my possession, and being acquainted with the Emperor's hand-writing and style.

but, having always doubted the truth of this assertion, I have endeavoured, from time to time, during the last ten years, to ascertain whether the Arabic language spoken in Asia, be the same as spoken in Africa, (westward to the shores of the Atlantic ocean,) but without success, and even without the smallest satisfactory elucidation, until the arrival in London last winter, of the most Reverend Doctor George, Archbishop of Jerusalem, who has given such incontestible proofs of his proficiency in the Arabic language, that his opinion on this important point cannot but be decisive; accordingly, on presenting to the Rev. Doctor some letters from the Emperor of Morocco to me, desiring that he would oblige me with his opinion, whether the Arabic in those letters was the same with that spoken in Syria, the Rev. Doctor replied in the following perspicuous manner, which, I think, decides the question: "*I can assure you, that the language and the idiom of the Arabic in these letters from the Emperor of Morocco to you, is precisely the same with that which is spoken in the East.*"

It is, therefore, thus ascertained, that the Arabic language spoken in the kingdom of Tafillet, of Fas, of Morocco, and in Suse or South Barbary, is precisely the same language with that which is now spoken in Syria, and Palestine in Asia; countries distant from each other nearly 3000 miles, and from information since obtained, there appears to be no doubt that the Arabic language spoken by the Arabs in Arabia, by the Moors and Arabs in India and Madagascar, by the Moorish nations on the African shores of the Mediterranean, are one and the same language with that spoken in Morocco, subject only to certain provincial peculiarities, which by no means form impediments to the general understanding of the language, no more, or not so much so, as the provincial peculiarities of one county of England differ from another!

Unwilling to encroach too much on your valuable pages, I will leave for the subject of my next letter, the inconceivable misconstructions and errors into which the ignorance of this language has led European travellers in Africa, of which I shall state some examples in a recent publication respecting Africa. I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
JAMES G. JACKSON.

Circus, Minors, May 10, 1819.

THE SECOND NIGHT

"LE NOTTI ROMANE."

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

DIALOGUE IV.

Cæsar defends the Romans; Pomponius confirms their injustices, especially from the Acts of the Scipios.

TO the speech of Pomponius, Cæsar had attentively listened, and frequently turned his eyes toward the Scipios. But at those words he threw the hem of his garment on his left shoulder, and in an angry tone abruptly exclaimed, "What would be the fate of a city governed by a genius like yours?"

Pomponius calmly answered, "To be oppressed with injustice, or in its innocence happy."

Cæsar, with a smile, replied, "If a city could be founded in a place inaccessible to foreign insult, thy pacific doctrine would be not only grateful to the ear, but useful, and its daily practice universally to be desired. But as new cities rise up in the midst of the old, and their inhabitants, whether free or subject, are continually urged, as by a resistless impulse, to usurpation, that peaceful prosperity which thou insistest on cannot be expected by any, who in the history of mankind contemplate the ordinary course of human vicissitudes, and derive from them a rational inference.

"Rome rose from a humble origin, but not by usurpation. It was a desert in which Romulus collected our progenitors. To convert an abandoned spot of ground into the habitation of a brave people, was certainly a laudable design. Nor should it be matter of reproach to thee, that he invited mere adventurers, and even criminals; for in doing so, he freed Italy from a pernicious incumbrance. These, as herds astray, were, by that skilful pastor, subjected to the yoke of a mild guidance, and those whose callous minds had formerly rejected and despised all discipline, at length were taught to reverence the rule of reason. Nor let it grieve thee as an act of signal depravation, that men cut off from all the comforts derived from an association with the softer sex, should venture on a temporary act of violence to obtain what Nature has made necessary. In the instance before us, let it be remembered, that the Romans had previously and repeatedly, with respectful and earnest

solicitations, endeavoured to obtain from their neighbours, wives on honourable terms; until their haughty irritating refusals, drove them to that extremity which thou hast so bitterly reprobated. Thou hast indeed bewailed the cause of the Sabine virgins much more than did the virgins themselves; who, as thou well knowest, having easily admitted the motives in excuse for the offence, threw themselves between their affectionate husbands and their enraged fathers armed for vengeance, and with tears and entreaties subdued their anger. No stipulated truce, peace, or alliance, but a community of government between us and the hitherto implacable Sabines, was the extraordinary consequence of this memorable intercession.

"To the reign of Romulus succeeded that of Numa, a reign of more than eight lustrums in duration, and exempt both from foreign war and internal tumult, and which reflected on this admirable chief the character rather of a celestial agent than of a human governor. His reign is indeed unparalleled. In the midst of proud and warlike nations, he restrained their hostile dispositions solely by the sacred awe of virtue. And if in after times the less happy destiny of our ancestors was, to have the reeking sword for ever in their hands, justice demands that we attribute it not so much to an inclination to disturb the world, as to the circumstances in which their fortune placed them—for all Italy from fear or envy conspired to oppress the rising state of Rome. Her wars were in their origin justified by her injuries. To defend her rude dwellings on Mount Palatine, and her corn on the banks of the Tiber, she drew the sword, and her success was no less happy than her cause was just—she subdued her aggressors, and not only compelled them to yield the sword, but in future to use it in her defence. Her wisdom, indeed, was as evident as her valour; for instead of imposing on the people she subdued, a servile, irritating yoke, she admitted them to her bosom as adopted citizens. In these just means of defence, however, originated the unexpected necessity of resorting to still farther measures to repel or prevent fresh instances of aggression from more distant nations—our arms were victorious, and our conquests extended to regions far remote, where, from the inevitable imperfection of all human affairs, our triumphs were sometimes

blemished by injustice—for no wars, however just and necessary, can be continued long without exhibiting an excess of vengeance; I am therefore surprised that thou, versed as thou art in the history of mankind, canst look for temperance and moderation in war—an art in its nature sanguinary and destructive. But of Rome, if we take in the whole extent of her martial enterprises, it may perhaps with truth be said, that she has displayed in them more signal acts of liberal heroism than any other nation in the world. The fidelity of her treaties and conventions were with almost all nations inviolably maintained—so that no one doubted when a Roman promised. But if it gratify thee to impress on the minds of this surrounding audience, with all the art of rhetoric, some adverse instance of oppression, instead of throwing over it the veil of a generous patriotism, it becomes thee at the same time to recollect and oppose to it some of the innumerable instances of honourable sacrifice which have excited universal admiration. I trust, on earth the memory still lives of the magnanimous conduct of our Camillus towards Faleria, who, when a school-master insidiously and basely brought to us the chief youth of the city committed to his care, with anger spurned at the useful treachery, and freely sent back the precious hostages. Nor can I believe that time has obliterated the memory of Fabricius, who in the war with Pyrrhus generously informed him that his physician had offered to poison him. But were I to attempt, O Quirites! to recollect and mention all the instances of Roman virtue, it would be to disturb unnecessarily the peace of death, by relating many things already known, many things of which ye were yourselves the authors. I am, indeed, sorry for the necessity which has compelled me to say what I have said, to such a Roman—of manners honourable, though not a soldier."

The Dictator ceased, and with an air of dignity looked on the multitude. The five spectres rolled their ardent and menacing eyes, while a formidable silence sat on their lips—throughout the whole subterranean vault, no ghost so bold to violate the mute reverence which their majestic presence inspired—and if such was the awe imposed on them, no question can be made of mine. But he whose character in life was mildness in the extreme, and who in the pre-

sence of men of such exalted fame might be supposed subject to a like impression, with intrepid look replied:—"Illustrious Dictator! thy angry reproofs in defence of Rome but stimulate me to a farther confirmation of her injustice. And oh ye Scipios! unknown to me but by your sculptured images and formidable achievements, attend to my words, nor wonder that a man such as I was on earth, living in elegant ease, in peaceful leisure, here speak boldly. Such also in life was my disposition, but I controlled it; not from fear, but from a persuasion that all free discourse, all liberal sentiment, offered to a nation so corrupt, would be received and despised as the babble of a dreamer. I passed a great portion of my life at a distance from this unhappy country, not because I was unwilling or unworthy of serving her, but because she appeared to me no longer worthy of the care and danger which her service involved."

While thus he spake, as one who is moved to anger, he shook his head, and his silver hair waved upon his shoulders. Then turning to the Scipios, he said:—"On ye illustrious brothers, Cneus and Publius, I shall pass no censure. Ye fell in combat in the fields of Iberia, but your deeds did not surpass the ordinary violence of war. Ye, however, left to your posterity a longer life, and marked with instances of greater crime; I speak of thee, oh son of Publius!—of thee, named Africanus the First, who in New Carthage celebrated the obsequies of your father and his brother, there slain, with cruel pomp, as the dreadful pledge of future exterminations. Sanguinary gladiators, invited by thee, fought upon their tombs, as though the very earth which covered the bones of thy ancestors thirsted for human blood. At this atrocious festival also assembled the barbarians of that country, to exhaust their ferocious frenzy by the mutual wounds of mortal combat. Two princes, Orsua and Cerbis, allied by birth, between whom was a dispute concerning the lordship of the city Ibis, on those tombs, as consecrated to blood, decided the question, and Orsua by his competitor there was slain."

"Then did thy ensigns bear destruction wherever they appeared. Then was ill-fated Astapa, thronged with thy fatal legions only for her fidelity to Carthage—whose noble-minded citizens, rather than become slaves to the Scipios,

resolved on death—the death of themselves and families! In the Piazza they collected their most valuable effects, and upon them placed their wives and children; then having piled up around them dry fuel, fifty youths stood with lighted torches ready to set fire to it on the entrance of the proud conqueror. In the meanwhile the air resounded with the cries and imprecations of the innocent victims, against the perfidious cruelty of the Romans. Then came forth against us all the youth capable of bearing arms, determined not to survive defeat, and Fortune, the seeming accomplice of our crimes, put their determination to the proof—all fell in the fatal field—and when the news reached the ears of the few who remained within the city, the piles were set on fire, and their horrid purpose of general destruction followed! The Romans entered, and attracted by the glare of the gold and silver rushed forward to save it—some were scorched, and others seized by the devouring flames fell a prey to their unjust avidity. That instance, alone, of enormous cruelty, was sufficient to stigmatize the fame of thy descendants for ever. But thy vengeance was not to be thus satiated. As a glorious enterprise thou renewedst the bloody scene afterwards in the city of the Locri, who in Greece had aided the cause of the Carthaginians, their ancient governors. To punish the due obedience of these people thy legate, Quintus Pleminius, was despatched, infamous for his past atrocities, and who in a barbarous conformity with them, abusing the power which victory had placed in his hands, gave up the wretched citizens to the violations of a licentious soldiery—and lamentation, madness, and death followed. Of this excessive vengeance, oh inexorable chief! thou wast not the immediate author, but equal was the guilt of thy opprobrious connivance at it."

Pomponius here suspended his discourse—Scipio was silent—and the rest of his proud family, in pensive attitudes, with downcast eyes, stood mute. Pomponius then, in language still more animated, resumed his censorious speech:—"Now, oh Scipio Emilianus! let me advert to thy deeds of devastation, and more especially to that of the ill fated Carthage. Its citizens, as thou knowest, oppressed by adverse fortune, presented themselves as humble suppliants, willing to exist on any conditions which

thy pride might condescend to offer—but that rival of Roman glory, must perish! Such was the decree of the implacable condescent fathers—that barrier to our ambition must be broken down—and that ancient, great, and flourishing city, which during seven ages had extended over the ocean its dread domination, with little resistance, and great cruelty, thou reducedst to desert ruins! Thou with thine own eyes beheld the hapless consort of Amilcar, then chief of that falling empire, rather than become thy slave, slay her children, and cast them into the flames which consumed the temple of Esculapius, and then, invoking heaven's vengeance, throw herself upon them. It was said, indeed, that on the ruins of the stately Carthage thy eyes dropt tears, and a sigh escaped from thy ferocious breast—an evidence of commiseration, the sincerity of which I shall not inquire into. I know that it was that of a butcher who with the head in his hand deploras the destruction of the other members! I know that, prosecuting thy glorious devastations, thou reducedst to the same state of ruin all the cities of Africa which had been allied to Carthage! I know that the whole region, reduced to a desert sand, was afterwards proudly denominated a Roman province! I know that from these glorious achievements thou didst derive the title of Africanus the Second, and that the government of Africa was assigned to proconsuls, who with impunity convulsed the country with perpetual confusions, as the scourge of conquest!

"In the meanwhile Iberia had become the envanguined theatre of Scipionic glory, and now summoned thee to deeds of family example! At thy formidable name, wives and mothers turned pale in a country still reeking with the blood of their husbands and children!

"Numantia begirt by a close siege, her free and illustrious citizens, despising death, in vain solicited—provoked in vain—thy legions to open battle in the field; thou knewst too well the risk of combat with a people whose only dread was that of slavery—thou knewst too well the formidable nature of a brave and determined foe, not to decline the invitation—to endure the provocation—by every species of temporizing pretence. Thou couldst subdue their noble virtue by easier means—for thou couldst starve them!—by

legions were retained in their encampment—and thou *didst* starve them!—as living *Numantines*, no longer they appeared;—skeletons! ghosts! they seemed, and moved—till (oh, shocking to relate!) induced by the maddening pains of hunger, the weak, in wretched ambuscade, seized on the weaker, extinguished the still-lingering spark of life, and fed (oh horrid food!) upon their famished limbs! At length, reduced to this state of intolerable necessity, many of those who yet survived, rather than yield the sword, turned it mutually against each other's breasts, resolved to expire with the expiring liberty of their country. Then rose the flames around to complete the sacrifice—in which the houses and nearly all their inhabitants, together with their effects, were destroyed—the few who survived this dreadful ruin, directing their staggering steps through the smoking and desert streets, having reached the gates, opened them—and left you lord of hunger-wasted spectres in a desolate city!—whose miseries—whose noble struggle with them, thou didst pity and reward—by selling them like *beasts*!

“And, oh *Emilianus*! thou cruel exterminator of an innocent people!—art thou not he, who immediately after punished with a barbarous vengeance the city of *Lutia*, because in pity to the suffering *Numantines* she promised help? A promise for which, though never carried to effect, thou demandedst four hundred of her younger citizens, whose hands, by thy inhuman order, were cut off, and thus mutilated were sent forth into the world, as monuments of *Scipionic* justice!—Such were the deeds, hateful to memory, horrible to human ears, which aggrandized thy name with the pompous title of *Numanticus*!—Oh, if then so dark our intellects, so obscured our understandings—if our hearts, moved by such baseness, could then palpitate with quickened energy—if deeds obviously vile, cruel, wicked, and repugnant to human reason, we could then admire!—I now repent—and in this our after state, exhort ye to have other sentiments of human glory!”

At these words the eyes of *Emilianus*, before bold and menacing, drooped, and covering his forehead with his right hand, he stood as in a state of meditation—tears dropped upon his manly breast, and he seemed oppressed with

sadness. The other *Scipios* also turned their heads aside, and veiled them with their gowns. *Pomponius* then exclaimed:

“Oh that the people of *Æthiopia*, of *Africa*, and of *Asia*, countries inundated by the tears of the widows and orphans of their hapless ancestors, could witness this return of reason in their oppressors—then might their late posterity, still holding perhaps your memory in merited detestation, accept this only possible atonement, of your tears.”

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON NOVELS and NOVEL-WRITERS.

NOVELS are a class of literature to which the world is more indebted than to any other species of writing, the object of which is only amusement. Poetry is calculated to display the most prominent features of humanity, conveyed in language, and adorned with figures far above the every-day terms of conventional intercourse. The drama, which comes nearer to the concerns of common life, shews only the effects of the passions, the follies, the virtues, and the vices of mankind. But in a novel the causes also are explained—there one finds, as in a mirror, the reflection of one's species in all their variabilities and odiousnesses—and their motives and mistakes: in short, novels are like a private diary, where you find your observations, your opinions, your adventures, your faults, and those of all your acquaintance.

Novel-writing, it is true, has been decried by men of the greatest ability; but this is rather from the ill effects which the abuse of this elegant species of literature has produced in the hands of the unprincipled and the ignorant, than because there is any thing to be blamed in the system itself. This position is proved by the great names which have been busied in this kind of writing; and without going all lengths with *Mr. Gray*, who said, he thought it was a fit occupation for the blessed in *Elysium* to lie on a couch all day long, and read new novels; I think that the world is much indebted to those men of genius who have descended from their more abstruse speculations, and have contributed to the cultivation of the good taste of those, to whose minds, from

circumstances and situations, the fair pages of science have not been unfolded. Among these are, of course, included the fair readers, who, from their habits of domestic retirement, have greater opportunities for cultivating this sort of reading than men.

It has been frequently remarked, that the fairer part of the creation possess a much greater facility of expression, and more elegant fancy, in general, than men of the same rank and degree of education. This may be justly attributed to the almost universal habit of novel reading: and although it is confessed that much well-directed satire has been levelled at the romantic follies into which the indiscriminate reading of all the trash of a circulating library has led, perhaps, too many of our fair countrywomen, yet it proves only that the most wholesome viands, when taken to excess or abused, will prove hurtful; but it makes nothing against the main principle of the utility of reading good novels.

Novel-writing in France has been the occupation of men whose talents were of so brilliant a nature, that they would have shed a lustre over the most important and severe subjects. How much, then, is it to be lamented, that their total want of principle and affection for mankind has induced them brutally to degrade their superior abilities, and to administer poison with the hands from which nourishment was expected.

The names of Voltaire, of Rousseau, and of Diderot, are never recollected without associating to them ideas of all that is at once sublime and debased. Exalted above the generality of writers by their cultivated elegance of mind, and their boundless range of fancy, by the utmost intensity of feeling, and critical accuracy of judgment;—and degraded to the lowest by their foully feeding on the most disgusting propensities of humanity, and by holding up to public view those monstrous vices which disgrace our nature;—not for the purpose of rendering such vices hideous by their exposure, and thereby inspiring a proper horror for them; but gloating on the offensive spectacle, and rejoicing like demons at the fallen state of humanity.

To the productions of Voltaire, and others of this stamp, have been attributed the origin of the French revolution, and the brutal ferocity with which

it was carried on; and although I incline rather to believe that the cause was in the diseased state of the government, and the immoral habits of the rulers, and the people,—yet this much appears certain, that any writings in a popular style, which render crime familiar and even alluring, and which exhibit to the public view a distorted representation of the relative effects of virtue and vice, will degrade the feelings and habits of the people to whom they are directed. This done,—the process of debasement in the human mind is so rapid, and so decent to infamy so easy, that it is impossible to check it.

The English novel-writers, not inferior to those of any country, have among their numerous faults preserved unblemished their national purity and love of virtue. In all the vulgarity of their humour and the coarseness of their wit, every degrading and revolting picture is either concealed, or only so much of it is exposed as to meet that public detestation which its odiousness must excite, or to inspire the dread of that punishment which is its miserable, but inevitable, consequence.

In speaking thus of English novel-writers, there should be excepted some few unfortunates:—unfortunate, because they lived in an age when the rapid transition from puritanical austerity to almost unchristian excesses had made giddy the senses of the nation, and when the most learned men and the brightest wits sanctioned by their countenance and example this corruption of talent:—more unfortunate, because they were driven by necessity to a vicious style of writing, when, in the words of one of them, they were compelled

“To try all ways th’ insatiate clan to please,

Had parted with their old prerogatives;
Their birth-right satirizing, and their just pretence,

Of judging even their own wit and sense:”

but most unfortunate, because they were *women*.—Their names are forgotten—but Genius, whose children they are, regrets that their errors prevent his acknowledging them.

The great excellencies of novel-writing consist in a lively delineation of character—and a style not distant from that used in common intercourse, with so much of fact for its leading fea-

tures, that the interest shall not be weakened by the over-exertion of the imagination.

Of the English novelists, De Foe, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, though not perhaps of first-rate abilities, seems best to have understood the secrets of his trade. The relation of the incidents is performed by him with a sort of careless minuteness exactly resembling the narrative of a spectator, or in the style in which a man writes letters to his intimate friends. The direct appeal to the feelings of the reader is nowhere practised by him, nor can there be discovered those attempts to please which are so palpable in other authors. His aim seems to have been to identify himself perfectly with his hero, as to create the deceptive idea that he is the chronicler of his own deeds. He writes in the first person, and adheres throughout to the effect produced by this style, so much so, that in some instances he makes the hero speak in very general terms of actions redounding to his honour, and which, if dwelt upon, would, by developing egotism and conceit, destroy the effect intended to be produced. By these means he contrives to throw so historical an air over his writings, that the reader, upon recalling to his recollection, during the perusal, that it is a fiction on which he is engaged, is surprised at the interest which has been excited by it.

Robinson Crusoe is a powerful instance of this. One might venture to assert, that no person, on reading it, would discover that it was a fiction, unless he learned it from some external means, unconnected with the relation itself—for never was fiction more like the truth.

But the force of this deception is no where greater than in a work of his which is very undeservedly neglected—this is, the "*Memoirs, Travels, and Adventures of a Cavalier*."

—The preface (which by the way is often as good in this author as any other parts of his book) contributes greatly to the effect before spoken of,—as the following passage will instance:

"As an evidence that these *Memoirs, Travels, and Adventures*, were written many years ago, the person now concerned in the publication assures the reader, that he has had them in his possession (as they now appear) above thirty years; that they were found by accident, among other valuable papers,

in the closet of a descendant of a public minister of state.

"As it is not proper to trace them any farther, so neither is there any occasion to trace them at all, to give reputation to the story related; seeing the actions here mentioned have a sufficient sanction from all the histories of the times to which they relate; with this addition, that *the admirable manner of recounting them*, and the wonderful variety of incidents with which they are beautified in the course of a private gentleman's story, add such delight in the reading, and give such a lustre as well to the accounts themselves, as to the person who was the actor; and no story, I believe, extant ever came abroad with such advantages."

* * * * *

"When, many years ago, a person who had written a whole volume in folio, by way of answer to, and confutation of, Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, would have borrowed the clauses in this account which clash with and confront it: I say the editor of this was so just as to refuse them."

The seeming earnestness of this preface, and minutely historical appearance which pervades the whole work, would induce every one to believe that it is what it pretends to be, if it did not bear evident marks of De Foe's own style, which is too remarkable to be mistaken.

The lively manner of the description of the Siege of Magdeburg, and of the Battle of Leipzig, with the character of the great Gustavus Adolphus, are given with a masterly hand, and, in the words of the preface,

"It is through every part related with so soldierly a style, and in the very language of the field, that it seems impossible any other but the person who was present in every action here mentioned could be the narrator."

The descriptions of the civil wars in England are so vivid, and the author's deductions are so correct, that the book, in a more serious point of view, forms no despicable companion to Lord Clarendon's History—and although the writers differ in many respects, their collision may (as in historical matters it often does) help the reader to a more correct view of the truth, than either of the authors would willingly have afforded.

The only modern author whom De Foe resembles is the *Unknown* who has

produced Waverley, Guy Mannering, &c. &c. : in his descriptions of events he is quite equal, and it is only in the lively pictures of domestic life, where this author is so eminent, that De Foe is inferior to him.

De Foe wrote too much *ad captandum* ; and studied rather to make his books palatable to the existing taste of his readers,—than to render them lasting, by forming them upon the correct model with which his own taste could have furnished him. It is for this reason, perhaps, that most of his works have fallen into an oblivion which many of them do not deserve : and although it may be regretted that he wasted his talents in chronicling the deeds of Colonel Jack, &c. &c. yet it must not be forgotten that his Robinson Crusoe—his Cavaliers—and his History of the Plague in London, have entitled him to an honourable place among the English writers of his stamp. J. B.

FRAGMENTA.

BRING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

No. XXX.

ADDENDA.

FEASTING.

NEITHER the poet Juvenal, nor the traveller Sir Robert Herliert, can ever acquire the good opinion of modern epicures by the declaration which each has made of his sentiments concerning our favourite delicacy, turtle.

"*Nemo, inter curas et seria, duxit habendum Quantis, in oceani fluctu, testudo nataret.*"* says the bard. Nor did the knight display more discernment, when, after having tantalized his readers with an account of tortoises (as he calls them), "so great, as suffer two men with ease to sit, and so strong, as carry them," he adds, with a pleasant confusion of grammar, "sailors affect to

* None have yet found it worth one serious thought
How large a turtle may at sea be caught.

It should be added, that, by the next line, it appears that the shell was usually converted to some ornament for the Roman beds;

eat them, but are better meat for hogs in my opinion."

The turtle has, however, been the delight of the man of ~~letters~~ ^{letters}, one way or another, throughout the early, as well as the latest ages. As long as Horace's poems remain,† the honour due to the "Testudo" will accompany their fame. And in the present century, that regard which the ancients paid to the *exterior* is by modern penetration only transferred to the less elegant, but more nourishing, contents.

Poggio, the Florentine, tells us, that Zisca, the great and victorious reformer of Bohemia, had so savoury a taste, that he only asked for his share of plunder what he was pleased to call "the cobwebs, which hung from the roofs of the farmers' houses." These were, the hams, gammons, sausages, and pigs' cheeks, for which Bohemia was always celebrated.

In the year 1666, there appeared a treatise, written by Cardinal Francis Maria de Brancaccio, to prove that drinking chocolate could not be said to occasion the breaking a fast.

The consummate epicurism, and brutal species of wit, possessed by the late Mr. Quin, are universally known, nor can any single anecdote illustrate these two qualities more completely than the following, which is, from the best authority, asserted to be strictly true. He was invited to dine with a celebrated Duchess, who had adorned the court of Anne, and whose protection of persecuted wits had justly rendered her famous. To the surprise of Quin, she helped herself to the leanest part of a haunch which stood before her. "What, and does your Grace eat no fat?"—"Not of venison, Sir."—"Never, my Lady Duchess?"—"Never, I assure you."—Too much affected to restrain his genuine sentiments, our epicure exclaimed, "By G—! I love to dine with such fools!"

† And that will prove a much longer space than himself had allotted to them. They would have been lost to the world in less than 400 years, had they only existed, as he prophesied,

*Dum Capitolium
Scandet, cum facta virgine, Pontifex.*

A fair triumph of literature over empire.

Early rising, and the length of their ride, had disposed the whole company of a stage-coach to do honour to the dinner provided for them, which was a large coarse shoulder of mutton; one unfortunate man only excepted, whose dress and delicacy of manners had so far established his superiority, in the party, that they, though hungry, rested on their arms while he examined the meat with the eye of a connoisseur. He first lifted it from the dish with his fork, and peeped round it. He then made a faint effort to cut it, but drawing back his hand, and laying down his knife and fork, he retired to the window, and abandoned his share of the repast, exclaiming, dolefully, "This it is to have a taste!"

"I knew what would happen well enough," said a gentleman, who, by carving a leg of lamb crossways, had occasioned his friend to drop down in an antipathetic swoon.—"How then," said a third person, "could you be brute enough not to cut the meat in the other way?"—"Because, had I done it, it were I who must have had the fit," replied the selfish carver.

HYPERBOLES.

Abdalla, the parent of Mahomet, lived, it is well known, in the humble station of a camel-driver. Yet as the father of so great a prophet ought to have somewhat extraordinary about him, the Orientals have exhausted their rhapsodies on his nuptials. Although at least seventy-five years of age, he was, they say, sought for in marriage by all the fairest, youngest, and most wealthy maidens of his district. And the morn after his wedding, one hundred of the rejected ones were found dead in their beds, from jealousy, disappointment, and envy.

The epitaph on Buschetto of Dulichio, who built the cathedral of Pisa, asserts, that his knowledge of the mechanic powers was so extensive, "that he could enable ten children to support a weight, which a thousand harnessed oxen could not move." He lived in the fifteenth century, an age of hyperbole and wonder.

"That fellow," said Cyrano de Bergerac to a friend, "is *always* in one's way, and *always* insolent. The dog is conscious that he is so fat, that it would take an honest man more than a day to give him a thorough beating."

Not very unlike this idea was that of him, who being asked by his friend, "when he last saw their jolly comrade Tom?" answered, "Ah, poor Tom! I called on him yesterday at his lodgings; and there I found him sitting all round a table by himself!"

A humorous hyperbole of the same kind is told of a jolly courtier of Louis the XIVth, who being rallied by the King on his bulk, which he was told had increased for want of exercise, "Ah, Sir," said the plump object of the King's satire, "what would your Majesty have me do? I have already walked three times round the Duc d'Aumont, this morning!" a nobleman who, though himself a prodigy as to size, had been standing by, and enjoying the joke.

INCONSISTENCY.

We have in the life of Chicot, fool to Henry the IVth of France, an example of a man possessing the most jarring qualities both of body and mind: buffoon as he was, he wanted neither birth nor riches, and excelled in the qualities of fidelity and valour. At the siege of Rouen, in 1591, he subdued, in fair combat, M. de Glatigny, a man of high rank among his master's enemies. Him he delivered into the hands of Henry, saying only, "Here! I have brought you a prisoner of my making." But Glatigny, offended at finding himself captive to a jester, drew his sword, and wounded him mortally.* From his death-bed Chicot was roused, by overhearing an ecclesiastic refuse to give absolution to a dying soldier, because he was in the service of a Huguenot prince. He even sprang from his bed to chastise the fanatic priest, but exhausted by the effort, he fainted and died.

A horde of Cossacks, mentioned by M. de Tott, seem to labour under a great confusion of ideas respecting the Christian religion. They left Russia at the time that Peter the Great insisted on his subjects being shaved, and determined to save their beards, at all hazards, they migrated to the Tartarian deserts. They join their new neighbours in every incursion which

* The laxity then attendant on the law of nations occasioned no notice to be taken of this assassination. At least Brantome mentions no such thing.

they make against the Russian provinces, but still, anxious to preserve the purity of their faith, amidst infidels, they take care that each man is provided with a fitch of bacon, tied to his saddle by way of portmanteau; nor are their standards ever deficient in a representation of the cross, which floats, most heterogeneously, amid the horse-tails of Mahomet. These people are called "Inat" Cossacks, from Ignatius, their head man. "Inat" signifies, also, in the Turkish tongue, obstinate and wrongheaded; an epithet which the Tartars and Turks think become these odd religionists, who, besides their cross and their bacon, know nothing of any one dogma of christianity.

Francis Ignatius, the father of him who took refuge under the wings of the English Lord Arundel, used to say of the Church of Rome, "That she was the true Meretrix Babylonica; that she was *alive* 't was true, but loaded with the most filthy diseases; but that although she was, without doubt, a most abandoned prostitute, yet, as she had never been regularly divorced, she was still the spouse of Christ; and that so one *might* be saved by adhering to her doctrine."—This most absurd tenet disgusted both the Reformed and the Roman Catholics.

An eminent and learned prelate, not long since dead, was not unfrequently seduced, by the warmth of his imagination, into expressions very inconsistent with that gravity which laymen annex to the character of a divine. In a celebrated work, he denominates the awful scene in which the prison doors flew open, and the irons dropped from the limbs of the holy Paul, "A midnight meeting between Paul, Silas, a gnoler, and an earthquake." The low expression of "*hocus-pocus* tricks" ought not to be found in a sermon of the same divine on the most solemn of subjects.

The great Jonathan Swift had probably forgotten, not only that he was in orders, but also that he was a Christian, when he wrote what the most blind charity cannot avoid calling a parody on the most awful of ideas.

"From the four elements assembling,
Warn'd by the bell, all folks came trembling,

From airy garrets some descend;
Some from the lake's remotest end.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXX. May 1819.

My lord, and dean, the fire forsake,
Dan leaves the earthly rade and rake;
The loiterers quake, no corner hides them,"
&c. &c.

MEDICINE.

During the civil wars of France, the town of Bayeux was guarded from the plague by the care of Marc le Barbey, a physician of the place. The army of the League, who were perishing by the same disease, refused his assistance. But the patriot refused to relieve subjects in arms against their lawful prince. They plundered his house, but he escaped, and left them to die by thousands. Henry IV. ennobled him and his posterity in 1594.

While Muretus, a man of great learning but vile morals, was endeavouring to reach the dominions of Tuscany, he fell extremely ill on the road. Notwithstanding the wretchedness of his figure, he found himself, to his surprise, surrounded by physicians, who busied themselves about him with uncommon diligence. A new and dubious medicine was, it seems, waiting to be tried on a proper object, and he at length overheard, in a whisper, "*Faciamus experimentum in corpore vili.*" The dread of this proposed experiment acted with more success, probably, than the dose would have done. Muretus rose from his bed, forced a passage through the concourse of doctors, apothecaries, and surgeons, and proceeded on his journey to Rome, where he was received with honour, and rose to great preferments.

It was on this Muretus that Jos. Scaliger, on whom he had imposed a modern epigram for an antique, made that bitter distich,

"Qui rigidae flammæ evaserat, arte, Tolose,
Muretus, fumos vendidit ille mihi."

It was no bad thought of Carmelini, a celebrated dentist at Rome, remarkable for removing teeth, to write over his door,

"Una avulso, non deficit alter."

A worthy Dutch physician, Philip Verheyen, left a direction in his will, that he should not be buried in any church. † "*Ne templum dehonestaret, aut nocivis halitibus inficeret;*" and

* "Let us make the experiment on this miserable body."

† "That he might not defile the church, nor corrupt its air with noxious fumes."

directed this sentiment to be inscribed on his tomb-stone.

Dr. John Collett, of Newbury, Berks, who died in 1780, deserves a peculiar notice for the depth of his studies, and the exquisite humanity of his character. Although his practice was extensive, yet, from an uncommon meekness and humility, he never would accept more than *half* the usual fee of the profession. Several days in the week he devoted to the poor, who thronged to him for advice; which, as well as vast quantities of medicines, he distributed gratis. His studies were turned towards the Oriental tongues, and the Hebrew in particular, in which he had made so great a progress, that he kept a correspondence with the heads of the Jews, in Syria, in the East Indies, and other parts of the world. From these he learnt many very curious particulars respecting the Hebrew Version of the Old Testament, and had the means of correcting many errors which have crept into the text as it now stands. His manuscripts, on this very curious subject were extremely valuable, but his friends could never prevail on him to give them to the world. He never, indeed, published any thing, unless two or three letters in the Gentleman's Magazine, which may be easily discovered by the singular meekness of the style and the benevolence of their contents. One of them is a persuasive to masters of merchantmen, &c. to plant cocoa-nuts, yams, &c. on desert islands, for the benefit of shipwrecked mariners.

"We who attend to dissections," said once a great, but modest, anatomist to a friend, "are little better acquainted with the true state of the human frame, than the porters and errand boys are with the policy of the cities they inhabit. Like *them*, we know every street, every alley, every passage, but like *them* too we are ignorant of what is going forward in the mansions to which these passages lead."

He who composed the epitaph that follows, on an unlucky physician, had dipped his pen in gall.

"*Hæc sub humo, per quem tot jacuere, jacet.*"

PARAPHRASED.

Interr'd lies our Doctor—we need not deplore him—

He's but where he's sent all his patients before him.

ESSAY ON GENIUS.

(Concluded from page 314.)

HAVING endeavoured to assign what appear to me to be the real and adequate causes of the prevalence of error with respect to Genius, it behoves me now to suggest those views which are, I apprehend, more consistent with sound philosophy and matter of fact.

If the doctrine of innate ideas is allowed to be untenable, as I venture on the authority of Locke and others to assume it is, the only remaining ground upon which the common notion of genius can stand, appears to me to be *organic adaptation*.

Far be it from me, however, to wish to disturb or to anticipate the luminous researches of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim into the dark recesses of the cranium; but as these gentlemen have not yet, at least that I have heard, pretended to ascertain and make evident to their disciples, that the brain of a poet is originally so constructed, as to digest all its accessions of words into couplets—that the brain of an astronomer, by a like necessity of nature, imbibes intuitively ideas of planets, their modes, and relations—that the brain of a painter teems with more lively images of objects, and with more just conceptions of the beauty of colours—or that *that* of a mathematician has, *ab initio*, more certain notions of the order of figures. As, I say, all this is not yet pretended as the result of the new theory of craniology, the field appears to lay open for us to explore in other regions, and by a different process, the true causes of the great diversity of tastes, as well as of the degrees of attainment which result from the efforts of the human mind.

The propositions, therefore, that I shall attempt, with all due diffidence, to maintain and defend as the true theory of the mind, are, that the *whole system of human organization amounts to nothing more than an intellectual capacity—that that capacity is originally equal in all, or at least, that as far as the organs are concerned, there is such a parity of intellectual capacity amongst the individuals of our species, that all attainments in science are nearly equally possible to all.*

The differences which arise in the state of man, as to knowledge, and the just perception of things, will, there-

fore, be found to arise principally in the perceptions or simple ideas, which are the earliest aliment of the mind.

It is a well known fact, even in the nursery, that the object which first takes the notice of every infant is *light*; but that the child has no knowledge of that property of fire by which it inflicts pain, till it has put its finger into the candle; and that the perception of light affords pleasure, as that of excessive heat does pain. Hence I conclude, that an infinite variety of feeling will exist in the minds of various infants with respect to this element, according to the order and degrees in which these different perceptions may present themselves: as pleasure attracts, and pain repulses; the long continued enjoyment of the pleasure uninterrupted by the sense of pain, is calculated to beget an habitual, and at length an inextinguishable sense of joy at the perception of the object; while on the other hand, the strong perception of pain begets as strong an aversion. As the earliest perceptions and their associations, by intermingling with all subsequent perceptions and their associations, give a tone and colouring to the mind, so I conceive that the degrees of pleasure or pain which we feel on becoming acquainted with any new objects or properties of objects, will regulate the feelings of partiality, of aversion, or of indifference, with which those objects are in after life viewed.

Density, as a property of matter, is calculated to afford pleasure to a child so long as he perceives that the firmness of the earth beneath him, or of the stick which is given him to play with, and upon which he leans, yield him support: but if a stone or brick, or any other weighty substance fall on him, so as to injure him, that feeling of pain consequent thereon, very materially modifies his feelings with respect to density; and these ideas so variously modified according to the period when the associations take place, will intermingle with, and modify his feelings with respect to such objects in all his future life.

The perceptions of infants with respect to *sounds*, are first received in the same way as all others; and the impressions of pleasure on pain modifying each other, are equally dependant on the order of their associations; and these impressions are so durable, that I have known an infant whose nerves

were so irritated by the harsh sounds of perpetual domestic discord, that it would tremble and cry as the effect of those first impressions at similar scenes in after life, when arrived at that age, at which, upon other children not so impressed in infancy, the same sounds would produce scarcely any effect.

I could greatly enlarge these illustrations of the effect of the earliest perceptions and associations, but that it would unnecessarily occupy the time of the society far beyond the limits which propriety and custom have prescribed.

It is sufficient to observe, that a correct examination of the earliest perceptions and associations of our own minds, with a recollection of the lasting effects, of some of them which I shall have occasion again to advert to shortly, will afford the best refutation of that assumption which has often been so confidently advanced by the advocates of Genius; viz. that at the early age of two or three years, there could be no difference in children ascribable to any other cause than innate genius.

A learned and respectable Scotch divine, (the late Dr. Hunter,) in taking that view of the subject which I do, has declared, and I believe with truth, that even in a moral point of view, and with reference to the superior principles of morality, the perceptions and associations of infancy are so indelible and so important, that the character and consequent destiny of a child is frequently formed before he quits the nurse's arms. But whether the doctor be quite correct or not, that *that* character is formed by an infinite variety of circumstances, some of them altogether evanescent, and the others only cognizable by the parties themselves by means of laborious recollection, will appear by pursuing a course of investigation into the higher operations of the mind in more mature age, similar to that just now adopted. That all these operations may be, and are affected by the providential dispensations of the all-wise Creator, in assigning the destiny of man as to country and relatives, I certainly have no wish to deny:—but that, in other respects, they influence the individuals of the human race in that ordinary way in which all motives whether assuasive or dissuasive—attractive or repulsive—auxiliary or depressive, do act, I with confidence affirm. In short, that the materials out of

which what is called particular genius is formed, are, *FIRST*, simple perceptions or ideas imbued with greater or less sufficiency, and in different relations or positions. *SECONDLY*, combinations formed with greater or less accuracy. *THIRDLY*, the natural arrangement of ideas in the mind, and the habit of frequent review, in which appears to me to consist much of the *memoria technica*. *FOURTHLY*, mental industry. *FIFTHLY*, mental economy; and *LASTLY*, the right direction and employment of the high powers of imagination, upon which indeed depends the value of all the rest, because this is the faculty of the soul whose operations constitute those acts which are usually hailed as the clear and unequivocal manifestations of genius.

There are three kinds or classes of circumstances which I now wish to adduce, because they appear to have great influence in the cultivation of the mind; and, indeed, so amply and satisfactorily account for the highest possible degrees of human attainment, or for the lowest state of human depression, that I will safely rest the question, after I have exhibited these circumstances to notice, on the conviction of every dispassionate and candid enquirer.

The first of these is the paucity or abundance of means of improvement.

It has never yet been proved, although often insinuated, and sometimes strenuously asserted, that a great genius acquired his knowledge or his skill without means; yet I have never been plausibly assured, that any man has ever acquired a dead language without a book. I never yet heard of a man born blind, who could paint the beauties of nature in poetic eulogium. I never yet heard of an astronomer—a mathematician—a naturalist—a painter—or a chemist, who acquired his knowledge or his skill without those implements which were proper to his pursuit. The instruments might have been plain and homely,—the books old, ragged, and unbound—even the time which he could devote may have been comparatively in some instances short; but instruments—books—and time, although in no abundance, yet in sufficiency have been found, and have been used to form the character, gratify the desires, and furnish the mind of the student.

In the absolute paucity of all materials; there can be no progress. The

man who is without these, must (at least in course of time) create them for himself before he can succeed; and the time spent in discovering and creating implements to work with, will be so much deducted from the period of his success; so that two persons with equally powerful motives to induce them to a pursuit, and if it might be so supposed, which it hardly can, with minds in their previous furniture and habits equally well adapted to the task of enquiry,—if two such persons were to start together, the one possessed of needful implements or facilities—the other wholly destitute of them,—the progress of the latter must be retarded by exactly the time consumed in forming for himself the necessary implements.

Much error no doubt, however, exists as to the quantity of materials, or the number and proportions of the apparatus which may be necessary in the pursuit of any literary or scientific attainment, or any other mental object. At these I can only glance; observing by the way, that the proceedings of some persons under a false apprehension of what is needful, appears to those who stand near them, little more rational than that of a man who puts on a superfluity of fine apparel to perform a journey in the dog days.

Selection is of greater importance than many are aware; and it is not impossible to find the earliest associations the causes of that partiality which some persons manifest to an excessive abundance of implements and materials. * Having observed thus much, I will only add, that many illustrations of this point which the reflection of every philosopher will suggest to him, may be properly placed under the head already stated of *mental economy*.

But to place the error of those who insist that genius overcomes the want of means, in a still stronger light, let me ask if their proposition were correct, *how has it happened that nations have been so tardy in their advances in science? And why are there not in the most barbarous nations at this time on the earth, skilful painters, or proficient in mathematics, in chemistry, or in astronomy?* The simple and the true answer is—it is impossible. *They possess not the means.* These must be carried to them or invented by them before they can begin. The former (considering the active benevolence of

the English character, always on the wing to impart benefits,) is likely to take place earlier than the latter. But till one or other of these alternatives shall be brought about, although the inhabitants of barbarous countries possess all the means, physically, of the profoundest philosophical research, they scarcely ever essay even the rudiments; and are, therefore, some of them 2000 years behind us in science.

The next class of circumstances of the greatest importance in the progress of the mind, and which I conceive may be traced to a period in individual history so remote as to account for many surprising phenomena, and to render it quite unnecessary to call in the aid of minute genius—is *prejudices*.

Happy shall I be if I am so fortunate as to impart to this society, my own distinct apprehensions of the weight, and force, and astonishing influence of *prejudice*. But it will be necessary that I should limit myself here. And I do it the more cheerfully, because the proofs of the force of prejudice are so numerous and well known, that almost every person present will be able to collect from his own reading, observation, and experience, a considerable variety of evidence upon this point.

Among the prejudices which are most influential in limiting exertion, I should not do justice to my argument if I did not reckon the prejudice about genius. Convinced as I am, that where *indolence*, or *want of means*, or *want of motive*, have impeded the progress or cut short the efforts of *one* person, *prejudice* has eclipsed the dawning of knowledge in the minds of *ten*: for nothing is likely to prove more fatal to youth aspiring after knowledge, than the belief that the *partial* distribution of genius has rendered its attainment impracticable to them.

The force of *prejudice* in religion or politics is every day known and deplored. Not less does it operate, although with less of observation, in matters of *general science*.

Prejudice often consists in an overweening attachment to some mistaken and justly exploded system of ideas, on account of its former celebrity; by which the avenues of the mind are shut up against improvement; like the Turks who, out of pious regard to Mahomet, persevered in their wars with the Russians, in the sole use of the sabre, till whole ranks were mowed

down by the grape-shot and bullets of the enemy.

Among the prejudices of most pestilential influence in matters of science, are, 1st, that in favour of the theories or opinions of certain writers because their works were early known, and the mind of the reader was impressed with a strong sense of delight on first becoming acquainted with them; and *secondly*, that, against certain writers, because of some offence given unwittingly by them, perhaps, in their early works.

But, as I have already stated, the field of prejudice is so ample, as to afford abundant room for each separate enquirer to examine it for himself and be convinced.

The *last* and very important class of circumstances which constantly, and very early manifest their influence in the progress of science, is *motives*, in which I include all that can operate on the mind, and in the way of *suasion*, or of *excitement*, or, according to the nature of the case, of *discouragement*.

The influence of *character* is here of great importance, because many a highly cultivated intellect owes its success to the operation of the powerfully attractive example of a beloved friend.

Ambition, *love*, or *emulation*, equally act as *motives*; and each has had its triumphs. But I must not forget another sort of motive, and a motive it certainly is, of great force, *well known in schools*, although the sooner it is discarded the better.

Alas! the gothic and most unphilosophical heads of our forefathers, that they should ever think of producing good effects by such motives. I really know of no more effectual way of impeding the object it is designed to promote, than to associate in the minds of youth the ideas of *study* and *misery*. Whatever pedants may still contend, the weakness of such motives has been so often proved, that we may say of it as was said of a certain national habit, "the practice is more honored in the breach than in the observance."

The early operation of all the *known motives* to exertion will hardly be disputed, or their power denied.

I will conclude this paper, therefore, with stating, that in the various circumstances and effects of early perception in the *sufficiency of means*—in the *early subduction of*, or *exemption from*, *unfriendly prejudices*, and in the *gradual*

and fostering influences of fit and suitable motives; in these circumstances collectively consist the whole of what is called *genius*. That upon *this* system I can account for the *real* state of society and science—I can explain why we have more skilful painters, sculptors, chemists, mathematicians, astronomers, &c. &c. in the 54th year of George III. than in the 1st year of Henry VIII.

If we consider but for a moment the quantity of means which have been created—the mass of prejudice favourable to ignorance and hostile to exertion, particularly religious superstition, which has been swept away, and the accumulation of motives derived from the altered complexion and opinions of society which have sprung up in that period, we shall be able to explain the fact satisfactorily—while the advocates for innate genius, if called upon to solve this problem, can, according to my views of their system, have no other answer to give than such a one as this—that it pleased God in the reign of Henry VIII. to create three men in England with a genius for painting; and in the reign of George III. it pleased him to create 1000 with a similar taste!

I will close this essay with observing, that if the truths I have attempted to illustrate do not carry full conviction to *other* minds, they have at least been offered under the fullest convictions of *my own*;—and now I will beg pardon of the society for so long a trespass on their patience—a boon which I trust they will vouchsafe me, rather out of regard to the displays of eloquence which this attempt will presently elicit, than out of any respect to the attempt itself.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to Captain Ross's late voyage of discovery, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, in expectation of finding a north-west passage, through the Ice, to Behring's Strait, with the ships *Isabella* and *Alexander*, they have unfortunately been unsuccessful, for they could not proceed further north up Baffin's Bay, than to Smith's Sound, which is in Lat. 77° 55' North. Long. 76° 15' West. On their outward-bound voyage they passed along the eastern coast of the Bay, till they arrived at the above-

mentioned sound, where, in consequence of the obstacles they met with, they began to think of preparing to the southward, returning home by the western coast of the Bay; having thus explored the whole of Baffin's Bay, without having been able to find any outlet towards the Pacific Ocean.

In the course of their voyage, they saw some hills of red snow, in consequence of which, Captain Ross has named them *Crimson Cliffs*; their situation is in Baffin's Bay, Lat. 76° 25' N. and Long. 68° W. I had seen some of this dissolved snow in a bottle, which Captain Ross brought home with him; it looked something like muddy red port, but rather of a lighter colour. Some people would have it, that the appearance of red snow must have been a mere matter of optical illusion, however, this certainly was a very erroneous opinion; others said it was occasioned by the excrement of birds called *rotges*, or little auks, they having seen immense flocks of them in the northern regions, especially where they found the snow red.

It has been observed that something of this kind of redness has likewise been found on the Alps, and Pyrenean Mountains, where there could not possibly be any such birds as auks.

Under the article *snow*, in Dr. Rees's *Encyclopedia*, it is mentioned, that, "Snow of a bright red colour has sometimes been found on the summits of the highest mountains. The matter which colours it, burns with a smell similar to that of a great many vegetable substances. Saussure, who often collected such snow on the Alps, was induced by this property, as well as by its being found in summer, and in places where many plants were in flower, to consider the colouring matter, as the *sarina* of some plant. C. Raymond, who found this dust on the snow of the Pyrenees, remarked, that it is heavier than water, and hence suspected it to be of mineral origin; and he, indeed, found that it arises from the decomposition of certain micæ."

Captain Ross is of opinion, that the snow appearing red in the Arctic Regions, is occasioned by a substance of a vegetable nature. I shall, for the amusement of your readers, do myself the pleasure of copying some extracts from the account of his voyage, confining myself, however, to three phenomena in natural history, as observed

by them, in the Northern Regions; viz. red snow, meteoric iron, and the aurora borealis.

I remain, Sir,

Your constant reader,

London, 11th May, 1819. W. F.

EXTRACTS FROM CAPT. ROSS'S VOYAGE
TO BAFFIN'S BAY.

"The snow on the face of the cliffs, presented an appearance both novel and interesting, being apparently stained, or covered, by some substance which gave it a deep crimson colour. Many conjectures were afloat concerning the cause of this appearance; it was at once determined, it could not be the dung of birds, for thousands of these, of various descriptions, were seen repeatedly sitting on the ice, and on the snow, but without producing any such effects.

17th August, 1818, at two P. M. it fell nearly calm, and I sent a boat with Mr. Ross, midshipman, and Mr. Beverley, assistant surgeon, and a party, to bring off some of the snow, and to make what remarks they could on the circumstances attending it, as also to procure specimens of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and to ascertain if this part of the country was inhabited. The boat arrived at the shore, nearly at low water, and found the tide had fallen nine feet. The party remained two hours on shore, and found the cliffs were not inaccessible at the spot where they landed, but they did not get to the top, being recalled in consequence of a breeze springing up. They were equally unsuccessful, in meeting with natives, or their habitations, as in procuring specimens of the black fox, many of which they saw, and fired at, but without effect. They found that the snow was penetrated even down to the rock, in many places to a depth of ten or twelve feet, by the colored matter, and that it had the appearance of having been a long time in that state. The boat returned at seven, with a quantity of the snow, together with specimens of the vegetation, and of the rocks; the snow was immediately examined by a microscope, magnifying 110 times, and the substance appeared to consist of particles like a very minute round seed, which were exactly of the same size, and of a deep red colour: on some of the particles a small dark speck was also seen. It was the general opinion of the officers who examined it by the microscope, that it must be

vegetable, and this opinion seemed to gain strength, by the nature of the places where it was found; these were the sides of the hills, about six hundred feet high, on the tops of which was seen vegetation of yellowish green, and reddish brown colors. The extent of these cliffs was about eight miles; behind them at a considerable distance high mountains were seen, but the snow which covered these was not colored; during the calm I took a view of this remarkable land. Both ships were made fast to icebergs which lay aground, and the velocity of the tide, which at the highest springs was ascertained to be one mile an hour, and its direction to be W. N. W. and E. S. E. In the evening I caused some of the snow to be dissolved, and bottled, when the water had the appearance of muddy port-wine; in a few hours it deposited a sediment, which was examined by the microscope: some of it was bruised, and found to be composed wholly of red matter; when applied to paper, it produced a color nearest to Indian red. It was preserved in three states; viz. dissolved and bottled, the sediment bottled, and the sediment dried: these have been examined since our return to this country, and various opinions given concerning it; but Dr. Wollaston seems to concur in that which we originally had, of its being a vegetable substance, produced on the mountain immediately above it. It cannot be a marine production, as in several parts we saw it at least six miles from the sea, but always on the face or near the foot of a mountain.

CRIMSON-COLORED SNOW, AND METEORIC
IRON:

For the following information respecting two of the most interesting subjects in natural history which were observed in the voyage, I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Wollaston. Of the accuracy and the extent of his knowledge, it does not become me to speak, as they have long acquired for him a reputation, to which even the praise of those who are accomplished judges of his acquirements can add nothing. I shall make no apology for giving in his own words, that which could in no other way be so well communicated.

"With respect to the exact origin of that substance which gives redness to the snow, I apprehend we may not be able to give a decided opinion, for want

of a sufficient knowledge of the productions of those regions in which it was found; but from all the circumstances of its appearance, and of the substances which accompany it, I am strongly inclined to think it to be of vegetable origin. The red matter itself consists of minute globules from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{3000}$ of an inch in diameter; I believe their coat to be colorless, and that the redness belongs wholly to the contents, which seem to be of an oily nature, and not soluble in water, but soluble in rectified spirits of wine; when the globules are highly magnified, and seen with sufficient light, they appear internally subdivided into about 8 or 10 cells. They bear to be dried by the heat of boiling water, without loss of colour. By destructive distillation, they yield a fetid oil, accompanied with ammonia, which might lead to the supposition that they are of animal origin; but, since the seeds of various plants also yield this product, and since the leaves of *Fucia* also yield ammonia by distillation, I do not discover any thing in the globules themselves which shows distinctly from what source they were derived. I find, however, along with them, a small portion of a cellular substance, which not only has these globules adherent to its surface, but also contained in its interior; and this substance, which I must therefore consider as of the same origin with them, appears by its mode of burning to be decidedly vegetable, as I know of no animal substance which so instantly burns away to a white ash, as soon as it is heated to redness."

"The first conception I formed as to their nature was, that they might be the spawn of a minute species of shrimp, which is known to abound in those seas, and which might be devoured by the myriads of water-fowl observed there, and voided with their dung; but, in that case, they should undoubtedly be found mixed with the exuviae of those animals, which is not the fact; but they are found accompanied solely by vegetable substances, in one of which they are actually contained."

"If they are from the sea, there seems no limit to the quantity that may be carried to land, by a continued and violent wind; no limit to the period during which they may have accumulated, since they would remain from year to year, undiminished by the process of thawing and evaporation, which

remove the snow with which they are mixed.

"I regret that the scantiness of our information does not enable us to come to any satisfactory conclusion, and can only hope that future navigators may have an opportunity of collecting materials to elucidate so curious a phenomenon."

*Iron found in Lat. 76° 12' North,
Long. 53° West.*

"With respect to the Iron, of which you obligingly gave me a specimen, it appears to differ in no respect from those masses of which so many have now been found on various parts of the surface of the earth; and which, in some few instances from tradition, and in all from the analysis, appear to be of meteoric origin. They all contain nickel, and this contains about the usual proportion of that metal, which I estimate between three and four per cent. as inferred from the quantity of crystallised sulphate of nickel which I obtained from it; but, though I can thus speak with decision as to the presence of a considerable quantity of nickel, I cannot undertake to pronounce with accuracy upon proportions deduced from so small a fragment as could be spared for this examination."

AURORA BOREALIS.

The following observations were made by Lieut. W. Robertson, of the *Isabella*, whose attention was particularly directed to these phenomena, which were not seen until late on our homeward passage, and it is to be regretted that the ship never, while they were seen, was in a situation where the electrometer could be used. The observations are, however, not uninteresting, as they tend to establish that these phenomena are often very near the earth, and that they appear in every direction, as well as in the north.

*H. M. S. Isabella at Sea,
Lat 66° 30' N. Long. 59° W.*

Sept. 23, 1818. About ten in the evening, the Aurora Borealis was seen in the true south horizon; the horizon was first illuminated like the rising or setting of the moon behind a cloud, or rather like the illumination of the atmosphere caused by great fires; this extended four points of bearings; rays were soon after darted up perpendicularly in bundles to 20° altitude; the Aurora spread to S. E. without darting

rays, and soon after disappeared; at midnight a very brilliant meteor darted from the zenith to the eastern horizon like a rocket, and was seen for two or three seconds; the evening was fine, with a light breeze from the westward, which shifted in the morning to the southward, blowing fresh, with hazy weather.

Sept. 26. In lat. $65^{\circ} 50'$ N. long. $61^{\circ} W.$ about nine in the evening, the Aurora Borealis was seen very brilliant in every point of bearing, shooting bundles of rays of unequal length to the zenith. This Aurora was first seen through a thick mist in the zenith; as the mist passed away, the Aurora increased in brilliancy, the stars shone bright, not a cloud to be seen. At eleven the Aurora became less brilliant, and the sky again obscured with mist; the horizon continued hazy till two next morning, when the Aurora was again seen very brilliant in the zenith; weather again became foggy, the wind was light from northward, which shifted to S. by W.; moderate cloudy weather.

Sept. 28. Lat. $65^{\circ} N.$ long. $63^{\circ} W.$ At eleven P. M. observed the Aurora very brilliant, from S. by E. to S. by W. It first appeared from behind a cloud at the altitude of 5° shining with a silvery light; shortly after darting up small bundles of rays to the altitude of 16° . There was no appearance of the Aurora in any other part of the heavens; weather calm and clear at first appearance; a breeze soon sprung up from west, which shifted to S.W. moderate weather.

Sept. 29th. Lat. $65^{\circ} N.$ long. $63^{\circ} W.$ At ten in the evening the Aurora was seen very brilliant from S.W. to S.E. true bearings, shooting rays to the altitude of 15° ; in the morning of the 30th, the Aurora was spread all over the heavens. Strong breezes from westward with clear weather, continuing to blow fresh from that quarter to past noon.

Oct. 1st. Lat. $62^{\circ} 30'$ N. long. $63^{\circ} W.$ At eight in the evening the Aurora was seen in the true S.S.W. to S.S.E. at nine, the luminous appearance spread from S.W. round by the S.E. quarter to N.E. in an arched form, the centre of the arch 18° high, the luminous part of the arch 3° broad; there was a very dark appearance under the arch, through which the stars appeared with the same glimmering light that they

shone with through the luminous parts. Small bundles of sharp-pointed rays were shot perpendicular from all parts of the arch to the altitude of 40° . About ten the arch shifted more to the westward, and soon disappeared, fresh breezes from W.S.W. true, and clear star light; at four, A. M. on the 2d, light winds S.W. continuing all day, with hazy weather.

Oct. 6th. Lat. $60^{\circ} N.$ long. $56^{\circ} W.$ Strong gales and squally, with snow and sleet, observed the whole sky suddenly illuminated, which lasted five or six minutes, this might be Aurora in the zenith; wind N. N. W. moderating towards noon.

Oct. 8th. Lat. $59^{\circ} N.$ long. $50^{\circ} W.$ At eight in the evening, observed the Aurora very bright on the true east quarter, shooting beautiful rays in bundles from the horizon to the altitude of 60° ; this was soon obscured by squalls of snow and sleet. From nine to twelve, the Aurora was seen in every part of the heavens shooting streams of light in every direction, the most luminous; appearing from N. by W. to W. by N. true bearings; strong winds and squally, with sleet, from N.W. by N. true, increasing to a hard gale on the 9th at noon, continuing to blow hard to noon of the tenth, when it moderated.

Oct. 17th. Lat. $51^{\circ} N.$ long. $28^{\circ} W.$ At eight P. M. observed the Aurora to begin in two concentric arches, the greatest arch from true east to west, passing through the zenith; the smaller arch south of the large one at an altitude of 45° shooting five rays from all parts of the arches, but most brilliant from the western part. At half-past eight, these arches disappeared, and another most brilliant one was seen north of the zenith, the centre passing through the pole-star, the extremities touching the eastern and western horizons, emitting fine rays, having all the prismatic colors; this arch was soon broken, and the Aurora fitted about in beautiful coruscations in the north-western part of the heavens, shifting round to the southward: the moon shone unclouded at the time, and the Aurora was sometimes seen passing her, eclipsing her in splendour. At 9th hour 30 minutes, the Aurora disappeared, the weather moderate at the time, with some light fleecy clouds in the sky, which had a dark appearance when passing under the Aurora. It blew hard from the

westward in the morning, and had moderated towards evening; wind shifted to the southward next day with moderate weather.

RECOLLECTIONS
OF A
METROPOLITAN CURATE.

(Continued from page 340.) •

Chapter IX.

EXTRACTS FROM MY FRIEND'S TREATISE
ON READING THE COMMON PRAYER.

Sect. I.

— *Quod si cessas aut strenuus antea;
Nectarum operior, nec præcedentibus insto.*
HOR.

But if you lag, or run a-head, my friend,
I leave the slow, nor with the swift contend.

FRANC,

“ I HAVE taken upon myself a discussion, in the management of which I am conscious of much difficulty, so far as my own supply of talent may be concerned—but I am not without hope that where so many errors are found to exist, even so unskilful a hand as mine may make a hit, which may haply tend to lessen the number. I am also fully aware, that by singling out individual examples from among the bevy of bad readers, I might evince the accuracy of my aim; but, I would rather take my chance for this, and leave it to the reader's observation to mark the bird that may be winged by my shot: to speak less metaphorically, I would advertise the Reader at first setting out, that personal allusion in any of the following remarks, will be studiously avoided by myself, and that should he be disposed to apply them to any individual instance of their truth, he will gain but little credit for his ingenuity in such an appropriation of them, while the facilities are so numerous and so peculiarly in his favor.—And should any of my Reverend brethren who may read this treatise, yield to a certain gratification, which (*mirabile dictu!*) is sometimes found to possess the bosoms of the best of men, that of picking a hole in another's coat, because it is of the same colour as our own; I would remind him before he gets far in the unseemly work; that it may not be very unlikely but the often quoted saying may rise up in evidence against him—*mutato nomine*,

de te fabula narratur—for I do verily believe, that there is no defect in natural talent, of which the individual himself in whom it is seen, is less sensible than that of bad reading; since a man is so accustomed to his own ears, and to his own accent, that he does not readily mistrust the propriety of either medium, but even makes them criteria for his judgment of those of others. Of this I remember a very striking instance in a West Country Clergyman, who invariably left out the aspirate where it ought to be applied, and attached it where it ought not: this worthy man (for he was not less excellent as a parish priest, because he was unhappily subject to this misconception), once observed, in my hearing, after having attended the morning service at St. John's Church, where a native of the Principality officiated, ‘*ou arshly e haspirates hevery haccant, as if e was gasping for hair—you never ear any thing of all this in my harticulation—it really strikes me with orror, I dare say he thinks he reads quite correctly, but tot omnes tot sententiae.*’ My answer left him to imply what I thought of the articulation of both *non homnia possumus homnes*—thus also the drawler who reads as if he was scrupulously measuring every syllable, and reluctantly allows a single letter to escape his enunciation, will tell you of another man who reads so precipitately fast, that the rush of his words is like a spumy torrent, splashing and dashing over every point, and confounding sense and expression in the rapidity of his course—and if you should ask this latter what he thinks of the former's style of reading, he will instantly exclaim, ‘*O, tiresome to a degree, he leaves no impression behind him but disgust, like the sluggish and slimy progress of the earthworm.*—Listen to the pompous *ore rotundo* reader, who fancies it necessary for him to spout the prayers with the same oratorical effort, as he would any dramatic soliloquy, and he will assure you that the liturgy loses all its impressive force, if not emphatically delivered with unabated energy throughout; that he wonders how such and such a one can drivel out so sublimed a composition, as unconcernedly as if he were talking in his sleep. While this same driveller will be sure to remark, that the constantly recurring emphases of his accuser stun his ears like the alternate ham-

mers of a bolting mill—and that the true way of reading the prayers, is with a submissive and subdued enunciation, to convey the trembling breathings of the soul, rather than the tempestuous emotions of the heart. The hollow sepulchral reader will assure you, that the awful depth of tone with which he reads, is far more suitable to the solemnity of the subject, than the unvaried treble of another, whose continuous whine reminds him of the creaking of an ale-house sign—and this whiner will justify himself against the simile, by declaring that the other's reading is more like the unmodulated drone of the bagpipe, than any thing else.

"Thus it is, that every man who has contented himself with such a standard as his own uncultivated and defective articulation furnishes him with, naturally becomes so habituated to it, as to presume that all deviation from it is error, and therefore concludes that his own reading requires no correction. This persuasion evidently proves the necessity for placing the organs, of speech under an early discipline, and if this has been neglected, it ought not to be considered by the individual himself as beneath his attention to set earnestly about remedying his defects; when he undertakes so important a part of his ministration, as that of the delivery of our national liturgy. It is not now as it might have been formerly, when education was not so general as it has of late years become; our congregations are no longer without the power of forming a correct judgment upon sound principles, both of the talents of their preachers and of the application of them. Elocution is now numbered among the requisites of classical acquirement; and good reading, as a main branch of it, has been ranked among the accomplishments of a well educated man. It is not, then, overrating the intelligence of any congregation to suppose, that there may be many among them who can read better than most of their ministers, and who, of course, must feel how glaring such prominent defects are, as those to which I have alluded; and if so, that attention cannot be expected from them, which the reader and his subject ought to command—for however the heart of the hearer may be interested in the latter, it will always happen that the voice of the former, will assert the first impression; and if the powers of this

voice be defective either through natural imperfection or insolent inconsideration, it will follow, that the hearer's attention will be turned aside from the solemnity in which he would otherwise have been entirely absorbed—for as the ear is the medium of sound, and sound itself the source of idea, if his ear be correct, and his judgment also, any imperfect or unjustifiable articulation, will necessarily be marked by him, and thence will give for the moment, another course to his thoughts, that breaks in upon his devotional abstraction, and must produce a regret in his mind, at his pious reflections being thus broken in upon.

"The reading of the prayers, therefore, with propriety, is not of so little concern as may be thought by some; and if the devotional fervor of the hearer be at all diminished by bad reading, doubtless for any minister to retain with unconcern, any faulty habit of enunciation, which may be conquered by perseverance, must produce an effect, certainly contrary to his own wish if he would labour earnestly in his sacred calling, and in a great degree subversive of one of the most salutary purposes of his ministry.

"In order to bring my subject, therefore, to bear upon this preliminary point, the necessity for an attentive consideration of it, I shall arrange my discussion under the following heads: *Distinctness—Modulation—Accent—and Emphasis.*

"The first comprehends that just medium which every good reader will be careful to preserve, between a tedious slowness of enunciation that never fails to fatigue the hearer, and that rapidity of utterance which puts it out of his power to reflect upon the sense of what is read—both these extremes equally confound the subject, and destroy all impression of its purport. In the important work of reading the church prayers, both these faults ought especially to be avoided—for it will be recollected, that the hearers are already in possession of the subject, and therefore he that reads with a slowness that fatigues, will naturally be anticipated by those to whom he reads, and thus the attention of the latter will be distracted between the drawling sounds of the former, and his own unavoidable precession of thought; and in the instance of rapidity, the mind will be hurried forward with an anxiety to keep

up with the reader, rather than to dwell with a contemplative solemnity upon the service in which it is engaged.

"To give to the prayers, therefore, all that influence which so admirable a composition may well be allowed to preserve, it is indispensable that there should be a concurrent feeling between the reader and his hearers, and this feeling should be produced by a coincidence of sound and thought—that is to say, the words ought so to be delivered, as to meet the instant suggestions of the mind, and to serve as the sources of its pious contemplations, so that the ear may connect their sense without any other effort, than what its faculty of hearing supplies, and the heart be uninterrupted in its devotional fervor. This hurried delivery must be peculiarly avoided in reading those parts of the service in which the congregation are called upon to make responses to the minister—for unless due time be given for this purpose, it must be evident that a confused intermixture of the voices of the minister and the people, must ensue, which will entirely destroy the alternations designed to be preserved, and the solemnity of the duty of each will be greatly trespassed upon.

"Another character of distinctness, is to pronounce every word with a due observance of its syllabic formation, so that all its syllables may be clearly heard, and all the words of the passage be kept separately distinct from each other. This, however, cannot possibly be effected, by a rapid reader; and the drawl of an immoderately slow one, will throw an air of pedantic precision over the whole, which will altogether fail of producing any other effect upon the mind of the hearers, than disgust at the affectation of the Reader—and, a certain impatient feeling, which would almost prompt them to give a quicker impulse to his lagging voice, by calling upon him *instantly* to move on with less anxiety for himself, and more for the attention of the congregation.

"There is yet another property of distinctness, which may be justly insisted upon, as a qualification of good reading, without which no one, although endowed with the most harmonious voice ever possessed by man, can read well. This consists in giving the right sound to the incipient letters or syllables of the words. I am aware, that among the various instances of euc-

phony, which we so frequently hear from the reading desk, there may be a few which are to be attributed to some unfortunate defect of organic action—if we are expected to receive the ministration of such Readers with a tolerant complacency, we may at least be allowed to regret, that they do not themselves make it their business to diminish the defect, by unwearied efforts to surmount so great an obstacle to their public acceptability—and if the obstacle be of so obstinate a nature, as to preclude all hope of its removal, the general impression of those who witness the defect, will be that of wonder, at finding any one so circumscribed in his powers of utterance, placed in so important an office in which so much depends upon a just enunciation; indeed, I cannot withhold the opinion, that while there is no prospect of a young man's getting the better of such a defect, the very last thing which his parents ought to think of is, that of placing him in the church—for even admitting that he does strive to overcome the defect, the fruitless struggle is so painful to his hearers, as well as to himself, that it were to be wished he should not be subjected to it by so serious a call upon his exertions.

"It must be a necessary and invariable consequence of false and imperfect enunciation, that the reader will be deemed inadequate to the task which he has to accomplish; and if so, another impression is formed, in great degree, adverse to that influence which the mind of the hearer ought to acknowledge—a low opinion is formed of the agent, and this, in too many instances, extends to the work itself, as in most cases men are too apt to judge from the effect, and not with due appreciation of the producing cause. The defect, therefore, of the Reader is blended with what he reads; and this, I presume to think, ought to be an additional excitement to him who labours under the defect, to strive to overcome it.

"There are various sources of indistinctness which may be mentioned, but none perhaps more subversive of the purpose of good reading, (which must always be that of impressing in all its strength, the effect designed to be produced by the subject,) than a low and inaudible voice, by which I mean a voice depressed below that natural intonation in which it would be heard in common speaking. It is difficult to

imagine, why a minister reading the church service, should apply less energy in such an effort of his spiritual office, than he is wont to do in conversing upon the common topics of his temporal intercourse with society. There are few men who are so unfortunate as to be restrained by so entire a weakness of voice, as not to make themselves heard in conversation; and none who takes any interest in the subject of it, but marks his anxiety to display his knowledge of it, by occasionally elevating his voice, according to those impulses of his feelings, which his earnestness is wont to excite—whence is it, then, that the same interest and an equal earnestness, are not felt and manifested by those to whom is entrusted the delivery of a service, which, from the importance of its nature, and the intimate concern which it ought to have in all the purest energies of the heart, demands under certain regulations, the exertion of all the physical powers of utterance, which the Reader may possess. What these regulations are, will be noted under the head of *Modulation*—for the present, I shall content myself with observing, that nothing can put on a nearer resemblance to idle unconcern, than such a tame and insipid mode of reading the prayers, as we too frequently witness in ministers who, except in this act of their ministration, feel no difficulty in making themselves heard with sufficient distinctness—I remember an anecdote told of a country clergyman, (and which I relate without any invidious design to throw an air of levity over the sacred function which he ought to have more solemnly maintained,) that in the desk and pulpit he was totally inaudible, but that in the field, he was heard above all his fellow sportsmen, when he thought proper to encourage the hounds in the pursuit of their scent. No doubt this remarkable distinction between his ministerial whispers, and his sporting vociferations, arose out of that superior interest which he took in the latter occupation of his time; and without dwelling upon the propriety or impropriety of the preference, it may reasonably be concluded, that in all events, he might have spared a larger portion of those powers of his voice, which he so liberally lavished upon his hounds, to the excitement of devotional fervor in his flock.

“But while I would protest against

such a glaring want of interest in the performance of this ~~dominant~~ part of sacerdotal duty, I would not be supposed to level the observation against those who are not gifted with a strength of voice adequate to the performance of it: at the same time, however, I would venture to assert, that if those who unhappily labour under this defect, and who deplore it among their most serious regrets, would read as they speak, they would find the task less difficult—perhaps it is because they feel it as a task that they persuade themselves they cannot overcome the difficulty—they go to it as an effort of extraordinary labour, and they are sensible of an apprehension that they cannot get over it—and this very dread depresses those powers which, in reality, they do possess. For this, however, there is a remedy at hand, which, I am well convinced, those who enter upon the service with pious anxiety to fulfil it, will readily adopt—let them consider themselves as engaged in prayer with their own families, (and what is the flock of every conscientious pastor, but his spiritual family,) and let the same warmth of zeal and sympathy, actuate them in the desk, as influences them in their own domestic communion, and they will need but very little increase of exertion to make themselves heard by their congregations.

“In opposition to this cause of indistinctness, is an indiscriminate and unvaried loudness of delivery, which stuns and alarms the ear with a continued reiteration of sounds, that startles the mind, and destroys that contemplative calm, which every pious worshipper wishes to preserve in so solemn an exercise of his duty, as public worship.

(To be continued.)

THE REPOSITORY.

No. LVI.

“The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once; it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up the ideas.”—LOCKE.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is often with nations as with individuals, experience confers not instruction. No more striking instance of this truth can be produced than our conduct with regard to our currency.

It is an axiom in political economy, that the precious metal which is designed to be the standard of value, and common

measure of property, must have, in relation with the other, a value in the coin superior to that which it bears in the market. If the relative market value of gold to silver be as 1 to 15, and it be intended to make gold the standard; the coinage must be in the proportion of 1 gold to more than 15 silver:—if it be the object to make silver the standard, the coinage must be in the proportion of 1 gold to less than 15 silver. This principle springs from the nature and relation of the precious metals. If legislation proceed contrary to this primary law, it steps beyond its sphere and power, and its enactments are futile and inoperative. They then endeavour to assign to a commodity a value which the state of the material world has not given to it. The whole history of metallic circulation in every country, is one continual verification of this truth. A metal cannot have two values at the same moment; neither can the relative value of the two metals in coin be, at the same time, more than fractionally different from their relative value in bullion. It is very obvious that the one which is underrated in coin, will be sold as bullion at its higher value in that capacity; and the other which is overrated will remain in circulation, be the one used in all payments, and, consequently, be the actual common measure of property.

I will cite three instances from our own history in illustration of this universal rule, and which will also prove the inutility of acting in opposition to it.

First, in the 15th Charles II. 1663, the guinea was first issued at the rate of 20 shillings, which price, compared with the silver coin, then at 5s. 2d. per ounce, made a proportion of one gold to 14.48 silver. The market proportion was about 1 to 15. The gold so undervalued disappeared, and the silver being overrated, continued in circulation.

Secondly: in the reign of King William, the undervaluation of the guinea having been discovered, it became current at 21s. 6d. A new silver coinage was issued at the old standard price of 5s. 2d.: this established a proportion between the gold and silver coins of 1 to 15.57. The market proportion is stated by Sir Isaac Newton as 1 to 15.04. The gold was then overrated, and retained its place in circulation;

but the silver, being underrated, disappeared.

Third: in our own days, a new silver coinage was issued in 1816, at the depreciated value of 5s. 6d. per ounce. This, compared with the old Mint price of gold still retained, 31. 17s. 10½d. makes the proportion of 1 to 14.29. But the prevailing market proportion is as 1 to about 15½. The gold being so excessively under-rated has disappeared with extraordinary rapidity; and the silver has taken its place in circulation.

He who is desirous of more examples of the general principle, may open the history of any coinage, ascertain the market proportion of the precious metals at the period under his notice, observe the Mint proportions, and he will find the under-rated metal supplanted by the one over rated. Let him examine the metallic circulation, at this moment of every country in Europe, bear in recollection the market proportion prevailing from 15½ to 15½ silver to 1 gold, and the metal over-rated in the coinage will every where be found appearing in circulation, and the one actually employed in the discharge of all debts. With regard to our own country, the late Lord Liverpool's work on the coinage is one perpetual exemplification of the rule here enounced.

But though the principle cannot be denied in its free operation by any one, it is conceived that by certain protective regulations the metal under-rated may be held in circulation, restrained to its inferior denomination, and forced to be the general standard of value. The precautions which have been provided in our present case are:—

First, The limitation of silver, as a legal tender, to a sum not exceeding 40s.

Second, The restriction on the denominative value assigned to the gold coin.

Third, The restraint, partial or total, on the coinage of silver at the Mint.

And fourth, The ancient inhibition, still in vigour, on the export of gold coin.

The limitation of a legal tender in silver to sums not exceeding 40s. is little insisted upon, as a protection, by the more informed. It may be a cause of more circulation, but it cannot remove the danger to a disproportion-

tionately constituted coinage. It is the money-dealer whom those who argue on this subject should consider, rather than the public at large. He finds, that by melting or exporting our gold coin, any one given weight is worth $15\frac{1}{2}$ times that weight in silver bullion, which coined (at our proportion 14-29ths to 1) will be exchangeable into 1,0846 of our gold coin, to be re-employed in the same way. Each operation leaves near $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent profit, less the seignorage if passed through the Mint, or less the expense of coinage ($1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) if coined into our silver money on the Continent. A very few dealers sufficed with this inducement to undermine the coinage of a country: issue but gold and they will work with fearful activity.

The restriction on the denominative value of the gold coin, is, after making silver by the Mint proportion, to be the actual common measure of property, an extraordinary piece of legislation at the present day. The natural value of gold is about $15\frac{1}{2}$ times that of silver, yet we enact that it shall not be worth more than 14-29 times the price of silver. We establish a maximum on the price of the commodity the least controllable of any, a maximum much below its real worth, entitle it, forsooth, our standard, and then wonder that it disappears. The common measure of property being made to be silver by its overvaluation, nothing that the legislature can enact can give to gold a value other than its worth by the world, and that is about eight per cent more than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; which price is effectually a silver denomination, the standard measure. To give more than the maximum which we have assigned to gold, we further render a penal offence. In our code rich in penal visitations, perhaps nothing is more absurd, more wanton, more ineffectual, than that of making a crime of the giving of that value to a metal which, after placing silver at the value we do, is by the irresistible course of things affixed to it; a value which the combination of all the States of Europe would not be able to reduce, much less any one State while the others wisely give to the same commodity its due worth. It has been proposed to pay in gold bullion at the old standard price; to effect which it will be consistent to pass a law that the price of gold bullion shall not exceed

3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per ounce, a measure as ineffectual as that regarding the gold coin, while unaccompanied by an alteration in the silver coin.

The restraint on the Mint from coining silver is the most effectual provision adopted for the retention of gold: it is an afterthought, which has been suggested by a sense that the other defences are insufficient. Yet the mere supposition of the end aimed at discovers its impracticability. Gold is to be at or under 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* silver coin 5*s.* 6*d.*; and silver bullion 5*s.* to 5*s.* 1*d.* per ounce. The price of gold must be at or under 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* or the Bank will soon cease to pay in gold; and with that price of gold, at the relative value of silver, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, silver bullion must be 5*s.* to 5*s.* 1*d.*; and at a proportion of 16 to 1 (not a rare occurrence) the price of silver must be 4*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 11*d.* The demand which must be put into action for many millions of gold must enhance the relative value of gold to silver. The whole expense of coining silver is not one penny per ounce; and will any man acquainted with the affairs of the world assert that such prices as 5*s.* for bullion, and 5*s.* 6*d.* for coin, can ever exist together? That the profit 10 per cent. (less 1*d.* for coinage) will be supinely disregarded at home or abroad? Is there any law, or is any law adequate, to prevent the importation of silver coin, equal in intrinsic worth to our own, not inferior in workmanship, with nothing to object to it, but that it is not coined at our Mint; and must not, therefore, the neighbouring states serve us with silver metallic circulation, taking in return our gold, to immense extent, incalculable loss to us, their sure gain and perfect impunity?

With regard to the ancient law prohibiting the export of gold coin, it is an absurdity acknowledged by all, yet still permitted to remain. The long experience, here and elsewhere, of the utter inefficacy of such laws to obstruct the escape of coin, whenever the least profit is to be made, should have taught us the futility of legislating with regard to the precious metals, against their natural and established relative values.

When so many restraints were perceived to be requisite to preserve the system adopted, a distrust of its unsoundness ought to have occurred. A plan should have been sought, and might have been found in the example

of every nation in Europe, which would have needed no defence, no protection; which would have thrown open to the world the free export as well as import of the precious metals in any shape; the unrestricted coinage, with instant payment, of all bullion brought to the mint, without charge, and also without gain to the State; and no necessity of limitation as to the amount of a legal tender in either metal, because interest is enlisted on the side of the one preferred. What is this plan of which France, Holland, Germany, Italy, gives us examples? It is to assign to the standard metal a relative value, superior to that which it bears in commerce, and to leave to the subordinate one to adjust itself to the varying market value with an agio. That regulation adopted at the Mint, the whole monetary system might be left to itself; no further legislation, no prohibition, no restriction, no punishment, except on account of debasement.—This is the usage of the world; but we are (harsh as may be the expression) fifty years behind the nations of the Continent in knowledge of the principles of metallic circulation. We attempt impossibilities, and infinitely prejudice ourselves in the attempt; for what can be more mischievous, than to persevere in contracting the issues of Bank-notes, with a view to lower the price of gold, when no reduction whatever of these notes, no, not a currency entirely metallic, will, with the established price of silver, bring the price of gold down to that of the Mint.

The leaders of Opposition may well clamour for the restoration of the ancient gold standard. They know the difficulties with which the Government will be perplexed to effect that object; they know, perhaps, its impracticability, coupled with the present denominative value assigned to the silver. To proceed to a depreciated standard is easy; to return to an enhanced standard, even accompanied with practical metallic regulations, is a work of difficulty, and productive of distress to every class of the community, with loss and embarrassment to the revenue.

In order to succeed in restoring the old standard of gold at 37.17s. 10½d., the silver must be first coined at about 5s. per ounce. This price to the silver will give an ascendancy to the gold, according to the present relative value of the metals in commerce; and to

retain the silver, it must, as the subordinate metal always must, be allowed to bear an agio, or premium. Such a change in the denomination of the silver coin will be a violent measure, after its depreciation to 5s. 6d.; but without this previous step it is not possible to come to the ancient gold standard.

On the other hand, the easier course would be, to make the present silver coin the standard, and to leave the gold to find its level with the market by means of an agio. This, however, would raise a host of opponents, on the plea of the infringement thereby effected of all existing contracts. If gold, at 37.17s. 10½d. per ounce, had actually been the standard within the last twenty years, I would join in that cry. During this period, nearly the whole of the existing contracts have been made, and many when the depreciated paper prevailed, which was unconvertible into specie at any Mint price, and of which innumerable contracts, payment in specie at 5s. 6d., whether by the state or by individuals, would be justice with overweight.

May 1, 1819.

PLAIN SENSE.

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. L.

ANECDOTE OF DOCTOR GARTH.

DOCTOR GARTH, who was a great frequenter of the Wits Coffee House (the Cocoa-Tree, in St. James's-street,) sitting there one morning conversing with two persons of rank, when Rowe, the poet, (who was seldom very attentive to his dress and appearance, but still insufferably vain of being noticed by persons of consequence) entered, and placing himself in a box nearly opposite to that in which the Doctor sat, looked constantly round with a view of catching his eye; but not succeeding, he desired the waiter to ask him for his snuff-box, which he knew to be a valuable one, set with diamonds, and the present of some foreign prince; this he returned, and asked for so repeatedly, that Garth, who knew him well, perceived the drift, and accordingly took from his pocket a pocket-book, and wrote on the lid the two Greek characters $\phi\rho$ (phi rho,) which so mortified the poet that he quitted the room.

BON MOTS, &c.

A messenger of an office under government, mistaking, in a dark passage, a Commissioner for a brother messenger, and being a fellow fond of pranks, jumped upon his back. The commissioner, rather alarmed, turned round in an angry manner, and asked what he meant by such a liberty?—"I humbly beg your pardon, Sir," replied the messenger, coolly, "I took you for Richard; but, in future, I shall never forget to look before I leap."

A man is seldom wont to lend money when he is in a cross humour. As a banker is more liable to the solicitations of borrowers than most men, a friend of one was in the habit of cautioning him to be on his guard, and used to observe, "that a banker should be born in an ill humour, live in an ill humour, and die in one; and then his house must be a safe one."

A modern wit passing with a friend through one of the principal streets of the metropolis, and observing the name of *Farthing* over a shop-door, said to his companion, "That man and his wife ought to be hanged for coining."—"Why so?"—"Because a farthing and a farthing make a half-penny!"—"Set your mind at ease," replied his friend, "the crime carries its own punishment—they are liable to be transported!"

A mayor of Oxford (who had not been a member of the University), amongst other good things, once replied thus, to the question of what he had been doing that morning? "I first went to swear in *prostitutes* for the militia, then took a ride as far as the *obstacle* (the Obelisk), and came home in a *decanter*."

A person, below the middle stature, observed, he could boast of two negative qualifications; viz. that he never wore a *great coat*, nor ever lay long in bed.

A woman, probably decayed in her intellect, stopped a divine in the streets of the metropolis, with this salutation, "There is no truth in the land, Sir! there is no truth in the land!"—"Then you do not speak truth, good woman," replied the clergyman.—"Oh! yes, I do," returned she, *travelling*.—"Then there is truth in the land," rejoined he, as quickly.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. May 1819.

On the pernicious Tendency of PUBLIC HOUSES.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
THE laxity of morals which prevails now in all classes of society, must be a source of deep and bitter regret to every man in whose views the pure, noble, and generous tide of patriotism flows; who holds the honour of his country dear to him as his own, and contemplates her as a beautiful object, for whom he stands in the high trust of guardian, champion, and defender; who feels for all her difficulties, sympathies in all her misfortunes, rejoices in her exaltation, glories in her prosperity: to such a man, I repeat, the degeneracy of the age must be a subject of mournful reflection. It is my present intention to consider this degeneracy as particularly referable to the lower classes (though God knows an equal, perhaps a greater, proportion is to be met with in the higher), and to point out what certainly does appear to my mind to be one of the principal causes that has led to it. Now that much depravity does exist amongst the poor, none who read the horrible details of brutality and outrage with which our daily journals teem, will deny; it is, unfortunately, a fact too palpable to need any arguments to prove it. This point conceded, I shall proceed, as I proposed, briefly to examine, what has tended to produce it. Indisputably, various circumstances have operated; and every party, nay almost every single individual, is ready to adduce a different cause. Ask the raving republican, and in the true spirit of democracy and discontent he will tell you, that it is from the burden of excessive taxation, from the unprecedented distress of the times, that the mischief has resulted; that poverty ever must engender crime. Ask the fawning courtier, who is ever willing to immolate truth at the altar of policy, and he will reply, that it is an evil which cannot be traced to any one particular source; but that, as the human frame, compassed round as it is with disease, inhales sickness with every breath, so the body politic has imbibed corruption from the pestilential air with which it was surrounded.

But ask the honest man, whose eyes are not blinded by the veil of delusion, whose mind is not shackled by

the fetters of fear, who is not afraid to avow his opinions, though in so doing he may have to combat with prejudice, and grapple with power, and he will declare that it is from the inefficiency of our own civil code that the demoralization of the lower classes has originated. The incompetency of our poor laws and penal code (two main causes of the immorality of the poor) to fulfil the purposes for which they were intended, are facts which have received elucidation from so many able pens, that I might probably incur the charge of presumption and arrogance, were any remarks to be offered on them in this place; but the pernicious effects likely to be produced by the alarming number of public-houses, is a subject which has attracted hitherto but little attention, though I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my firm conviction, that nine-tenths of the guilt and misery we are doomed to behold, is attributable to them: this may perhaps be deemed a sweeping assertion, and many, at the first view of it, may feel inclined to dismiss the charge as false and exaggerated. But I would inquire, for what are public-houses instituted? Are they likely to advance virtue, or promote vice? One of these ends they must forward. None will have hardihood enough to maintain, that in any wise they conduce to the former; and if the latter, how are we to account for the governors of a nation placing in the hands of their subjects an engine which must ultimately turn against themselves; yet strange and incomprehensible as such a measure may appear, it is done. I am perfectly aware that many will immediately meet this accusation by an argument which they possibly consider incontrovertible; namely, that an increase of public houses yields an increase of revenue. Good God! and is a country to be aggrandized by the sacrifice of its morals? Are religion and virtue to be bartered for gold? The insulted genius of England cries aloud against it. It is well known, that several of the public-houses in the metropolis are only receptacles for thieves and prostitutes, and many a deed of blood has been imagined, many a scheme of darkness plotted within them, which, perhaps, but for their demoralizing influence, might never have been conceived; but where in-

temperance is the presiding deity, sin, infamy, and wretchedness, will always follow in her train. Yet are such establishments sanctioned and encouraged by the most devout nation under heaven. Oh! could our senators see the destruction and havoc they make in the peace of a poor man's family; could they view the patient and enduring wife, with sunken eye and haggard cheek, surrounded by her squalling offspring clamorous for food; could they hear the groan of anguish that bursts from her heart, as she presses her famishing infant to her bosom, and almost utters curses on the rulers of the land, who in effect have robbed her of her little ones by the means of seducement; could they behold the infatuated husband, after having sunk his all in the vortex of dissipation, rushing homewards with nought to appease the hunger of his children but oaths, nought to satisfy their thirst but imprecations; or, rendered frantic through inebriation, rushing forth to steal, perchance to murder! or boldly snapping the golden cord of life asunder, hurrying unprepared and unbidden into the presence of an offended God: could, I say, any of our benevolent statesmen view this picture, which is not drawn by the hand of fancy, surely, for humanity's sake, they would strive to stop the cause from which it has proceeded. If they would take a calm and serious review of the subject, they would find that though public houses are established nominally for the accommodation of the poor, they generate more misery and dissension amongst them than aught besides.

I have now discharged what, as an Englishman and Christian, seemed to me an imperative duty; I have endeavoured to shew to those from whom relief alone can be expected, the pernicious tendency of public-houses; and when I see the governors of Britain rousing themselves from the unworthy lethargy in which they have so long slumbered, I shall feel happy and proud to point out to their notice what unquestionably would tend, in some degree, to check the evil complained of.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your constant reader and well-wisher,

E. H.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
THE following letter, which I found lately while looking over some old papers, was written from a gentleman in the country to his sister (who was an orphan) in London; it unfortunately, however, arrived too late, temptation had prevailed. The young lady was soon deserted by her lover; and not choosing to acknowledge her errors to her friends, she shut herself up where no one could discover her retreat, and literally died of want. The brother, at her death, became acquainted with the facts, and revenged himself on her lover by blowing his brains out; and afterwards his own. This is no fictitious story; I have heard my mother frequently relate it, who was very intimate with the parties. The young lady belonged to a highly respectable family, residing at Reading, in Berks, about thirty years ago. By inserting it in your Magazine, you will confer on me a very especial favour, and perhaps, by speaking home to the heart of some thoughtless prude, who might peruse it, be the means of saving her from endless destruction.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

April 18, 1819.

VESTA.

MY DEAR SISTER,

IT is astonishing, after all that I have written and said to you on the subject of your imprudent attachment, that you will still persist in seeing Lord S. I now address you for the last time: Heaven grant that it may not be in vain! It is impossible to describe what I have suffered lately on your account: the sickening apprehension of the danger to which you stand exposed, palls my appetite, haunts my pillow, and poisons every enjoyment. Why will you thus distress a brother who doats upon you? But I have proved that it is of no avail to plead my affection for you, therefore if you are not completely infatuated, I will endeavour to convince your understanding of the impropriety of your behaviour. I am surprised that your vanity, pride, self-love, what shall I term it, does not operate as the preservative of virtue, and secure you from acting in a manner so derogatory to that respect and dignity which you

should ever maintain. You are descended from an honourable family; you are possessed of personal beauty, of superior talents, of elegant manners, and of a comfortable pecuniary competence. Shrink then, with shame and contempt, from the degradation offered to you. Again, I am at a loss to conceive how you reconcile your present line of conduct with the religious principles in which you have been educated. Remember, Harriet, that there is an all-seeing God, to whom all hearts are open, all desires known; while, then, you indulge the unhallowed wish, consider for a moment your condition in His sight, "who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity." Remember, that the tremendous tribunal, at which you must one day stand, and give account, not only of your actions, but of your words and thoughts; and learn to correct and purify your heart, to rise superior to that sensuality of soul, which renders a woman the most unnatural and disgusting being in creation. You did well to conceal this unhappy passion from our poor dear mother; how would the knowledge of it have embittered the last moments of her existence; rendered already intolerably painful, by acute disease, and your neglect. How often have I found the dear angel, when unable to walk without support, sitting by an open window, endeavouring to inhale the refreshing breeze, as it passed by. "She could not go out," she would say, "for Harriet was not at home." And where was Harriet? Blush, guilty girl! for the base ingratitude to a parent who would gladly have laid down her life for thee. How odious is a thankless child! Tear then from your heart the wretch who has so far made you forget your duty to the best of parents; and when his image rises to your recollection, let it be ever accompanied by the pale and hollow cheek, the fixed and glazing eye, the quivering lip, and wasted form, of a dying mother. In conclusion, then, my beloved sister, be steadfast. A woman may always resist if she will; let it animate you to remember, that in struggling with temptation God is our witness, and that every upright and virtuous conflict he approves and encourages, and will ultimately reward. Reflect then. Repent and live.

W. H.

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND
RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH
CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 323.)

WE had a strong desire to see the falls of the Clyde, and therefore travelled on the new road from Glasgow to Lanark, which is so pleasingly diversified and beautiful, that it makes part of every pleasure tour to this part of the country. The nearer that the stranger approaches to the beautiful and fertilizing Clyde, the prospect enriches and enlivens. The ground becomes more fertile, and cultivation reigns with higher improvement.

LANARK

stands about twenty-four miles south-east of Glasgow, and thirty west of Edinburgh, on an eminence above the Clyde, and commanding a fine prospect. This town contains five handsome streets, and, with New Lanark, about five thousand inhabitants. New Lanark, adjoining to the burgh, was built in 1785, to accommodate the people at the cotton mills erected there by the well known David Dale. The first mill was begun in 1785, and a subterraneous passage was formed through a rocky hill a hundred yards in length for the purpose of an aqueduct: in 1788 a second one was built, and afterwards other two. At these mills above fourteen hundred persons are employed. The greatest attention is paid to their morals, the benevolent proprietor having been at wonderful pains in procuring proper teachers and instructors.

Lanark received its charter from Alexander I. which, with subsequent ones by Robert Bruce and James V. was finally ratified by Charles I. in 1632. It appears in former times to have been a place of great note: for Kenneth I. in 988, held in it an assembly or parliament, the first mentioned in Scottish history. In 1244 it was burnt to the ground. It was the scene of Sir William Wallace's first great military exploit, that hero having defeated and put to death William de Heselrig, who had murdered Wallace's wife.

"My soul's in arms, and eager for the fray."

Among the many valuable and masterly productions with which our Scotch writers are daily immortalizing their own names, and enriching the learned world, whence is it that the heroes of that philosophical and classical people are so generally left to be celebrated by foreigners? The illustrious Wallace in particular, whose martial achievements must have distinguished him in the most rapid and splendid periods of Grecian or Roman story, owes but little of his deathless fame to his countrymen. His power and success while alive they treated with malignant jealousy and distrust, nor embalmed his memory when dead with any of those exalted honours so eminently his due. He is to this day the idol of the vulgar, who still take fire at the mention of his name: but they alone have the gratitude to retain a suitable impression of his worth.—Edward the First was pitched upon for settling the contest of the competitors for the crown of Scotland after the death of Alexander the Third.—That crafty and sagacious prince resolved to secure to England the homage of Scotland, so often insisted on as an uncontestible right, and always refused as an unjust pretension. These proposals were rejected with scorn by the whole nation. Baliol only was mean enough to accept the vacant throne on such ignominious terms, but afterwards renounces the fidelity thus shamefully extorted.—Edward arms—lays siege to Berwick—succeeds by stratagem—defeated the Scots again at Dunbar—Baliol taken prisoner, confined to the tower of London, and forced to renounce his crown in Edward's favour.—Edward's arbitrary proceedings rouse the indignation of the Scots.—Now Sir William Wallace emerged from obscurity, and fired the breasts of his countrymen with ardour and intrepidity in the cause of liberty, that would have done honour to a more enlightened age. Sir William possessed the finest talents, they were singularly popular and commanding.—Not in the most trying exigence did ever his characteristic firmness and magnanimity forsake him.—All his exploits were planned and executed with a spirit of valour and promptitude, that struck his enemies with astonishment, and exceeded the highest expectation of his friends.—The

whole of his public conduct seemed but one continued series of extraordinary events.—This was an age and scene of heroism where one hero created thousands. Every heart bled and boiled with resentment for the most important and lasting injuries. All who felt in them any bent or talent for great things resorted to Wallace, embraced his fate with cheerfulness, and fought by his side with confidence.—In a short time Scotland saw herself purged of the vermin that devoured her, and the menacing conquerors driven like wolves reluctantly from the prey they had seized. The man who wrought their salvation was honoured with the regency of the kingdom: but high titles, which terminate the labours of others, were only the beginning of his. No sooner had he freed than he determined to revenge his country; and England promised a very large booty to the shoals of needy and desperate adventurers, who now, more than ever, followed his victorious colours. Unfortunately for Wallace, he had to contend against a general of eminent abilities, whose genius and resources were always ready and fertile. Edward was well prepared for the reception of this formidable and hostile invasion: he led his forces himself against Wallace; who, besides the English army, had the envy and jealousy of the Scots nobility to combat. This wonderful man was in their eyes unpardonable, only for doing what they ought to have done. It is the curse of mean minds never to forgive the superiority of those who excel them.—The Scots defeated.—Wallace resigns his command—to appease his enemies, and unite his country.—Notwithstanding, his great qualities, and especially his unbounded goodness of heart, continually kept or drew about him all who chose rather to die free, than live like slaves. With this gallant troop of companions and friends, superior alike to menaces and caresses, the intrepid outlaw oftener than once made England and her tyrant tremble.—Treachery at length accomplished what hatred, boldness, and strength combined could not: he was ignominiously betrayed, and sold to the English, who, to their eternal disgrace, put to death a true Scotsman, who never would acknowledge their king his master.

Among the natural curiosities surrounding Lanark, are the vestiges of

strong holds, called *Castledykes*, and subterraneous buildings, the ancient lurking-places of Britons. There is also a Roman camp, the supposed production of Agricola. A stranger should not omit to see Lee Place, Carland Crag, and walk up the bed of the river Mouse, running through them, if the water be not too high.

During a course of several miles, the Clyde moves between high rocks clothed with wood, and produces numerous astonishing cataracts. The uppermost one is about two miles and a quarter from Lanark. “This great body of water,” says a late traveller, “rushing with horrid fury, seems to threaten destruction to the solid rocks. The horrid and incessant din, with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. At the distance of a mile from this place, you see a thick mist like smoke ascending to heaven, over the stately woods. As you advance, you hear a sullen noise, which soon after almost stuns your ears. Doubling as you proceed towards a tuft of wood, you are struck at once with the awful scene which suddenly occurs upon your astonished sight; your organs of perception are hurried along, and partake of the turbulence of the roaring water; the powers of recollection remain suspended by this sudden shock; and it is not till a considerable time that you are enabled to contemplate the sublime horrors of this majestic scene.”

There are four great falls on the Clyde: The first is Bonington Fall, where the whole body of the water makes one precipitate tumble twelve feet perpendicular height, exhibiting an awfully grand effect. From a rock hanging over the Clyde, on which a small bastion has been built, is a very good, though somewhat distant, view of Bonington Fall, which, though not so high as the others hereafter to be mentioned, is very beautiful; the height of it is only about twenty-seven feet; it is not broken like the others, but the river here shoots down in one broad sheet into a hollow glen, whence some of it recoils in foam and mist. This fall, though certainly not so grand as the others, is a very graceful fall. The surrounding scenery is not, however, so picturesque, on account of a lumpish hill in the back ground, which would be much improved by planting.

About half a mile below we meet

with the Corra Linn, or Fall, the striking and stupendous appearance of which is almost unequalled, as well as the romantic scenery around. This fall is eighty-four feet in height: but the water does not here, as at Boniton Linn, rush over in one uniform sheet, but in three precipitate leaps. The stratified rocks which here confine the Clyde, form a kind of amphitheatre of great height, very much resembling a stupendous piece of natural masonry. The water of the Clyde being confined by the jutting of the rocks immediately above the fall, acquires a great velocity, with which it rushes over the rampart, with a thundering noise into the deep below.

This fall differs in character from Stonebyres, the next fall; but, like it, consists of three falls, which when the river is swollen by rain forms one sheet. The upper fall is only a small one; the second much larger; but the lowest is by much the finest both in breadth and height. Just above the second fall, on the right, is a mill; and at a considerable height above stands the old castle of Corra; a little lower, and more distant from the river, is the house of Corra, a modern mansion, almost hid by lofty trees. When the river is full, the impetus of the water is so great, that it shakes the castle and neighbouring rocks. A fine spray arises from the water, and fills the Linn, in which we saw the prismatic colours, the sun happening to shine favourably. The rocks are wooded to the top, and the trees stretch their arms almost across the fall, which adds greatly to the beauty of the scene; the upper part of the fall is confined within a narrow compass by rocks, and tumbles down in one unbroken sheet; the lower part, however, has room to spread, and falling over a rugged precipice is beautifully broken. The height of this fall is upwards of eighty feet. The channel of the Clyde above the fall is bounded by rocks of great height, wooded to the very top; down this rough channel the river rolls with great impetuosity.

The third is Dundaff Linn.

The next considerable fall is Stonebyres Linn, eighty feet in height. This cataract is the *ne plus ultra* of salmon, as none of these can get above it, although their efforts during the spawning season are incessant and amusing.

Stonebyres consists of three breaks, but when the river is full it has the appearance of one unbroken sheet, about sixty feet in height. The river is perfectly smooth and tranquil above, but being here contracted, forces itself with inconceivable fury over the shelving rocks. The surrounding scenery is very fine, and the immensity of water thus tumbling headlong down the rocks of shistus produces a very grand effect. The dark colour of the rocks divided into strata, or layers, and clothed with wood to the top, contrasted with the white foam of the cataract, forms a scene of the highest sublimity. From the lowest fall the spray rises high into the atmosphere, and gives an indistinctness to the scenery that greatly increases its grandeur.

There is a fall of the Clyde nearer Lanark, called Braxfield Linn, which is very picturesque in itself and its environs; but its modest fame has been eclipsed by the superior clamour of the three great cataracts.

The burgh of Hamilton, seated contiguous to the west bank of the Clyde, is beautifully situated, and well built; possessors about six thousand, employed in various manufactures. Hamilton House rises in a plain between the Avon and the Clyde. The structure is magnificent, and many venerable oaks shelter it from the surrounding blasts. Some of those fine trees measure twenty-seven feet in girth. The park is well stocked with fallow deer. Hamilton Palace contains the best collection of paintings in Scotland. Of these, Daniel in the Lion's Den, by Rubens, is one of the finest productions of that master. There is also a fine painting of Lord Denbigh going a hunting, by Paul Veronese. In an adjoining closet is a marble statue of Venus Genetrix, dug from the ruins of Herculaneum, and purchased by the late Duke when on his travels. Not far from this elegant house, is Châtelheraut, so called from some ancient possessions of the Hamilton family in France (whence they derive their French ducal title), standing on the banks of the river Avon, and surrounded by woods, deep vales, and every rural beauty which can delight the imagination.

(To be continued.)

MR. EDITOR,

HEREWITH I send, for the information of your readers, a Table of the Price of the 3 per cent. Consols. 4 per cent. Consols. and 5 per cent. Navy, on the 15th day of each month, from January 1790 to December 1818; taken from the Course of Exchange originally published by John Castaign, and continued under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by James Wetenhall, Stock-broker, 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; on application to whom the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

May 12, 1819.

past year 1819.

May 12, 1819.

S. E.

DATE.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	DATE.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.
1790.				1794.			
January	Shut	100½	Shut	July	67½	85½	102½
February		100½	Shut	August	67½	85½	101½
March	79	Shut		September ..	66½	Shut	101½
April	80½	100½	120½	October	64½	79½	99½
May	74½	94½	113	November....	66½	83	102
June	Shut	95	Shut	December....	65½	81½	Shut
July	74½	94½	112½	1795.			
August	77½	99½	115½	January	63½	80	97½
September ..	77½	Shut	116	February	61½	79½	96½
October	74½	91	111½	March	62½	Shut	94½
November....	78½	99½	119½	April.....	62½	76½	95½
December....	Shut	101½	Shut	May	65½	79½	97½
1791.				June	67½	81½	Shut
January	81	102½	119½	July	67	82½	96½
February	80½	102½	118½	August	68½	84½	100
March	79	Shut	116	September ..	68½	Shut	101½
April	80½	100½	119½	October	67½	81½	100½
May	81½	101½	120½	November....	68½	84	102½
June	Shut	101½	Shut	December....	71½	87½	Shut
July	82½	101½	119½	1796.			
August	89½	101½	117½	January	68½	84½	101
September ..	89½	Shut	117½	February	68½	84½	100
October	88	Shut	118½	March	68½	Shut	100
November....	88½	101½	118½	April.....	67½	82½	99½
December....	Shut	102½	Shut	May	66½	81½	97½
1792.				June	62½	79½	Shut
January	91½	103½	116½	July	59½	78½	90
February	93½	104½	119½	August	60	76½	88½
March	96½	Shut	119½	September ..	56	Shut	83½
April	91½	101½	119½	October	59½	74½	86½
May	88½	98½	118	November....	57½	73½	87
June	Shut	101½	Shut	December....	57½	73½	Shut
July	Shut	102½	118	1797.			
August	90½	101½	116½	January	54½	72½	81½
September ..	90½	Shut	117½	February	53½	70½	78½
October	90½	100½	118½	March	50½	Shut	74½
November....	83½	95½	113½	April.....	51½	61½	75½
December....	Shut	92½	Shut	May	48½	61	76½
1793.				June	55½	65½	Shut
January	73½	89½	104½	July	55½	65½	77½
February	71½	87½	101½	August	51½	63½	75
March	77½	Shut	108½	September ..	52½	Shut	75½
April	77½	89½	Shut	October	50	59½	73
May	76½	89½	108½	November....	48½	58½	72
June	Shut	90½	Shut	December....	49½	59½	Shut
July	77½	92½	107½	1798.			
August	77½	94½	109½	January	47½	59½	69½
September ..	74½	Shut	106½	February	49½	61	70½
October	75½	90½	106½	March	50½	Shut	73½
November....	74½	89½	107½	April.....	49½	59	72½
December....	75	89½	Shut	May	48½	60	74½
1794.				June	49½	Shut	61½
January	70½	86	102	July	47½	62½	74½
February	66½	82½	100½	August	49½	65½	76½
March	67½	Shut	101½	September ..	50½	Shut	77½
April	69	83	103	October	50½	61½	79½
May	71	85	104½	November....	56½	69	85
June	70½	84½	Shut	December....	Shut	67½	Shut

DATE.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	DATE.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.
1799.				1804.			
January	53½	67½	81½	January ...	54½	72	88½
February	53	68½	81	February	55½	71½	88½
March	53½	Shut	82½	March	56½	Shut	89½
April	54½	69½	84½	April	55½	70½	90½
May	55	68½	86½	May ...	55½	72	92½
June	Shut	74	Shut	June	Shut	72½	Shut
July	61½	78½	92	July	Shut	74½	91½
August	64½	82½	95½	August	56½	75½	92½
September ..	63½	Shut	94½	September ..	57½	Shut	92½
October	60	74½	89½	October	57½	73½	90½
November	61½	75½	92½	November....	58½	74	91½
December....	Shut	77½	Shut	December....	Shut	74½	Shut
1800.				1805.			
January	61	77	90½	January	60½	77½	91½
February	60½	78	91½	February	58½	76½	89½
March	6½	Shut	94½	March	55½	Shut	89½
April	63½	81	96½	April	57½	73½	89
May	62½	80½	98	May	58½	73½	90½
June	Shut	81½	Shut	June	Shut	75½	Shut
July	62½	82½	95½	July	59½	78	90½
August	64½	84½	97½	August	58½	76½	89½
September ..	65½	Shut	99	September ..	57½	Shut	88½
October	61½	82½	99	October	58½	74½	89½
November	61½	81½	99½	November..	60	76	91½
December....	Shut	77½	Shut	December....	Shut	77	Shut
1801.				1806.			
January	61½	80½	95	January	58½	77	Shut
February	57½	76½	91½	February ...	60½	80½	92½
March	56½	Shut	91½	March	60½	Shut	92½
April	59½	77½	96½	April	60½	77½	93½
May	60½	78½	96½	May	60	77½	93½
June	Shut	79	Shut	June	Shut	78½	Shut
July	60½	80½	95½	July	62	81½	94½
August	60½	81½	96	August	61½	81½	95½
September ..	60	Shut	95½	September ..	62½	Shut	96
October	68	86½	102½	October	61½	78½	94½
November....	68½	83½	100½	November....	61½	79½	96½
December ...	Shut	83½	Shut	December....	Shut	77½	Shut
1802.				1807.			
January	67½	85	98½	January ...	59½	78½	93½
February	69½	87½	100½	February	62½	81½	96½
March	69	Shut	100½	March	62½	Shut	96½
April	77½	92½	109½	April	6½	80½	97
May	75	90½	102½	May	62½	80½	98
June	Shut	87½	Shut	June	Shut	81½	Shut
July	73½	86½	101½	July	61½	80	97½
August	68½	84½	99½	August	62	81½	96
September ..	60½	Shut	101½	September ..	62½	Shut	96½
October	68½	84½	100½	October	62½	79½	96½
November....	68	83½	101	November....	63½	81½	98½
December....	Shut	86½	Shut	December....	Shut	81	Shut
1803.				1808.			
January ...	70½	86½	99½	January	63½	82½	96½
February ...	71	87½	101	February	63½	82½	96½
March	63½	Shut	97½	March	64	Shut	96½
April	64½	79½	99½	April	60½	85½	96½
May	62½	78½	96½	May	62½	85½	100
June	Shut	71½	Shut	June	Shut	86	Shut
July	54½	70½	87	July	65½	85½	90½
August	53	69	85	August	66½	85½	90½
September ..	54	Shut	87½	September ..	60½	Shut	96½
October	55½	66½	85½	October	66	86½	96½
November....	53½	67½	87½	November....	66½	87½	99½
December....	Shut	70½	Shut	December....	Shut	81½	Shut

DATE.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	DATE.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.
1809.				1814.			
January	65½	81½	97½	January	65½	82	95½
February	67½	83½	99	February	70	84½	97½
March	67½	Shut	97½	March	71½	86½	98
April	67½	82½	98½	April	67½	79½	95½
May	68	82½	99½	May	60½	81½	95½
June	Shut	83½	Shut	June	Shut	84½	100
July	69½	84½	98½	July	68½	84½	96½
August	67½	84½	98½	August	67½	84	96½
September	68½	Shut	99½	September	65½	83½	95½
October	68½	82½	100	October	66	81½	96½
November	70½	84½	102	November	65	80½	96½
December	Shut	84½	Shut	December	Shut	82½	97½
1810.				1815.			
January	68½	84½	99½	January	65½	82½	94½
February	67½	89½	99½	February	64½	81½	93½
March	68½	Shut	98½	March	61½	Shut	91½
April	69½	89½	99½	April	57½	72½	87½
May	70½	85½	101½	May	58½	72½	86½
June	Shut	85½	Shut	June	Shut	69½	84½
July	69½	85½	99½	July	57½	72½	87½
August	68½	85½	99½	August	56½	71½	83½
September	67½	Shut	99½	September	56½	71½	84½
October	66½	82½	99½	October	60½	74	90
November	67½	82½	100½	November	62½	75	92
December	Shut	82½	Shut	December	Shut	74½	92½
1811.				1816.			
January	66½	83½	98½	January	60½	75½	88½
February	66½	83	98½	February	61½	76½	90
March	65½	Shut	97½	March	61½	Shut	90½
April	64½	80½	97½	April	60½	74½	90
May	65½	80½	97	May	62	75½	92½
June	Shut	79½	Shut	June	Shut	78½	90½
July	61½	78½	98½	July	64	80	94½
August	62½	79½	94½	August	61½	77½	92½
September	63½	Shut	95½	September	62½	Shut	93½
October	63½	78½	95½	October	62½	77½	94½
November	64½	79½	97	November	62½	77½	95½
December	Shut	78½	Shut	December	Shut	76½	Shut
1812.				1817.			
January	62½	78½	94½	January	62½	79½	94½
February	62½	78½	92½	February	66	84½	97½
March	60½	Shut	91½	March	69½	Shut	99
April	59½	74	90½	April	73	89½	102½
May	60½	74	91½	May	72½	89½	103½
June	Shut	73	Shut	June	Shut	91½	Shut
July	55½	79½	86½	July	81½	99	105½
August	57½	75½	89½	August	80½	98½	105½
September	59½	Shut	90½	September	79½	Shut	106½
October	58½	73	89½	October	82½	99	107½
November	59½	74½	91½	November	83½	99½	108½
December	Shut	76½	Shut	December	Shut	99½	Shut
1813.				1818.			
January	59½	76½	90½	January	80½	96½	105½
February	58½	76	88½	February	79½	99½	106½
March	58½	Shut	88½	March	77½	Shut	105½
April	59½	73	88½	April	80½	Shut	107½
May	58½	72½	88½	May	79½	97	108½
June	Shut	71½	Shut	June	79	96½	108½
July	56½	71½	85½	July	Shut	97½	Shut
August	57½	72½	87½	August	76½	96	105½
September	57½	Shut	87½	September	75½	Shut	105
October	57½	71½	87½	October	75½	Shut	106
November	58½	71½	89½	November	77½	95½	107½
December	Shut	70	94½	December	Shut	95	Shut

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
 AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MAY, 1819.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Letters from a Father to his Son in an Office under Government. By the Rev. Henry G. White, A.M. Curate of Allhallows-Barking, Great Tower-street; Evening Preacher at the Asylum; Lecturer of St. Mary, Rotherhithe; and Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, Foolslop 8vo. pp. 232. price 6s. 6d.

IN recommending this little Volume to that favourable patronage to which its merits so pre-eminently entitle it, we feel a very considerable diffidence and delicacy, from the circumstance of a greater part of its contents having been originally introduced to public notice through the medium of this Miscellany, where those letters excited an interest, and created an attention, that occasioned the numerous and repeated requests for their re-appearance in a collected form. In obedience to those solicitations, they are now republished, with five additional letters; and though the name of their esteemed author is of itself a sufficient evidence of their intrinsic merit, yet we should feel it a dereliction of duty, were we not to bear our critical testimony to that ability and judgment with which his important task has been executed, and to assure our readers, that, in the work before us, Mr. White has conferred a boon on the rising generation, which those will most esteem, who can best appreciate. As a present to a young man, situated as the youth to whom those letters were originally addressed, we conceive it is without an equal; and to each and all who have an interest, and who has not? in the formation of character, and in the discharge of duty, we are persuaded, that it will be found invaluable, as a guardian, a monitor, and a guide.

On the circumstances which gave it birth, it becomes us to glance only, and we beg leave to quote the Reverend Author's own preface, to preclude the danger of our mis-stating what he has touched so tenderly, as well as to give with more effect the objects which he had in view in the original composition of these truly parental lessons.

“ These Letters were written at a period of the Author's life, when his heart was not without hope that the time past of his afflictive experience might yield the fruit of happier promise. It has pleased the Supreme Disposer of all events to withhold from him this consolation; yet still to strengthen in him that submission to His Divine dispensations which softens the severest pang of sorrow, and tranquillizes the mind under the most disquieting agitations. It is not necessary, however, that he should obtrude upon the public attention the peculiar circumstances under which the following pages were produced—it will be sufficient for him to assert, that the object he had in view was one which he presumes every parent will admit into his most interesting anticipations, the unfeigned desire of promoting the welfare of a Son, whom he was anxious to guard from the pernicious implications of a world, in which the evil influence of bad example is too frequently found to bear down the strongest resolves of virtuous intention, and to surprise the best constituted mind into a surrender of its purest convictions of duty to certain habits of associated life, which, however indiscriminately tolerated by custom, are too apt to weaken the first principles of prudence, and to betray the ingenuous youth into incautious compliance.

"With this motive these LETTERS were written, and inserted in *"The European Magazine,"* the last Five excepted, which were added from a consciousness that all moral precept, as enforcing our obligations towards society and ourselves, must be deprived of its most important support, if not blended with a religious sense of the relation in which we stand towards God.

"Although the Author would hope that much of what he has written may not be without its use in a more general application, yet his principal aim has been to render it especially so to young men engaged in Public Offices; a medium through which they are brought into one common intercourse of similar pursuits, that naturally give rise to similar sentiments and habits. And as they enter this medium at an age when the spring of thought is more prompt to adopt example than to reflect upon the propriety of the adoption; when, too, the heart is alive to every impression of the passions, and the spirits buoyant above every restraint of circumspection, it is certainly desirable that these sentiments and habits should be such as may not render this vivacity pernicious to its possessors, or dangerous to society. It will doubtless be granted, that, in whatever situation of employ a young man is engaged, it ought to be his first concern to acquit himself in it with industry and integrity; and it will not be denied, that these qualifications are never more essentially applied, than as they are grounded in a moral and religious conscience. The admonitions, therefore, which these LETTERS contain, will not, it may be hoped, be deemed impertinent, as gratuitously assuming a tone of dictate which the subject did not call for.

"That independence into which a young man steps when he enters a Public Office, both as to the disposal of his leisure and the pecuniary recompense of his labour, in many instances acts with a dangerous influence upon his mind and conduct; and, when he is under no other control than that of his own will, is likely to throw him off the bias of prudential restraint, which is ever the safest regulation and guidance both of his thoughts and actions. While such a dangerous probability exists, it behoves every parent to advise, if he is not allowed to constrain. In this effort of his paternal duty, he at all

events acquits his own conscience, if he should not be so happy as to form and rule that of his child.

"It was on this presumption that the Writer of these LETTERS first undertook the task of drawing them up, and arranging them for publication. If they should answer a more extensive purpose than that for which they were designed, his object will, in part, be accomplished; and those feelings which, as a father himself he knows how to appreciate, will induce him to rejoice with every parent who may have found his son assisted by them in his virtuous resolves, or prevented from submitting himself to a contrary direction of vicious example.

"The Author thinks it due to that class of young men to whom these LETTERS refer to declare, that, although there are those among them of whom the language of reproach may speak too truly, he has the highest satisfaction in acknowledging, that there are many also of whom it may be justly said, that they reflect credit on their condition by their steady adherence to the proprieties of life, and to the duties of the Christian character. It has been his gratification to be acquainted with many such, and to be an eye witness of that consistency with which they have united their religious, moral, and social obligations, as they have proceeded in their useful course.

"To strengthen them in this perseverance, and to induce them to avoid every possible influence of a contrary tendency, is what every friend to the young mind would earnestly strive to effect—if in what he has attempted the Author may indulge the hope that he may be reckoned this friend, he shall not regret the exertion he has made, and shall be pleased to find himself so far justified in the publicity which he has thus given to it, but which he should not have thought of venturing upon, had it not been repeatedly urged upon the Editor of the Periodical Work before alluded to, with the suggestion, that these LETTERS might be more serviceable in their present form, than that in which they first appeared.

"If, therefore, any apology is necessary for the present Publication, the Author hopes it will be found in his motive,—that of promoting the welfare a class of young men, who, as it has been happily testified in numerous instances, have it in their power to rank

among the most useful and the most respectable members of society.

"The Author desires to express his unfeigned wish that such may be the conviction of every young man who may think it worth his while to peruse this Volume, and who may feel an interest in it as adapted to his situation; and sure he is, that this conviction, once formed in the breast, none can be so much his own enemy, so unkind to his parents, and so indifferent to the esteem of his fellow-creatures, as not to cultivate it by every means which his own good sense, and virtuous attention to the security of his character, will naturally suggest."

But few words are requisite to conclude our recommendation of a work which will best recommend itself. The additional matter (of which we shall quote the first Letter, the XVIIth, as a specimen) is fully equal, if not superior, to that which precedes it; and we doubt not, but that it will be honoured with a public patronage as extensive, as its high desert so peculiarly merits.

"MY DEAR G—,

"Before I proceed to awaken the noblest energies of your heart in the cause of that pure and perfect faith in the pale of which you were born, and in whose holy principles you were brought up, let me endeavour to secure your attention to the important subject by first reminding you, that, from the moment in which you first saw the light, the life of your soul became the object of Divine consideration;—your God had made every provision of mercy and grace in its behalf; and, as your earthly father, I was invested with the precious trust of your heavenly inheritance. What, therefore, I am now about to address to you, constitutes the most solemn portion of my paternal responsibility. I now acquit myself of this, by placing in your hands that estate of spiritual treasure which you, on your part, are bound to value and preserve with a care as unremitting, and an assiduity as anxious, as that which would induce you to exert yourself to obtain the highest happiness that you are capable of enjoying. Thus, impressed myself with the magnitude of an obligation which involves the everlasting felicity of us both, I cannot help contemplating you with an awful interest, while I view you as receiving, under the immediate cognizance of the Creator and Redeemer of your soul, that portion of your Christian inheri-

ance with which you are to make your way through this wilderness of sin and sorrow, and which, if rightly applied and duly appreciated, will preserve you from the ruinous contamination of the one, and uphold you under the severest pressure of the other, until it bring you through every imperfection of human wisdom, and every struggle of human infirmity, to that glorious condition of everlasting blessedness, in which all faith, and all virtue, and all knowledge, will be perfected by the fruition of God's presence, in an unceasing enjoyment of all the fulness of his ineffable wisdom and goodness. The inestimable value of the object which you are bound to seek, and are enabled to obtain, and the tremendous consequences with which its loss must inevitably overwhelm you, are in themselves sufficient reasons to convince you of the necessity of those means which are given to you for the purpose of securing the good and avoiding the evil; a good as great and infinite as God himself—an evil as immeasurable as the boundless ages of eternity. These means have been decreed by that Omniscience which could alone suggest them, and accomplish the purpose for which they were designed. What these means are, the Scriptures unfold to us in all the riches of divine mercy, and in all the evidence of eternal truth.

"Learn then from me, my son, for in this my heart yearns to unite its spiritual rejoicing with what I would fain persuade you ought to be your's, of how much concern your immortal interests ought to be to you, by knowing that they have been provided for in the counsels of the Most High, and made the work of his own supreme power and fatherly care.

"I ask, then, no other pledge of your attention to my present instructions, than that admiration which, as an intelligent being, I naturally conclude you will feel when you are engaged in the contemplation of those privileges of grace and hopes of glory, which the mercy of your God has vouchsafed to bestow upon you, and the righteous merits of your Redeemer have confirmed to your possession.

"I would persuade myself, my dear G—, that in this effort of a father's most momentous union of his natural and spiritual relation, I shall not have to encounter, in your previously formed

sentiments of religious credence, any of those pertinacious doubts which the youthful adversary of his own best consolations is too hastily induced to adopt, from an inconsiderate acceptance of the specious and splenetic objections of the philosophizing sceptic—and that I have not to anticipate in you any of those rash conclusions of intellectual pride which lead too many of the young men of the age to argue against the validity of that spiritual trust on which their immortal hopes are grounded; on which, I may add, those hopes can alone be formed, and alone find the smallest stability of foundation. No, my son; I would rather infer that you are disposed to allow, without any petulance of controversial self-sufficiency, the claim which the Holy Volume of God's Word has upon your reverential acceptance and implicit belief. I say implicit, because I do not see how this belief can, in any sense, be qualified in degree or reservation; for if the principles of your faith, as set down in the scriptures, be true in any part, the whole must make out the same title to your acquiescence; and on the contrary, if they be disproved or invalidated in their authority in any one point of doctrine, or in any of its facts and assumed truths, then must it follow, that not one of them can justly and unconditionally insist upon a concurrence of our opinion. But, G—, your better intelligence will suggest to you, that when Divine revelation is the subject, our human opinion must be very cautiously indulged—for we cannot avoid recollecting, that Revelation, however understood, must be accepted, if it be received at all, as the wisdom of God; and the most sapient exertions of human reason can be estimated at no higher rate than the wisdom of man. As therefore the creature cannot be above his creator in power, so he can have no pretensions to a superior wisdom; and thence it follows, that submission and humility must form the great essentials of his subordination.

“Now, G—, it stands recorded in every age of Christianity, that the pretexts of the avowed unbeliever, and the arguments of the sceptical sophist, have never been able to establish one irrefragable proof against the Divine testimony, of what we understand to be the revelation of the word and will of God; and however the presumptuous reasonings of either, may for a time

have prevailed over the ignorance, or encouraged the wilfulness of those who have attached themselves to their inconsiderate pleas, yet every one of these pleas has been as often refuted as it has been advanced. What I now declare is not the fabrication of my own anxiety for the great cause in which I would interest the feelings of your heart, and the convictions of your soul—successive ages throughout eighteen hundred years, have substantiated this fact sufficiently beyond dispute, to justify me in asserting, that if you do not find your Christian faith in the Bible, you cannot hope to find it in any other source;—and I require your admission of this holy book as an infallible standard for the formation of your judgment, with respect to the articles of belief in which your faith ought to consist; for that which can be demonstrated, both by the internal and external evidence of its truth, to be the word of Him, who in his power and wisdom created all things and governs all things, must be without error or delusion wilful or incidental; and must in every thing deserve our implicit confidence and pious acceptance.

“I shall, in my next, therefore, proceed, without further preface, to the exposition of the principles of your faith, presuming that I have prepared you for the adoption of them, as confirmed by the seal of God's own hand. These I shall discuss according to the principles of our national church, as they are founded on facts which the Bible alone contains, and as they are applied in forming the connection between the religious profession, and the spiritual hope of its members—a connection which I am sorry to have occasion to observe, is not considered with that serious concern which it demands—the profession, I fear, too often originates in the conformity of habit, and the hope is not unfrequently indulged in the bare acknowledgment of opinion. Custom gives its passive sanction to the one, and carelessness trusts to the admitted certainty of the other—while the union of faith and practice, indispensable as it is to the exemplification of both, is rather supposed than supported, and more readily confessed than cultivated. I would, however, have your profession, G—, justified by a knowledge of the principles in which it is grounded, and your hope confirmed by a conviction of the important truths in which it is grounded and established.” ***

Barclay's Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as performed by the People called Quakers. Abridged by George Harrison. 12mo. pp. 324.

BARCLAY'S Apology is a book which, from the peculiar diffuseness of its style, and the great quantity of extraneous matter interwoven with its principal subject, not only admitted but required abridgment. This effort, therefore, of Mr. Harrison's was not uncalled for, and cannot be deemed a gratuitous and useless labour. From the manner in which it has been accomplished, we are of opinion, that the Editor has rendered an essential service to the religious community, of which he is a member. We might go farther, and assert that even the theologian may find his studies assisted by possessing, in this abridged form, the whole substance of those arguments on which the great apologist of the Quakers has grounded his justification of their tenets.

Mr. Harrison, in a well-written prefatory address, assures the readers of "the Apology," that in giving it to the world in its present compressed form, he has in no instance rejected the smallest portion of the argumentative arrangements of the learned author. We are the more ready to bear testimony to the truth of this assurance, from having compared this Compendium with the original whole:—and we are disposed to think, that the retrenchments of those redundancies in which the latter abounds, have been made with much judgment and careful concern for that perspicuity which is so indispensable to render an abridgement either desirable or satisfactory. It will not be expected that we should make extracts from a work which is only a compendium of another, more especially when that other is in the hands of every reader to whom the study of religious opinions is of any interest. We trust, therefore, that we shall sufficiently acquit ourselves of the duty of reviewers, by remarking, that this Abridgment has been executed with much attention and accuracy, and retains as much of the spirit of the original as is necessary to the preservation of it. This is particularly evidenced in the 7th proposition, on "Justification," and in the 8th, "Concerning Perfection;" both which are very ably digested in their present succinct form.

We were much pleased with the following observations in Mr. H.'s preface, and we extract the passage, as conveying a very impressive argument in opposition to the inconsistent assumptions of those ignorant enthusiasts who would have it supposed, that because the apostles were for the most part unlearned, learning is not requisite to constitute a teacher of religion—and that because the apostles were inspired, the pretensions of uneducated men who take upon them the office of expounding the Holy Writings, ought to be accepted as grounded in a claim of equal spiritual authority.

"Let none therefore (to use a term frequently adopted by our author) *sottishly* decry learning in the knowledge of Greek and Hebrew—seeing that without it we should never have had one sentence of the Old or New Testament in our own or any other modern language. What then would have become of the glorious attempt to diffuse the knowledge of the scriptures to the uttermost limit of the habitable world. It is strange that any serious person, in his zeal for religion, should endeavour to form an argument against the utility of learning. Whoever is conversant with the pages of Sacred History, must have remarked three notable instances of men of great distinction for learning being selected by Divine Wisdom for the purposes of the highest importance to religion and morals:—Moses, Daniel, and the Apostle Paul. The first, largely imbued with the learning of Egypt, the school of literature and science of the heathen world, was the appointed lawgiver of the Children of Israel—Of him, that eminent scholar Dionysius Longinus testifies, *that he was no common man*. The second lived in a country where learning and the sciences were successfully cultivated—in these Daniel was pre-eminently distinguished; and qualified to achieve the purposes of Divine Wisdom. The Apostle Paul, more learned unquestionably than any of the apostles, and accurately versed in the rabbinical doctrines, is a signal instance of the importance of learning, when sanctified and directed to the purpose of promoting the cause of religion and virtue—He was commissioned the Apostle to the Gentiles, the qualified instrument to spread the glad tidings of the Gospel, and to promulgate the doctrines of Christ to the nations around,

amongst whom the Greek was at that time generally spoken or understood. In the writings of the Greek authors Paul was obviously conversant, as appears by the frequent quotations from them, incorporated with his Epistles. The same learned author, Longinus, places him amongst the most distinguished characters of Greece—after naming Demosthenes, Lysias, Æschines, Aristides, and others, he classes with them Paul of Tarsus.—*πρὸς τεταίς Παύλος ὁ Ταρσεύς, ὃν τίνα καὶ πρῶτον Φίμὶ προΐσμενον δογματός ἀναποδείκνυ.*"

The Delphin Classics, with the Variorum Notes. Parts I. and II.

To those who are accustomed to speculate on the connexion of cause and effect, many subjects of a paradoxical nature present themselves, in which this supposed necessary union between the thing producing and produced can with difficulty be traced, and might in some cases almost be denied to exist. The pursuits of commerce and literature are *primâ facie* as remote as the love and contempt of wealth. Yet strange to say, so intimate, though hidden, a connexion exists between them, that it has been uniformly found, that where the former flourished, the latter met with powerful support. In confirmation of our remark, we appeal to Athens in the time of Pericles, to the Italian Republics at the revival of learning, and more recently to the once flourishing states of Holland, whose commerce a century and half ago was as extended as the fame of her letters-loving merchants. In this honourable list the name of England remains to be enrolled, we hope,

With better omens of more lasting fame;

and in enumerating the various splendid productions, that have been created by, and remain proofs of, an ardent and widely-extended love of literature, we cannot in justice to the spirit of the projector, nor to the liberality of the age, omit the mention of the *Delphin and Variorum Classics*.

Our readers, perhaps, are aware, that some years past a prospectus was issued, announcing the intention of reprinting the collection known by the name of the *Delphin Classics*; but as the plan was not properly matured, it exposed itself to, nor did it fail to receive from

some cotemporary would-be arbiters of classical taste, rather harsh treatment. With a due deference, not blind obedience, to the opinion of apparently friends of ancient literature, the plan was reconsidered, and, it would seem, so judiciously, that a list of 900 subscribers has been obtained with little or no difficulty. The plan eventually adopted, and which has been fully acted upon, as we can testify by a careful examination, was to give the substance of two editions of the last century, each of them not to be procured except at an enormous sum, at a reasonable rate, and at the same time not to neglect what more recent and cheaper publications might supply. In the two parts already published, Mr. Valpy has presented his subscribers with the text of *Virgil* taken from *Heyne's edition*—together with the *various readings* of the last and most correct impression of that publication, to which is annexed the *Ordo* and *Notes* from the *Original Delphin Quarto*.

As it has fallen in with the course of our reading to notice the misprints abounding in the *Delphin Volumes*, we were eager and capable of remarking with what success this part of a printer's duty has been performed; and we can safely bear testimony to the general accuracy, where not only care is taken to correct old errors, but special caution used to prevent the introduction of new ones. On the splendid appearance of the large paper copies we say nothing, conceiving that the improvements in letter-founding, ink, and paper-making, are such as to warrant the certainty of obtaining an handsome book at any press, provided the price paid be liberal. It is not, however, often that we find in small paper copies the same wish, that seems to have actuated Mr. V., exhibited by projectors of new publications, of giving the *little* as well as the *great* friend a fair return for his money. In most cases where the large paper possesses all the advantages of the printer's craft, the more rejected size is doomed to undergo every privation of ballad-paper and of sand-coloured ink. Not so in the present case. These 20 shilling volumes of 672 pages unite most happily the hitherto unattainable opposites, cheapness and beauty—and if we have any influence with our classical readers, we earnestly recommend them, ere the price be raised again,

an event we understand shortly to take place, to seize the present opportunity of obtaining editions very handsome, very useful, very correct.

A Traveller's Tale, of the last Century.
By Elizabeth Isabella Spence. 3 vols.
12mo.

EVENTS like that which forms the basis of this story are not unprecedented in real life, though, happily for the peace of society, they are now of rare occurrence. A crime so atrocious in its nature and so terrible in its consequences might, even under the most vigilant administration of justice, elude the vengeance of the law, and leave its perpetrator amenable to no punishment but the stings of remorse and the awful retribution of providence. Such a case may, by a singular conjuncture of incidents, fall within the extreme verge of possibility, and is therefore capable of being rendered a most appropriate subject for fictitious narrative. It affords ample scope for developing the most powerful of human passions, and presents to a creative imagination the means of combining those essential requisites in romance, the mysterious and the wonderful.

In the construction of her story Miss Spence has been equally happy as in the choice of its subject. The interest rises progressively from the commencement to the close, yet in sustaining it she has had recourse to none of those trite expedients which are too often adopted for the purpose of exciting wonder at the expense of consistency. Having once fixed the attention of the reader, she does not offend his judgment by the obtrusion of glaring improbabilities, and her earnest manner of recital seems to shrink from a full conviction of its truth. It is the manner of one who is too much engrossed with the important disclosure he is making, to be scrupulous in the choice of forms and modes of expression; yet this earnestness inspires an eloquence and propriety of diction which could not, perhaps, have been elicited by more deliberate study.

The scene which she has chosen appears to have given full exercise to those powers of description which the writer has so happily displayed in her Letters from the Highlands. She has depicted the romantic shores of North Devon with the accuracy of a painter

and the enthusiasm of a poet. These descriptions do not seem to be introduced as merely gratuitous embellishments; they are as necessary to the work as the illusion of theatrical scenery to a dramatic exhibition. By contrasting the beautiful repose of nature with the agitations and anxieties of human life, they produce at intervals an agreeable pause amidst the intense interest of this mysterious tale.

As it would be an ungracious task to present an abstract, we shall close this notice with a passage from the commencement of the work:

"In a remote part of North Devon lies a romantic village called Clovelly. It is so entirely sequestered amidst rocks which point to the sea, as to appear at a distance perfectly inaccessible; and the chief inhabitants consist of a few rude fishermen, with their wives and children. One house alone was marked by superiority of appearance above the white-washed cottages which stand in wild irregularity on the rocky cliffs. Embowered in the deep woods which spread over these awful heights, the ancient towers of a gloomy building might just be discerned; but of its present owner little was known, except what village gossip related.

"A sylph-like girl, of a fair complexion, was sometimes seen to emerge from the woods, and wander towards the sea-shore. She held no intercourse with any one; and, on being observed, hastily disappeared. So superstitious were many of the old people, they affirmed it was the vision of a lady they beheld, whose spirit could not rest, and always haunted the environs of Granville Abbey.

"The remote and wild situation of the abbey, which was formerly a monastery, the imposing solemnity of its aspect, together with the strange tales whispered abroad, of mysterious events which had happened there, conspired to give it the character of being haunted. Though it was said much splendour was preserved by its possessor, neither friend nor stranger were ever invited to partake of its hospitalities; not even a traveller was permitted to view this stately edifice, and walk over grounds unrivalled in romantic beauty.

"Lady Valville, now a second time a widow, and apparently the sole inheritor of this magnificent domain, reigned despotic; for all the household, except the priest, were subordinate

to her will. Her ladyship was a rigid Catholic. She gave to many needy convents

'Whose purchased masses proffer grace.'

To those in this country she munificently contributed.

"In what relationship the young girl stood who lived in the abbey was variously conjectured. Extraordinary reports were circulated of her real origin; but her condition appeared that of a humble dependant. Neglected and forlorn, the misery of her situation was somewhat mitigated by the tenderness which she experienced from Lady Valville's woman, and a young French girl, of whom she made a companion. To Mrs. Abbot, Deletia Granville was indebted for the common instruction bestowed on an ordinary education. The little Mrs. Abbot was able to teach her, she acquired with facility; and from the priest she obtained some knowledge of languages.

"Deletia's father had been a Protestant. It was his desire she should be brought up to the same persuasion. The persecuting spirit, however, of Mr. Dermont, compelled her, contrary to her inclination, to join in their mode of worship: a Catholic, however, she could never be from conviction, though her native piety taught her that it was proper to worship God under any form, rather than neglect her religious duties altogether.

"It was happy for Deletia that the natural pensiveness of her disposition led to studious pursuits; and while a taste for literature beguiled many a solitary hour, it enabled her to acquire a partial knowledge of mankind. Mr. Granville was a man whose learning was extensive, with a judgment correct and elegant. The books, therefore, which Deletia read were the best chosen, and the sentiments and ideas they inspired, had given a decision of character beyond her tender years. An acquaintance with the most distinguished authors had expanded her heart above the narrow prejudice of the confined opinions in which she had been brought up. Imperfect as was her knowledge of the world, and erroneous as might be her opinions, she possessed a noble elevation of spirit, and an abhorrence of vice, which was strengthened by the native purity of her mind. True, Deletia had been nursed in solitude, and seemed born

"To bloom unseen;"

but she had lived in the sublime scenes of Nature, and with their wild magnificence, like the unsophisticated Highlander, she had imbibed, amidst her native hills, all that elevation of soul which flows from uncorrupt manners, and an enthusiastic attachment to the spot where she was bred.

"Sensibly alive to the smallest kindness, she possessed a tenderness of character which had rendered her pensive, at finding herself in the spring-time of life, when every thought is buoyant with hope, almost dragging on existence with a woman she viewed with a degree of terror for which she could not account, and whom it was impossible to love; for there was no spark of kindness in Lady Valville to kindle affection, and the natural energy of Deletia's character lay dormant, for want of power to call it forth. Repulsed and rebuked from her earliest recollection, she was timid, dejected, and reserved.

"There was, at times, in Lady Valville's deportment, a wildness which was quite alarming.

'The flush of her dilating eye
Reveal'd too much of time gone by.
For in it lurk'd that nerveless spell,
Which speaks itself unspeakable.'

LOAN BYRON.

"From the earliest dawn of recollection, Granville Abbey appeared to have been the home of Deletia. Of her mother she retained no recollection; and of her father a very imperfect one. She sometimes fancied she was related to Lady Valville, but how close was the tie proved in vain to conjecture."

This is the first scene after the rising of the curtain. The connection of the guardian with her protégée is the result of a crime perpetrated by the former, in the concealment and final discovery of which the main interest of the novel consists.

Remarks upon the Service of the Church of England, respecting Baptism and the Office for Burial. By a Minister of that Church. 8vo. pp. 66.

THE intention of these Remarks appears to be, to take into consideration the manner in which the public ordinances or ceremonies of the Church of England are conducted. The author so enters into a review of the Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons, the

Rubric, and the wording of the respective forms. This design is not grounded upon any principle of innovation, nor taken up with any feeling towards the National Church or its ministry which can be deemed in the slightest degree derogatory from their high pretensions to the reverence and consideration of all to whom the vital interests of pure and undefiled religion are held sacred, and by whom they are cultivated in a good conscience and a faith unfeigned.

Indeed, we should have been both astonished and disgusted, had we found that it was possible for a *Minister of that Church* to wound its character by futile surmises of weakness and presumption, or to *slander his own Mother's Sons* by imputations of unfaithfulness and dereliction of duty as the Ministers of Christ. We have indeed heard of such things being done, and of such men by whom they have been unblushingly avowed—We have been told that a *Minister of that Church* wrote a book, called “The Velvet Cushion,” which in luckless hour we were doomed to read—but it was an hour the least satisfactory of all our reviewing engagements or employ—We then found indeed that it was possible for a Minister, a beneficed Minister—a man in the Church who lived by the Church, but who certainly proved he was not of the Church, to vilify by subtle obliquity of misrepresentation, and we take upon ourselves to add, more malignant than ignorant perversions of fact, the cause of that Establishment to which he owed his subsistence, and to snap at the hand that fed him, like other ungracious curs, and to growl over the bone off which he gnawed his ill-deserved identity in society, his authority over that community which he vaguely termed his flock, and his substance in worldly circumstances, which he wisely denominated his dependence. This good man, whoever he is, this conscientious Member of the Church of England, this evangelical *dispensator veritatis religionis Christianæ*, declared to the world, that is, to all who bought and read his book, and he had a microcosm of truly devout Dissenters from the Church of England under the controul of his personal, not pastoral, influence, that the Establishment whose Liturgy he had solemnly pledged himself before God and man to support, whose Rubric he had definitively adopted, whose ordinance

constitutions, and canons, he had (then!) unhesitatingly avowed as just, expedient, essential, and (oh the word!) orthodox.—Was now defective, absurd, profane,—(where shall this epithetical mania find its Bethel?)—defective in consistency—absurd in profession—profane in ordinance.—This was not indeed proclaimed *totidem verbis*, but it was evident enough that the author was *totus in illis*.—Well, of such a *Minister of that Church* we have heard; and of such a book of such a Minister we have seen just what we report;—but this tale is only one out of, we fear, many, very many, to which *Æneas’* plaintive proemium would apply in all its characteristic of sorrowful recollection—*Infandum renovare dolorem*. We would rather follow one of good King Charles’s Rules, and not “repeat old grievances;” yet it is impossible for us not to recollect that ill-tempered, unsocial, levelling, yet (*mirabile dictu!*) Christian satire, the “World without Souls.” It was said of this half-soul’d foolscap publication, that there was a marvellous strain of wit throughout. We at that time asked in our defective intelligence, for we were not in the secret, “Is its design conversion?”—“Yes, surely,” was the answer.—We ignorantly rejoined, “Who was ever converted by a witticism from infidelity or simple unbelief or natural ignorance, unto faith, confession, and conviction?”—Yet a very faithful shepherd, a very true professor, a very zealous advocate, not of the opinions of the Church which he professed, but of those which he avowed in select communion, arrayed himself in all the ornament of figure; hypothesis, hyperbole, metathesis—Definition without analogy, and analogy without definition—Defamation *poeticè*, and truth *per Crusin*, were the weapons which this writer used to scare the souls of the unburied, or the *exanimatus Catervus* on this side of Styx—but it was only a satire, and therefore exaggeration, caricature, false position, sly detraction, were all justifiable in a *Member of that Church*, who every day on which he reads the Litany prays that it may please God to deliver him from envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness.

What can be the purpose of such revilers of their fellow-worshippers, we are not so puzzled to decide upon, as to find any excuse for the principle which

can suggest it. This we will not suppose could be the mere pecuniary gain made by the profitable sale of a book which every body read because it ought not to have been written—for he who affects to correct souls in the body, and to discover the bodies in which there are no souls, would hardly have acted upon a feeling so adverse to the interests of the soul, and so degrading even to the animal sufficiency of man, as that of filthy lucre. What could it be, then, but an unworthy impulse of vanity, to be thought to have written a witty book, and to have lowered the pretensions of those great ones of the earth, who went to church, said their prayers, and heard any body's sermons but those of the Reverend Writer of "The World without Souls."

All this, perhaps, we may, in motive, blend with that exclusive spirit of religious segregation, which, if it does allow the possession of a soul to any *body* not of the assemblies of the faithful, does not, by any accidental stretch of charity, permit it to have even a hope of Heaven, without instant conformity to all the frigid, austere, and ascetic principles of its antisocial system.

But be the motives for such publications what they may, and even for a moment we will presume that they are good, the result so seldom answers the purpose, that we cannot but think it more consistent with the gravity of the sacerdotal character to argue the sacred cause of religion by other pleas than those of sarcasm and calumny. We cannot allow ourselves to suppose that any *Minister of that Church* would wilfully write a book to vilify the institutions and Liturgy of that Church, and to raise the *hurrah!* of Dissent against its Ministers, and the laugh of infidelity against its ordinances: yet such was the effect of the two books to which we allude. And when it was discovered that they were written by two *Ministers of that Church*, the loudness of the shout and the bitterness of the laugh were instantly increased, and it was thought a glorious thing, by those who wished it so, to see the Priests of the Temple carrying unhallowed fire in their censers, defiling its sacred vessels, and staining its vestments with the rheum of their unholy spleen—While every conscientious advocate for their country's *Sion* was struck with grief to see those who ought to have shewn themselves its

most earnest defenders, exciting its adversaries to attack, and reviling its advocates by disingenuous misrepresentation and ungenerous aspersion.

Such was the consequence of these clerical witticisms—but the joke was thought too good to be suffered to stop where it began—"A. Covering" was found for "the Velvet Cushion"—still more replete with false assumption and illiberal sneers than the "Cushion" itself was stuffed with.—And in a very short period after the appearance of "The World without Souls," the libellous press groaned with the profanations of every blasphemous scribbler who thought he could improve upon the witty hypothesis of the Reverend Author, by shewing the possibility of giving reality to the creation of his fancy, and making a world of men and women, who at all events should hold it as a matter of indifference whether they had souls or not.

After all, we must enter our serious protest against such efforts, on the part of the Ministers of our Church, to raise a laugh at the expense of her consistency, and her venerable claim to our reverence and esteem. No good can be effected by such procedure, and much evil has been done. For who ever heard of any person being laughed into religious feeling or tickled into devotion by a jest, or taught to pray by a witty conceit which should discover to him that he was without a soul?—And who would take so roundabout a way to give respectability to the Church of which he is a Minister, as to scoff at its service of worship, and degrade the character of its administrators?

We have felt it our duty to say thus much upon two publications which in their day were very popular among all descriptions of dissenters, and for this main reason, because they were written by two Church Ministers.

The pamphlet before us is in a very different spirit from that which dictated the two books just mentioned.—It professes, indeed, to make Remarks upon the Service of the Church of England; but these remarks are not made with any attempts at witty perversions of the subject of them—nor enforced by any deriding sneers against the Ministers of that Church. The author is evidently well informed upon the subjects which he discusses—and his observations are those of a judi-

cious mind. We are glad to find, however, that the points on which he grounds his objections are for the most part of minor importance, when the whole tenor of our Church Service is considered.—In the general excellence of which we are happy to find the author concurs, as indeed he ought, if he be really what he professes himself to be, a *Minister of that Church*; for we have no hesitation in declaring, that we must always regard that man as the most dishonourable in society, who can submit to subsist by the administration of a service, the nature of which his conscience disavows and his opinion undervalues.

The author begins his remarks with the Office of Baptism.—We entirely agree with him in the whole drift of them, and willingly pay him the tribute of our thanks for the very able manner in which he has supported this office, in entire conformity with the tenets of our Church—his authorities are well chosen, and his arguments are urged with a cogency which it does not appear to us can be easily controverted.—The following observations upon what are called *home-baptisms* and *home-churchings* are very just and reasonable.

“It is much to be feared that baptism is considered by many of no other value than as a political necessity. But the paramount duty of baptism is a religious duty. And it ought to be remembered, that every public act of worship or of religion, especially so solemn an act as that of baptism, carries with it the obligation of giving due honour and glory to God. And it is certainly necessary that the minister of every parish should know, and that his congregation should know, whenever a member of Christ's body is added to their Communion. Nor can I think that a child has been *presented to the Lord*, according to the solemn and devout meaning of God's Word, till he is brought to the House of God. The omitting, therefore, to do this has always appeared to me to savour of that lukewarmness which cannot but be injurious to the cause of religion in general.

“We complain of the want of *principle*, of the vice and dissoluteness of the lower orders of the people. But what can we expect when they see their superiors remiss and careless their religious duties? Let these sh

the example, and I would almost answer for it that the lower sort of people would soon follow it. At the same time *they* should remember, that the neglect and deficiencies of their superiors will be no excuse for their own. But let those who may be called the source of example pay due respect to the Sabbath, to the Sanctuary, and to holy institutions,—let them present their children to the Lord in his holy Temple,—let them carry them to be baptized at Church,—and let the mothers offer up their thanks for their happy delivery at the altar of the Lord's House, instead of the indefensible anomaly of being *churched at home*:—their inferiors then would be led to think that there was something serious in religion, and would learn to respect the ordinances of that Church of Christ of which they all ~~profess to be members.~~

As the principal design of this pamphlet is to recommend a revision of the Liturgy, we shall extract the concluding passage of it, in which the author explains what he means by *revision*.

“The reform which shall save this nation from the fate of almost all other nations of any notoriety, does not depend upon the wild and lawless rant of democratic republicanism, nor upon the demolition of rotten boroughs, but upon a *general reform of Principle*,—upon a determined submission to the will of God,—and upon as becoming a subordination to the “Powers that be, and that are ordained of God,” for the preservation of true religion, and for the peace and happiness of society. For this purpose, nothing should be suffered to remain that may in the slightest degree detract from the simplicity of the scriptures, that may shake the faith of the believer in Christ Jesus, or that may lead him to doubt whether the ordinance be of God or of men. And though there are ordinances of man which may be received as auxiliaries to the doctrines of scripture, the foundation must be left clear and unchanged. ‘Thou shalt not add thereto, nor diminish from it.’

“That a revision, therefore, of our Church Polity and of our Liturgy may be undertaken, and that both those Services which have been particularly mentioned may be modified, without any possible injury to religion, I cannot help being convinced. But if, as a famous Doctor of the Sorbonne once asserted it to be a true Catholic prin-

ciple; all the prevailing customs of the Church ought to be maintained, notwithstanding some errors and abuses might be mingled with them. I shall have lost my labour, though I shall have satisfied my conscience in having done what I could; and in having done it with the greatest veneration for our Church-establishment, for our incomparable Liturgy, and for our invaluable Constitution. And if the attempt should operate no farther than as a caution to those upon whom the burden weighs heaviest,—though all are implicated,—I shall have no cause to repine at having made it.

“Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honour the King.”

The whole of this pamphlet is written with much moderation; and although we do not feel ourselves disposed to adopt the author's arguments altogether upon the various points which he has discussed, yet we may, without compromising the steadfastness of our own principles, admit the general good sense and discreet sentiment with which they have been handled. But we must confess, as far as our own opinion of the necessity for revision goes, that we are sufficiently confident in the integrity and pastoral anxiety of our spiritual superiors, to entrust to them the important discipline of our Church: and we rely as justly upon their wisdom and judgment to distinguish the necessity, and fix on the period, for the revision here recommended. Doubtless, the subjects pointed out by the author of these Remarks are as well understood by our Archbishops and Bishops as by himself—and it is also without a doubt, that if they see the expediency for revising the Liturgy, it will be done, and we may fairly conclude it will be correctly done. In doing it, however, there is no ordinary degree of talent, prudence, and circumspection requisite; and all this, whenever it be done, we are sure of seeing combined in the learned and pious Prelates of our Church. W.

Peter Bell: A Tale in Verse. By William Wordsworth. 1819.

THE present period is rich in the master-spirits of poetry—perhaps at no time have more brilliant names adorned the poetical annals of our country than in our day—Even the age of Elizabeth, the Augustan era of our poetry in point of number and excellence, cannot be

said to have surpassed our latter times.

In the first rank of the bards of our own day, Mr. Wordsworth may justly be classed. With that boldness which is the characteristic of genius, he has chosen a path rarely trodden by poets, and has shed over his unexplored and apparently sterile subjects an elegance and brilliancy which nothing but the energetic influence of such talents as he possesses could have communicated.

In his choice of these subjects, he seems rather to have been actuated by the discriminating influence of his own judgment, than the desire of gaining popularity; for with his high poetical feelings, it cannot be doubted, that had he chosen the more common subjects on which verse is employed, he would have succeeded better in obtaining the applause of the less reflecting part of his readers:—but an enthusiastic admirer of *Nature* in all her forms, he appears to be so completely devoted to his passion, that he despises the common machinery of poetry, and trusting to the inspiration of “the Goddess of his idolatry,” floats gently down the current of his imaginations, and supplies by the naked beauty of his Muse the absence of all ornament, “*Nuda si, ma contenta.*”

His is the poetry of solitude, the very eloquence of the inanimate objects of Nature, and revives in our minds the impressions made by her beauties in those days of happy youth, when every breath of heaven, every flower which bloomed beneath our feet, spoke to the soul in a tone which awoke a vibrating chord of feeling. It penetrates the callousness which an intercourse with the world, and all its intricacies and disappointments, have collected round the heart. It is like the breathing silence of a summer's evening, where all is distinct and invigorating, but solemn, still; and gentle.

He sees with microscopic eyes the numerous beautiful productions which present themselves too frequently unheeded to the cursory observer; and exhibits with minute discrimination the harmonies which have lost their influence from their frequent occurrence; like a stranger in the land, he points out excellencies and discovers combinations which the denizens had never beheld, or to which their frequent familiarity had deadened their admira-

The tale is preceded by a prologue, in which the poet takes occasion, in a playful and ingenious manner, to point out the inclination of his genius, which is under the form of a flying boat. After a long excursive range into regions of air and fancy, the poet wishes to return to his dear earth

"Long have I loved what I behold,
The night that calms, the day that cheers,
The common growth of mother earth
Suffices me—her tears, her mirth,
Her humblest mirth and tears.

The dragon's wing—the magic ring,
I shall not covet for my dower,
If I along that lowly way
With sympathetic heart may stray,
And with a soul of power.

These given, what more need I desire
To stir—to sooth—or elevate?
What nobler marvels than the mind
May in life's daily prospect find,
May find or there create?

A potent wand doth sorrow wield,
What spell so strong as guilty fear!
Repentance is a tender sprite,
If aught on earth have heavenly might,
'Tis lodg'd within her silent tear."

The substance of the tale is the most simple in its organization that can be imagined; its intent is to paint the effect produced on the mind of a reprobate vagabond by the mute force of solitude and of natural objects. The gradual progress from the first softening impulse to reflection on his guilty courses, thence to remorse, and finally to repentance, is developed in the most pathetic and masterly manner.

"He two and thirty years, or more,
Had been a wild and woodland rover.

He rovd among the vales and streams,
In the green wood and hollow dell,
They were his dwellings night and day,—
But Nature ne'er could find the way
Into the heart of Peter Bell.

In vain through every changeful year
Did Nature lead him as before;
A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

Small change it made in Peter's heart,
To see his gentle pannier'd train,
With more than vernal pleasure feeding,
Where'er the tender grass was leading
His earliest green along the lane.

In vain through water, earth, and air,
The soul of happy sound was spread,
When Peter on some April morn,
Beneath the broom or budding thorn,
Made the warm earth his lazy bed.

At noon, when by the forest's edge
He lay beneath the branches high,
The soft blue sky did never melt
Into his heart—he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky!

On a fair prospect some have look'd,
And felt, as I have heard them say,
As if the moving time had been
A thing as steadfast as the scene
On which they gaz'd themselves away.

With Peter Bell I need not tell
That this had never been the case;—
He was a carl as wild and rude
As ever hue and cry pursued,
As ever ran a felon's race.

Of all that lead a lawless life,
Of all that love their lawless wives,
In city or in village small,
He was the wildest far of all,
He had a dozen wedded wives.

Though Nature could not touch his heart
By lovely forms and silent weather,
And tender sounds, yet you might see
At once that Peter Bell and she
Had often been together.

A savage wildness round him hung,
As of a dweller out of doors;
In his whole figure and his mien
A savage character was seen,
Of mountains and of dreary moors.

* * * * *

His forehead wrinkled was and furr'd;
A work one half of which was done
By thinking of his *whens* and *hows*;
And half by knitting of his brows
Beneath the glaring sun."

"One beautiful November night,"
Peter Bell is bewildered in a thick wood
on the banks of the River Swale—after
journeying some time, he arrives at

"——of earth a small green spot,
With rocks encompass'd round.—

* * * * *

When turning round his head he sees
A solitary Ass."

With the laxity of principle which he possesses, Peter does not hesitate to appropriate the ass to himself, at least for the purpose of carrying him out of the wood—but to his astonishment the ass is unmoved by his beating—his rage is excessive, and he falls on the poor animal with redoubled brutality, but still in vain; the ass falls down, and turns towards him "his shining hazel eye."

"'Twas but one mild reproachful look,
A look more tender than severe;
And straight in sorrow, not in dread,
He turn'd the eyeball in his head
Toward the river deep and clear."

The ass braying in the still silence of the scene has an appalling effect on the

mind of Peter—he recovers, however, from this, and

——“ in resolute mood, once more
He stoops the ass's neck to seize—
Foul purpose quickly put to flight!
For in the pool a startling sight
Meets him, beneath the shadowy trees.”

The effect of the object he sees in the river is admirably described.

“ He looks—he ponders—looks again;
He sees a motion—hears a groan;—
His eyes will burst—his heart will break—
He gives a loud and frightful shriek,
And drops, a senseless wight, as if his life
were flown.

Upon his recovery from the swoon into which his terror had thrown him, he discovers what had frightened him to be the body of a dead man at the bottom of the river, the master of the ass, which he draws to the bank, when “ full suddenly the ass doth rise!

His staring bones all shake with joy—
And close by Peter's side he stands:
While Peter o'er the river bends,
The little ass his neck extends,
And fondly licks his hands.”

Peter Bell mounts the ass, who is now not unwilling, in hopes of being led by him to the cottage of the drowned man. Our limits will not allow us to trace the progress of the change in his feelings during the journey. Among the subjects which wring his heart “ to strong compunction and remorse,” is the following—

“ But more than all his heart is stung
To think of one, almost a child;
A sweet and playful Highland girl,
As light and beauteous as a squirrel,
As beauteous and as wild!

* * * * *

But when she follow'd Peter Bell,
It was to lead an honest life;
For he, with tongue not used to falter,
Had pledg'd his troth before the altar,
To love her as his wedded wife.

A mother's hope is her's;—but soon
She droop'd and pin'd like one forlorn;—
From scripture she a name did borrow;
Benoni, or the Child of Sorrow,
She call'd her babe unborn.

For she had learn'd how Peter liv'd,
And took it in most grievous part;
She to the very bone was worn,
And, ere that little child was born,
Died of a broken heart.

And now the Spirits of the Mind
Are busy with poor Peter Bell;
Distraction reigns in soul and sense,
And reason drops in impotence,
From her deserted pinnacle!

Close by a brake of flowering furze
(Above it shivering aspens play),
He sees an unsubstantial creature,
His very self in form and feature,
Not four yards from the broad highway;
And stretch'd beneath the furze he sees
The Highland girl—it is no other;
And hears her crying, as she cried
The very moment that she died,
My mother! Oh my mother!”

In his route, Peter passes by a chapel where “ a fervent Methodist is preaching,” and hears him hold forth the promises of the gospel dispensation to repentant sinners—

“ And though your sins be red as scarlet,
They shall be white as snow!

Even as he pass'd the door, these words
Did plainly come to Peter's ears;
And they such joyful tidings were,
The joy was more than he could bear—
He melted into tears.”

Peter arrives at length at the dwelling of the poor man, where the distress of his widow is painted in touching and powerful colours.

“ Beside the woman Peter stands;
His heart is opening more and more;
A holy sense pervades his mind;
He feels what he for human kind
Had never felt before.”

The most eloquent and pathetic description is reserved to the last part of the poem, and forms a climax to the whole no less admirable in the idea than felicitous in the execution—it is the return of the son of the dead man, who has been seeking him in vain.

“ But he who deviously hath sought
His father through the lonesome woods,
Hath sought proclaiming to the ear
Of night his inward grief and fear—
He comes—escap'd from fields and floods;

With weary pace is drawing nigh.
He sees the ass—and nothing living
Had ever such a fit of joy
As had this little orphan boy,
For he had no misgiving!

Towards the gentle ass he springs,
And up about his neck he climbs;
In loving words he talks to him,
He kisses, kisses face and limb,—
He kisses him a thousand times!

This Peter sees, while in the shade
He stood beside the cottage door:
And Peter Bell, the ruffian wild,
Sobs loud, he sobs even like a child,
“ Oh! God, I can endure no more!”

Let the frivolous scoff at and the
hard-hearted despise such poems as
this; but we do not envy that man
of strength of mind who reads Peter

Bell without being beguiled of tears, or who rises from the perusal without the finer and more amiable feelings of his nature being strongly excited. J. B.

The Eton Latin Prosody illustrated, with English Explanations of the Rules, and Authorities from the Latin Poets. By John Carey, LL.D. 12mo. pp. 44.

DR. CAREY says, his larger "*Prosody*" being too voluminous for young

beginners, and containing a variety of matter chiefly intended for those of maturer years, he conceived that he should render a service to the junior class who have to learn *Lily's Prosody* from the *Eton Grammar*, if he printed them with English explanations of his Latin rules, illustrated by authorities from the poets; and under that persuasion, he has published this little volume for their use.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

MAY 3. A new Comedy, in five acts, was brought out at this house, called, "*Wanted a Wife; or, A Cheque on my Banker.*" This production is ascribed to a Mr. W. T. MONCRIEFF, and is said to be his first essay in Comedy, though he has written several dramatic pieces of a minor description, and for minor theatres, which have been tolerably successful. In the state to which our stage literature has fallen, this play deserves, at least, respectful treatment: it has certainly far too many of the properties of farce, both in its characters and incidents, but the plot is contrived with great ingenuity; and though the series of blunders, of which it is composed, have little nature or probability to support them, they are so dexterously interwoven, and succeed each other with so much rapidity, that attention and expectation are perpetually excited. This is a great art in a dramatic writer, and should compensate for many faults. The style of the dialogue, and the conduct of the *equivoque*, are manifestly imitated from Colman, and have been studied apparently with great care. The author has indeed devoted himself exclusively to those sources of the *vis comica*, and has left some of his characters, in point of drawing, imperfect and inconsistent. His best comic portrait is that of *Sir Gabriel Arragon*, an old gentleman who values himself on having seen every sight, and been present at every occurrence, that the public had taken any interest in, for the last forty years, "Installations, Illuminations, and Celebrations!" and the character was played by Munden, with all the richness of his earlier days.

Miss Catharine Arragon, his niece, is a fair damsel, who sighs for the restoration of feudal times, and the return of the days of chivalry, though Mrs. West performed the part in a style a little too serious for comedy. Johnstone and Knight represented the keeper of an echo, or advertisement office, and his servant. The lover, *Arthur Wildfire*, a ruined spendthrift, was given to Russell, whose *forte* is not, however, to play the gentleman; and Harley represented his servant, a good satire on the extravagance of these appendages to greatness, and performed with infinite spirit. *Miss Arragon*, an antiquated maiden, in search of a husband, completed the list of characters material to the plot; and though a few more are to be found in the *Dramatis personæ*, they are of little use, and, in some instances, encumber rather than advance the main action of the piece. The Comedy was upon the whole favourably received, though we regret to say, it has not succeeded in the principal requisite of a new Play, that of drawing full houses, and, after a fifth performance, has been laid aside for other, and more attractive novelty. The piece was prefaced by a *tolerable* Prologue, but the Epilogue was so far below mediocrity, as to bid defiance even to the powers of Knight and Oxberry to give point to its dullness, or poetry to its rhyme.

MAY 11. A new Melo-drame, in two acts, by the author of "*Barnecide*," called, "*The Jew of Lubeck; or, The Heart of a Father.*" was brought out here to-night. The piece, as a drama, is below criticism; and if the writer deserves any praise, it is for the singular ingenuity with which he has con-

stantly contrived to set nature and probability at defiance. The first act is the most tolerable; and as it contains a regular *dénouement*, the piece might terminate there with an effect comparatively good: but that is a sacrifice hardly to be expected. The second act became so absurd, that it could not command the respect of the galleries, who generally lend their best attention to the most wild and improbable adventures. It was saved in the end by some very excellent acting by Rae, which we were sorry to see thrown away on the strange dialogue put into his mouth. His efforts so completely changed the temper of the audience, that the curtain fell amidst general applause, and it did promise a rather more than an ephemeral existence, had it not been set aside from the very laudable wishes of the Management, that a piece of "more broadly comic humour" should be played after the new tragedy.

MAY 13. "*The Carib Chief*," a new Tragedy, in five acts, written by HORACE TWISS, Esq. was produced here this evening. The scene is laid in the island of Dominica, and the plot may be described, in its general outline, as the machinations of a *Carib Chief*, who has been cruelly injured, to obtain vengeance on his enemy: this enemy is *Montalbert*, commander of the French garrison in Dominica, who, at the opening of the play, has just arrived on the island with his newly-married bride, *Claudina*, a woman of Indian origin. *Omreah*, the *Carib Chief*, meditates the destruction of both; and his plans for that purpose, with the means employed to render them abortive, form the chief action of the play. In the end, *Claudina* alone remains in the power of *Omreah*, who orders her to be put to death, but discovers, the moment after the fatal blow has been given, that she is his own daughter: the catastrophe is obvious: he falls by his own hand. The author of this play claims, in his Prologue, the merit of having found out a new subject for tragedy: determined on novelty at least, he fixes his scene in the island of Dominica (in this, we believe, he is quite original), and chooses a *Carib Chief* for his hero. This trifling is beneath a man of genius, and was calculated to raise an impression unfavourable to him: the principle of revenge is nearly the same in all human bosoms, and whatever name or

nation is assigned to the agent, we think only of the degree of strength with which its effects are painted, and of the probability with which those effects are produced.

Of the general merits of this play we are unable to speak very highly: it is superior to several of the unfortunate productions of this and the preceding season, but bears about it few of the characteristics of popularity or long life, and rather resembles a *Melo-drame* in five acts, than a legitimate offspring of the Tragic Muse. The principal characters of *Omreah* and *Claudina*, though filled by Mr. Kean and Mrs. West, fail in some points of interest. The imprecations of *Omreah* resemble the ravings of a maniac, rather than the impulses of a being endued with high mental power; and he is so "very a braggart in his speech," that he loses much of the respect and sympathy of the spectators. The danger of *Claudina* should make an impression, but she is drawn into it by her own folly, and seems deprived of the principle of self-preservation. These circumstances are fatal: it is the probability as well as the greatness of the misfortune that is to move us; and we lose all compassion for those who have only their own weakness to blame for all that has befallen them. The last scene of the play was very striking, and Kean's part in it was executed in his best—his *very best*—manner: in the sensation excited by it, the tedium of some of the preceding parts was forgotten, and the announcement for repetition was hailed with loud and universal applause.

Amongst the sins of the Drury-lane Committee of *Mis-Management*, and they are numerous and heavy, there is one praise to be awarded, which ought to compensate for some errors, and that is, the very laudable endeavour to produce such a supply of novelty, as shall make up in *quantity*, what is deficient in *quality*; and if their birds do not favour them with a better choice, the fault cannot be their's. It is true, the pieces might be better cast; Mr. Rae might advantageously take place of the eternal Mr. H. Kemble; and perhaps Mr. Penley, of a certain Messieurs Yarnold and Hamblin; but perfection is not to be looked for, or if it is, certainly not at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Prologue was

good; but the Epilogue rather worse than the one we have before-mentioned to "*Wanted a Wife*!"

MAY 14. The Tragedy of "*The Carib Chief*" was again represented this evening, and attended by a very numerous audience, who fully confirmed its previous favourable reception. A few curtailments had taken place, which gave a compressed vigour to the whole, and it went off with increased eclat. The admirers of Kean must be particularly gratified by his performance of the part of *Oureah*, which seems obviously written to draw forth the peculiar qualities of his acting, and the public in general must derive more plea-

sure from his appearance in this character than in others which his extraordinary popularity encouraged him to attempt.—Mrs. West again excited a very strong interest in *Claudina*, and the Play altogether promises great advantage to the Theatre. At this we most sincerely rejoice; for however severe our criticisms may be, or may have been, nothing would afford us greater pleasure, than to witness the extrication of this Concern from all its difficulties, and the revival of that classic fame, and dramatic splendour, which so long distinguished its career of glory, and even yet shed their setting beams over its waning popularity.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

- April 26. Merry Wives of Windsor—Abudah.
27. School for Scandal—How to die for Love.
28. Every One has his Fault—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
29. Richard III.—Sleeping Draught.
30. King Henry the IVth, Part I.—Past Ten o'Clock.
May 1. Brutus—Abudah.
3. Wanted a Wife, or a Cheque on my Banker—Abudah.
4. Ditto—How to die for Love.
5. Ditto—My Spouse and I.
6. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Seeing is Believing—Irishman in London.
7. Brutus—Abudah.
8. Wanted a Wife—Tale of Mystery."

1619.

- May 10. Hamlet—How to die for Love.
12. Brutus—Jew of Lubbeck.
13. Carib Chief—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Ditto—Past Ten o'Clock.
17. Ditto—My Spouse and I.
18. Ditto—Who's Who?
19. Lie of the Day—High Notions—Honest Thieves.
20. Carib Chief—Prisoner at Large.
21. Ditto—Turnpike Gate.
22. Ditto—Abudah.
23. Ditto—Lovers' Quarrels—Sleeping Draught.
25. Stronger—Day after the Wedding—High Notions.
26. Wanted a Wife—Jew of Lubbeck.

COVENT GARDEN.

APRIL 29. A new Farce, called a "*Roland for an Oliver*," was produced here this evening. The main incidents of which grow out of a device to regain the affections of a faithless lover, by persuading him that the derangement of the lady's understanding has been the consequence of his desertion. In its progress he discovers the stratagem, and turns the tables against the fair plotter and her friends, by feigning madness himself, thus giving a *Roland for an Oliver*, as the audience, who might otherwise lose the elegant application of the proverb, are carefully informed. The farce thus has a mad hero, the *Hon. Alfred Highflyer* (Jones), and a mad heroine *Maria Darlington* (Miss Foote); for the feigned madness of the stage frequently differs but little from the real. With the adventures of these lovers, who seem made for each other, are blended some humorous equivocation and mistakes, arising from a deception relative to a marriage, and some violent ebullitions of jealousy in an old butler, who has married a young wife. The dialogue is more than passable, and the

piece is interspersed with a few agreeable songs and chorusses. The reception was unequivocal, and the farce appears likely to live in the favour and approbation of the public. It is, we understand, a free Translation from the French, by a Gentleman, to whom all Dramatic Amateurs are under many obligations for amusement, Mr. MORTON, and was most admirably acted by the principal comic performers of the Theatre.

MAY 12. "*Fredolfo*," a Tragedy, avowedly from the pen of the Rev. C. R. MATURIN, of Dublin, the successful author of "*Bertram*," was to-night produced at this Theatre. The scene is laid in Switzerland—and the plot is of that horrid kind, which has, of late, usurped on our stage the place of the natural, the moral, and the virtuous.

Fredolfo, (Young) a patriot, whose name is the subject of praise throughout Switzerland, on a sudden retires from the busy haunts of men, and hides him in his paternal residence in the mountains—For many years he has made a confidant of *Berthold* (Yates), a

misshapen wretch, whose horrible form is the tenement of a fiend-like mind, and intrusts his daughter *Urilda* (Miss O'Neill) to the care of this villain, as they journey towards his castle. A dreadful storm overtakes them on their way, and *Urilda* would have perished, but for the interposition of a stranger. This stranger is afterwards discovered to be *Adilmar* (C. Kemble), the beloved of *Urilda*, against whom her Father has long cherished the most implacable hatred. Scarcely has he succeeded in saving the daughter, when the imminent danger of the father is announced, and he hastens to his rescue. He succeeds in his effort—but *Fredolfo*—the generous *Fredolfo*—who is esteemed a miracle of virtue—the moment he beholds his deliverer, hastens to pay the debt of gratitude he owes, by making the unfortunate youth his prisoner, and confining him in a dungeon. *Fredolfo*, however, ultimately relents, and directs *Berthold* to set him free. *Berthold*, who detests the semblance of a just action, remonstrates with his master on the folly of such a proceeding; and, from their conversation, we find that *Fredolfo* had murdered *Wallenberg*, the father of the then Austrian Governor, who had dishonoured his wife, and that his hatred to *Adilmar* arose from the circumstance of his having been drawn to the spot where the murder was committed, by the cries of the victim; and in endeavouring to rescue the party assailed, received *Fredolfo's* dagger in his breast. In spite of the arguments of *Berthold*, who, deformed as he is, cherishes a passion for *Urilda*, and, of course, detests his rival; *Fredolfo* commands the liberation of *Adilmar*. It is not explained, why *Fredolfo* has made *Berthold* his confidant.—But the slave takes advantage of the power which his knowledge of *Fredolfo's* crime arms him with, and he demands the daughter's hand, as the price of the father's security. The proposition is received with horror—but, when *Fredolfo* finds that supplication, even on his knees, has no effect, he has recourse to violence; and the unfortunate dwarf would on the moment be strangled, but for a sudden visit from Count *Wallenberg* (Macready), the Governor of Switzerland. *Wallenberg* comes to demand the hand of *Urilda*—but he is, assuredly, the most extraordinary of wooers. He commences his suit by insulting the father—and, when his proffer is refused, instead of

endeavouring to soothe the daughter, he lavishes on her terms of reproach and scorn. "With that, more words fall out," and, to prove what a chivalric lover is, he endeavours to assassinate the father of the lady, whose hand he seeks, under his own roof. Foiled in this, he prepares to depart—but is stayed by *Berthold*, who unfolds to him the secret of his father's murder. *Wallenberg* feels no pleasure in the idea of having an opportunity of avenging his father's death, but receives the secret with joy as affording the means of placing *Urilda* within his power. *Fredolfo* is dragged to prison, whence he is rescued by *Adilmar*, who incites the Swiss peasantry to rise in his cause. *Urilda* is left behind in the confusion, and takes sanctuary in a cathedral. She is pursued by *Wallenberg*, who, reckless of clerical denunciation, seizes on her, even at the altar. *Fredolfo* now enters, accompanied by his patriot Switzers—but, perceiving the danger in which his daughter is placed, at the command of *Wallenberg* he dismisses his followers and throws down his sword. *Adilmar* now rushes forward, and, after some parley, he also, to secure the life of *Urilda*, who is still in the grasp of *Wallenberg*, presents his sword to the persecutor of his mistress. He receives the weapon—and plunges it into the bosom of his unarm'd rival! *Fredolfo* repays this treachery by stabbing *Wallenberg*—and *Urilda* dies on her lover's body!

Were we to form our judgment of the existing state of the serious drama in this country, by a reference merely to the number of tragic pieces which have, within a very few seasons, been produced, we should be led to suppose that the genius of tragedy had newly imp'd her wings, and, that she was more capable of taking bold, and lofty, and vigorous flights, than she had, for a long period, been equal to; but this is, we fear, by no means the case. In the present instance the Author seems

"To have ypp'd full with horrors"
and of his four principal male characters, three are villains,—a proportion not to be found, we believe, in any other play. Their principal business, through five long acts, is either to imprecate curses on themselves, or on others—except when, fit panegyrists of beauty! they describe the loveliness of *Fredolfo's* daughter. Several of the scenes in which *Urilda* appears—those

scenes in which she supplicates the dwarf, or bends her sorrowing form before *Wallingberg*, and, in return, receives from each the most galling insults—are as revolting to moral, as they are disgusting to manly feelings; nor can we award praise to Mr. MATURIN on any one point connected with his tragedy. His plot is improbable, even to the extreme,—his characters act in a manner for which no sufficient motive can be assigned,—his diction is inflated,—his incidents are monstrous,—and, as to moral, we believe he never thought it was necessary that a tragic drama should impart a moral lesson. He cannot even lay claim to originality. His *Fredolfo* is a bad imitation of *Sir Edward Mortimer*—and his *Berthold* and *Wallingberg* are ruffians of the Byron school, loaded with all the dark vices, but displaying none of the grand and rugged genius, which distinguishes the originals. The performers exerted their utmost powers in support of the play. Miss O'Neill was very often on the stage, but the character of *Urilda* afforded but few opportunities of signalizing herself, or moving the affections of the audience. In the prison scene with her father, she introduced one or two touches of pure nature, which were worth all the rest of the character. *Berthold* was supported most efficiently by Mr. Yates, whose talents are rapidly rising in public estimation, though the character was, we have good reason to believe, written for Mr. Keau. It is a part of that cruel, sanguinary, unrelenting description, which Mr. K. 's so famous for personating to the life,—and, after him, we do not know any Gentleman on the stage, who could do it greater justice than Mr. Yates rendered it. He expressed the galling bitterness, and cowardly ferocity of the character, with great force; and, as well as Mr. Young in *Fredolfo*, and the *Adilmar* of Mr. C. Kemble, deserved the approbation he received.

The tragedy was heard, till near the end of the last act, with great patience. But, when *Adilmar* fell by the hand of *Wallingberg*, the tempest burst forth, with untameable rage, and the uproar continued even while Miss Brunton was speaking the Epilogue. Mr. Connor endeavoured, in vain, to announce the piece for repetition—and to the very great praise of the Manager and Proprietors, it was, in submission to the

award thus unequivocally pronounced, immediately withdrawn.

MAY 19. The failure of "*Fredolfo*" does not seem to have damped the spirit of Covent Garden, for it this evening hazarded a new performance, called "*Swedish Patriotism*," by Mr. ABBOTT. Its rank is certainly not altogether of the same order, but if not a heavy Tragedy it was an amusing Melo-drama; if there was not quite so much slaughter as in its defunct predecessor, there was much more smoke, and if *blazes* could make it brilliant, the Melo-drama had ten times the *fire* of the Tragedy. The story may be told in three lines. *Walstein* (Terry) is the leader of an insurrection in Gothland, in favour of *Gustavus*. He is defeated, and a reward is offered for his head by the Danish Tyrants of Sweden. He is saved for the moment by *Albert*, a Swede in the Danish service. He is finally taken, in consequence of his own generosity, condemned to be shot, and is saved by the intervention of his brother, a general in the enemy's service, and the attack of *Gustavus's* troops on his place of confinement. The outline of the plot is filled up with considerable ingenuity of incident. *Walstein's* escapes are numerous and romantic, and the passion of *Albert* (Abbott) for *Utrica* (Miss Foote) and her recognition by *Walstein* as his lost child, make a pretty and interesting underplot. Liston, as the peasant *Walter*, 'is of course the repository of all the jokes of the piece; but the waggery is heartless, and even in Liston grimace is not wit. However, he was industrious, and exerted an occasional smile. Terry's performance of the patriot Leader was extremely characteristic. This actor has the rare art of throwing vigour into the weakest part he plays; and seems made for stern simplicity, and austere enthusiasm. Abbott's playing was a happy mixture of tenderness and animation, and the scene in which he interposed between *Walstein* and ruin, and those in which his eloquence was devoted to love-making, seemed equal sharers in the applause. The music was altogether heavy; we heard no solo, no singer was introduced, and the glory of the muse of song was thus handed over to the rough nutrition of the persons who perpetrate harmony so unrelentingly in the chorus. The scenery is profuse, though it chiefly represented the heavy and hideous wooden

houses of the North, and the Melo-drama concluded with an explosion. The stage was fearfully covered with burning rafters, and if a proof of the incombustibility of the Theatre was required, we know no repugnance that could stand against the anti-igneous evidence of this *blow up*. The house was full, and the audience most favourably indulgent.

MAY 22. A new Dramatic Sketch, entitled "*Cozening; or, Half-an-Hour in France*," was brought forward this evening, which was purposely written to give scope to the *mimic powers* of Mr. Yates, in parts in the following order:—"Ouvre Bouche," a *Gaping Porter*—"Tragic," an *English Tragedian* (Young)—"Fractious" (Terry, as the "*Green Man*"),—"Grimacier," a *French Tragedian* (Talma)—"Gilbert Glib," a *Lecturer* (Mathews), and "*Homely*" (Emery.)—It is, however, unnecessary for us to enter farther into the plot than to say, that in a character called *Dick Mutable*, Mr. Yates assumes these various disguises,

in order to propitiate his father, and gain his mistress, *Julia*. His imitative powers are certainly extraordinary, and he very well represents the peculiarities of the original Performers, consequently it may be considered as a strong implication of the liberality of their dispositions, that, without being offended, they can have those peculiarities rendered prominent to the Public. In addition to the other imitations which we have noticed, Mr. Yates, as the French Actor, gives, in a passage from *Macbeth*, a specimen of the respective manners of KEMBLE and KEAN, as well as of TALMA. The whole was certainly very amusing, and was very warmly received by a numerous audience, inasmuch that the disgusting practice of Mr. Kean's admirers, who will not suffer any body but himself to announce the performances of the following day, on the nights when he plays, was transferred to Covent-Garden, and Yates was obliged to discharge that ceremony, though another Actor had come forward for the purpose.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

- April 26. Heart of Mid-Lothian—Fortunatus.
27. Ditto—Love, Law, and Physic.
28. Evadne—Fortunatus.
29. Heart of Mid-Lothian—A Roland for an Oliver.
30. Evadne—Ditto.
May 1. Heart of Mid-Lothian—Ditto.
3. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
4. Heart of Mid-Lothian—Ditto.
5. Evadne—Ditto.
6. Jealous Wife—Ditto.
7. Heart of Mid-Lothian—Ditto.
8. Venice Preserved—Ditto.
10. Jane Shore—A Roland for an Oliver—Bom-bastes Furioso.
12. Fredolfo—A Roland for an Oliver.
13. Evadne—Ditto.
14. Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.

1819.

- May 15. Gamester—A Roland for an Oliver—Sleep Walker.
17. Stranger—Paul and Virginia—A Roland for an Oliver.
18. Heart of Mid-Lothian—Ditto.
19. Evadne—Swedish Patriotism.
20. Marriage of Figaro—Swedish Patriotism—A Roland for an Oliver.
21. Point of Honour—Swedish Patriotism—A Roland for an Oliver.
22. Heart of Mid-Lothian—Cozening, or, Half-an-Hour in France—Swedish Patriotism.
24. Tancred and Sigismunda—Cozening—Swedish Patriotism.
25. Marriage of Figaro—Cozening—A Roland for an Oliver.
26. Evadne—Cozening—Swedish Patriotism.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

Since our last notices of the performances at this Theatre, the principal attractions have been the appearances of those highly popular favourites, Mrs. Mountain and Mr. Incedon, in some of their most popular characters; and the very crowded audiences which have testified their long and loud applause of each and all those entertainments in which they have appeared, must have been equally gratifying to the Performers, as profitable to the Proprietor.

"*The Heart of Mid-Lothian*" yet continues a career of unabated popularity, though arrived at nearly its *hundredth night*. The various novelties in preparation, however, must speedily displace even this favourite, though the splendour and variety of the several new pieces about to be exhibited, will, we are persuaded, leave us nothing to regret, even in the removal of a Drama so deservedly attractive, and so unprecedently popular.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

- April 26. Heart of Mid-Lothian—Wagery in Wapping.
27. Ditto—Duke and the Devil.
28. Quaker—Heart of Mid-Lothian.
29. Beggars' Opera—Ditto.

- May 1. Comic Divertissement—Quaker—Heart of Mid-Lothian.
3. Regatta—Heart of Mid-Lothian.
5. Beggars' Opera—Ditto.
8 to 26. Heart of Mid-Lothian, and various after-pieces.

POETRY.

THE GLOW-WORM TO THE MOON.

MERRILY shine, sweet moon, with me,
To cheer the traveller's lonely way!
Merrily shine, for I like thee
But for a passing season stay.

Shall we not lend, while thus we rove,
My diamond dart and thy silver bow;
Thou in the sapphire vaults above,
I in the emerald fields below?

They who linger and waken yet
To gaze on me or thy wand'ring beam,
Are frail themselves as the lights that flit
From me and thee on the glassy stream.

Thou art, like them, of earthly frame.
Tinged with a light from purer spheres,
That on thy desolate darkness came
And coldly shines through a clime of tears.

And they are, like me, unfix'd and brief,
Guests of the cold and shadowy hour,
That dwell in the mists of doubt and grief,
Or stray from perishing flow'r to flow'r.

And we, the glow-worm and wand'ring moon,

Have shadows such as the joys they chase;
Such vapours mock me in midnight's noon,
Such silms steal over thy pale bright face.

O!—let them learn, like us, to deck
The darkest hour of their little reign!
Let them glide, like thee, thro' the wild
clouds' wreck,

Or frolic with me o'er hower and plain.

Shall they not learn from us to scorn
The vapours that haunt this summer-
night?

Let them wait like us for its golden morn,
And blend with the world of living light!

Merrily stay, sweet moon, and shine
While wanderers keep their jibbils;
The light of the world is mine and thine,
And Man, its master, is slave to me! V.

MASONIC ODE.

*Written by Brother CLARKE, and composed
and sung by Brother COLE, of Bath,
P.G.O. for Somersetshire, at the Royal
Sunset Lodge, Nov. 2, 1822 v. 5818.*

WAS it a charm by Fancy wrought
In fascinating guise?

Was it, oh could it be, a thought

The poet's heart should prize?—

“Friendship is but a name!” “A shade!”

—ah, no;

It is a beauteous gem design'd

By Heav'n to grace and bless mankind,

A balmy soother of our cares below.

We band of brothers feel its rays,

And pay our tributary praise:

Long may our Craft its influence prove

In wisdom, beauty, strength, and love.

The Mason's rights invade no sacred code,

His highest glory is, His trust in God.

Charge, brothers, charge.—*In ev'ry clime*

May Masonry last, as long as Time.

THE RUINS OF STONEHENGE.

GRANDEUR of might and majesty
sublime,

Disputed work of art, and mouldering time;
Here oft thy pillars' height and aisles along,
Swell'd the loud note of Druids' choral song,
Or, bent to heaven, the priest, in open air,
Poured the full fervour of Devotion's
prayer,

While at the altar's flame the victim bound,
With gory slaughter stained the sacred
ground.

How changed the scene! no more the sacred
seer

In reverence holds his pious orgies here;
No pray'r is heard, no sacrifice is made,
The altar's pride in prostrate grandeur's
laid;

No choral band their mystic voices raise,
To wake the hymn of gratitude and praise!
Alone the sheep-dog here his vigil keeps,
The weary hind in peaceful safety sleeps,
Or 'graves in listless thought, with hand
profane,

The rough initials of his parents' name,
Yet the vast pillars' rude unsculptured form
Braves the dread torrent of the raging
storm,

And frowns in native pride, and fearless
power,

As bursts the lightning's flash, the thunder's
roar;

And tho' corroding time with slow decay
Each massive stone in fragments wastes
away,

Yet still some wreck more stubborn shall
remain.

And in each after age a proud distinction
claim.

SONNET TO SHAKSPEARE.

SHAKSPEARE! thou can'st among us
like the sun

Of fairy fabled worlds!—so gloriously,
Shaming the stars with thy rare mastery,
That all was dim eclipse! Hail! godlike
one,—

That never yet didst see thine equal: none
With so melodious voice,—so fair an eye,

Reaching unto the passionate mystery
Of mortal breathing. Thine it was to run

A race of glory; and thy pilgrimage—
'Mid heaps of roses, myrtles, and sweet
flowers,

That came about thee, as, from stage to
stage,

Thine harp did syllable of wondrous
bowers—

Doth stir within us like the voice of age,
Coming all lovely with its mystic powers.

LYRA.

THE SHEPHERD'S COT.

ON a sweet and flow'ry spot,
'Twas a shepherd's happy lot
To live contented in a cot,

By a sparkling fountain;

His mind was like the fountain's play,
Ever active, bright, and gay,
And pleas'd he'd tend his flocks all day
Upon a flow'ry mountain.

Content possess'd the cottage floor,
And ever Hope unclosed the door,
And still his footsteps went before.

All playful as the fountain,
No care intruded to annoy,
For joy was there his heart to buoy,
And all day long he sung with joy
Upon the flow'ry mountain.

Clouds obtrude in day most clear,
There is a blight arrests the ear,
Summer turns to Winter drear,
Oft choak'd the sparkling fountain;

Sorrow chanc'd upon a day
Near the shepherd's haunt to stray,
And to his cot she found the way,
O'er the flow'ry mountain.

Sorrow having entrance gain'd,
Content at first her rule sustain'd,
At length she mutter'd and complain'd,
Then left the cot and fountain—

Hope, who cheers when cares annoy,
Tried in vain his heart to buoy;
Hope was there—but where was Joy?
Joy wander'd o'er the mountain.

And now the flow'rs forsook his cot,
And all was dreary round the spot,
And sad he mourn'd his alter'd lot,
His tears the only fountain;

For that was choak'd—alas! he said,
And sweet Content for ever fled,
E'en heartless Hope now droop'd her head,
And Joy fled o'er the mountain.

Content she heard while hiding near,
And quickly came his heart to cheer,
And made us summer all appear,
And play'd again the fountain;

The youth now ceasing to complain,
Though Sorrow staid, she staid in vain;
Hope rear'd her lovely eyes again,
And Joy came o'er the mountain. D.

AN ADDRESS*

For the ANNIVERSARY of the LITERARY
FUND, at Freemasons'-Hall, May 6, 1819.
Written* and recited by WILLIAM-THOMAS
FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

SHEATH'D is Britannia's sword, her
banners fur'd,
Her work complete—a Renovated World!
A world indebted to her mighty arm,
For all in life that has the power to charm!
Her sons triumphant are return'd once more
To wear their laurels on their native shore:
Long may they live those honours to sustain,
So nobly gather'd on the Land and Main!
Yet, with all glory to the Patriot Brave,
Britannia's happiest triumph is to save!—
'Twas that pure cause which call'd her to
the field,
Pointed her spear, and rais'd her awful
shield!

* Being the Twenty-third Anniversary
Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for this
Society.

The shouts exulting cease to rend the skies,
Has peace no triumphs for the good and
wise?

May not the pen and press assist mankind,
To make a bloodless conquest of the mind,
Reforming morals, and subduing crime?
And thus obtain a triumph most sublime!
A triumph free from helpless orphans' cries,
From widows' tears, and childless parents'
sighs!—

O illustrious Nation! still decreed by Fate,
In arms, in arts, in virtue to be great!
Wide as thy influence, boundless as thy fame,
Transmit the record of the Almighty's
Name!

'Till the poor Indian shall, with blushes,
see,
And spurn the log to which he bent the
knee;

While close surrounded by attentive youth,
He reads the Volume of Eternal Truth;
And in those Groves, so late by Error trod,
Kneels in the Temple of the Living God!
These are the triumphs white-robd Peace
displays,

Achievements worthy of a scep'ter's lays!
When wide-spread knowledge shall en-
lighten men,

Heaven will inspire, and angels guide the
pen!

Poets will rise to sublimate their art,
To calm the passions, and improve the
heart;

'Till powers of verse immortal truths re-
cord,
And all the earth adore One Common
Lord!

O'er human actions bards had ever pow'r,
From earliest ages to the present hour;
In times remote they almost rul'd the State,
Lov'd by the Brave, and honour'd by the
Great!

From ruthless hands they snatch'd the
murderous steel,

And taught the rude barbarian how to feel!
When Scandinavian kings to battle came,
They brought their Scalds* to memorize
their fame;

Their drooping bands to animate with song,
Recall the routed, and the fight prolong
Amid the battle's rage, the Muse's sway
Has often chang'd the fortunes of the day;
Such thirst for glory could the bards inspire,
And such the mighty influence of their lyre!
But no mean flattery could those Chiefs
expect;

A recreant deed was passport to neglect—
For well they knew such poets would re-
fuse,

At any price, to prostitute their Muse!
At the same board did Bard and Monarch
sit,

'Till Power was burnish'd by the rays of
Wit!

While lords of lineage and of wide con-
trol,

Felt the superior sceptre of the soul.

Felt that, when weigh'd with such high-gifted men,
The sword must yield full homage to the pen:
Though coarse their manners, and their bosoms hard,
Such honours Runic valour paid the Bard!
A Scandinavian Island waste and bare,
Is still the region of the Muse's care;
Iceland, amidst her desolated plains,
A Poet, of no common worth, contains;
Taught by this Bard, the Northern youths rehearse
The strains of MILTON in Icelandic verse:
Though chilling poverty his home invade,
And Fortune casts him in her dreariest shade,
Within his breast immortal Genius glows,
Like HECLA burning in eternal snows!*
Soon as his talents and his wants were known,
You made the Iceland MILTON's cause your own:
By you commission'd, I the Bard address'd
In these few lines, congenial to my breast.
To make your freewill offering, understood—
The lines are humble, but the cause was good!
" Each Poet should feel the distress of another,
Like the claims of a friend, or the wants of a brother;
For the Fund of Benevolencé is not confined
To our own native soil—it belongs to mankind!
Where impartial relief to the Stranger is given,
Like the manna that fell, in the Desert, from Heaven!
And MILTON's Translator shall find England's care
To Iceland can follow, and succour him there;
For Genius and Virtue should never be lost,
Whether born near the sun, or in regions of frost!"

* The Rev. John Thorlakson, the celebrated Poet of Iceland, and the Translator of MILTON. (*Vide* Dr. Henderson's Journal of a Residence in Iceland in 1814 and 1815.) The whole income of this distinguished Bard, and excellent man, does not exceed 36 rix-dollars (about six pounds five shillings sterling!!); yet, in the midst of every privation, this venerable Poet had the spirit to undertake, and the ability to accomplish, the Translation of *Paradise Lost*! Mr. Fitz-Gerald felt so much interested with the account, that he applied to the Literary Fund in favour of the Iceland MILTON, when a sum of money was immediately voted, which has been transmitted to Mr. Thorlakson, through the prompt and polite attention of his Danish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the British Court, to whom Mr. Fitz-Gerald stated the case.

Such are the acts by which your bounty saves
The Muse's victims from untimely graves;
Such the protection care-worn scholars find
From cold neglect—that winter of the mind!
Which checks the progress of young Fancy's flight,
And ardent Genius dooms to cheerless night!
That good the Founder's noble plan begun,
In now completed by our Monarch's Son.
Secur'd by charter'd rights, the Fund + shall stand,
A work that's worthy of the Royal Hand!
And proves how well Our Patron can maintain,
In arts as well as arms, his Father's reign—
"Time-honour'd" Monarch!—in affliction's years,
Lov'd in our hearts! and hallow'd with our tears!
May wings of angels lull him to repose
In sweet oblivion of all human woes!
And visions of celestial comforts rise,
By Heaven directed to his mental eyes!
Whose moral life can never be forgot,
Almost an age!—unsullied with a blot!
Who in our annals will be thus express'd,
Of all our Kings, the Oldest and the Best!

PROLOGUE TO "FREDOLFO."

Spoken by Mr. EGERTON.

WHO has not heard of that romantic clime,
Where, thrond in wildness, Nature reigns sublime?
Where the young peasant, 'mid Creation's shock,
Slumbers in peace upon his cradle-rock,
And as the lightnings flash, and thunders roll,
To danger educates his ardent soul,
Till the full spirit, now in years mature,—
As its own mountain-torrent, grand and pure,
Worships the spot where Despotism fell,
Where Fate and Freedom wing'd the shaft of Tell!
Britons! o'er such a scene the Muse to-night
Rises rejoicing on her plumes of light,
Proudly assured, to every bosom here
The soil of Liberty is nobly dear!
Yet is not war her sanguinary theme,
The Statesman's madness, or the Warrior's dream;
The sad vicissitudes of mortal weal,
The pangs that all have felt, or yet may feel,
A daughter's anguish, and a father's fall,—
Such is our theme to-night.—Of Nature's call
What human breast, till life's last awful hour,
Denies the echo, or disowns the power;
Not for his theme, but Muse, the stranger fears,
Nor dreams of plaudits if he wins but tears.
* The Literary Fund is now incorporated by Royal Charter.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

NATIONAL DEBT.

THE following important Paper was, on the motion of Mr. Grenfell, laid on the Table of the House of Commons. By this it will be seen, that if the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt had, in the year 1816, invested the amount of the Sinking Fund in the Loan of the year, there would have been a saving to the public of no less than 2,136,923*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

I.

An Account shewing the Amount of Money invested by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in the Purchase of Capital Stock in any of the Public Funds, together with the Amount of such Capital Stock, and of the Interest annually payable thereon; purchased and obtained by the said Commissioners, for the same, in the Year ending 15th June, 1816:—

Money invested.	3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Capital Stock purchased.	Annual Interest thereon.
£.13,407,298 2 4	22,532,505 3 9	675,975 3 1

II.

An Account of the Amount of Capital Stock, and of the Interest annually payable thereon, which would have been assigned over to, and obtained by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in exchange for the Sum of Money invested by them in the Year ending 15th June, 1816, provided such Sum of Money had been paid by the said Commissioners into the Exchequer, under the Authority of the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 31, in exchange for such Portion of Capital Stock, created by a Loan of Thirty-six Millions, raised for the Service of that Year, as would have been deliverable to the said Commissioners, at the Rate and upon the Terms upon which such Loan was contracted for and raised, agreeably to the Resolutions of the Honourable the House of Commons of the 15th June, 1815, for raising Thirty-six Millions by Annuities.

Money which would have been invested.	Capital Stock which would have been obtained by the Commissioners.		Total Capital Stock.	Annual Interest thereon.
	3 <i>l.</i> per Cents.	4 <i>l.</i> per Cents.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
13,407,298 2 4	23,328,698 14 5	1,340,729 16 2	24,669,428 10 7	753,490 3 0

National Debt Office, 3d May, 1819.

S. HIGHAM, Sec.

Account of the Official Value of Exports from Great Britain in each year, from 1792 to 1819, inclusive.

1792, Jan 5.	£.24,000,000	1806, Jan 5.	£.
1793	19,000,000	1807	34,000,000
1794	25,000,000	1808	34,000,000
1795	24,000,000	1809	50,000,000
1796	28,000,000	1810	45,000,000
1797	26,000,000	1811	32,000,000
1798	30,000,000	1812	43,000,000
1799	33,000,000	1813	The accounts destroyed by fire.
1800	38,000,000	1814	56,000,000
1801	37,000,000	1815	60,000,000
1802	41,000,000	1816	51,000,000
1803	31,000,000	1817	51,000,000
1804	34,000,000	1818	53,000,000
1805	36,000,000	1819	56,000,000

The exports of British produce and manufactures were more last year by half a million than ever they had been before, even in the years of our greatest prosperity.

	British.	Foreign and Colonial.	Total Exports.
1814.	£.36,092,167	£.20,489,347	£.56,581,514
1815	44,053,455	16,930,439	60,983,894
1816	41,568,595	11,534,616	53,103,211
1817	44,564,044	12,225,274	56,789,318

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. May 1819.

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An account has been laid before the House of Commons of the total weekly amount of Bank Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation, since the last return, on the 19th of January, 1819, to the 27th of April, 1819, inclusive. The greatest amount is that of April 20, 21,456 9000; the lowest, that of April 6, 21,409,7704. Hence, we see that, within the short period of fourteen days, between the 6th and 20th of April, there were *three millions* withdrawn from circulation.

It appears, by a Parliamentary Return, that the outstanding Exchequer Bills on the 5th of April, was only 41,014,900*l.* being above *eighteen millions* less than it was only a twelvemonth before, and above *twenty-one millions* less than it was on the 5th of April, 1815.

It appears, by a Parliamentary Return, that in England and Wales the total number of Surcharges on the Assessed Taxes, since the 5th April, 1818, has been 139,699, and of appeals against such surcharges, 48,772. Of these appeals there have been wholly confirmed, 17,480; partly reversed and partly confirmed, 12,131: wholly reversed, 15,642; remain pending, 3,519.—In Scotland, the total number of surcharges within

the same period, has been 740, of which 158 have been appealed against, and one wholly reversed; the rest remained pending on the 20th of February, 1819.

SUITORS IN CHANCERY.

The following is a return of the total amount of the effects of the suitors in the High Court of Chancery, in the years 1756, 1766, 1776, 1786, 1796, 1806, 1816, and 1818, as laid before the House of Commons:—

In 1756, the total amount of the effects of the Suitors in the High Court of Chancery, was.....	2,864,975	16	1
In the year 1766, the total amount was	4,019,004	19	4
In the year 1776, the total amount was.....	6,602,229	8	6
In the year 1786, the total amount was	8,848,533	7	11
In the year 1796, the total amount was.....	14,550,397	2	0
In the year 1806, the total amount was.....	21,922,754	12	8
In the year 1816, the total amount was	31,953,890	9	5
In the year 1818, the total amount was.....	33,534,520	0	10

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

CROWN-OFFICE, MAY 4.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

BOROUGH of Westbury.—William Leader Maberley, Esq. in the room of Ralph Franco, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

This Gazette notifies, that the 1st battalion of the 60th foot having been disbanded, the 2d and 3d battalions will henceforth be the 1st and 2d.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

This Gazette notifies, that the Prince Regent has appointed T. Gregory, Esq. Judge, R. Fitzgerald, Esq. Arbitrator, and D. M. Hamilton, Esq. Registrar, to the English and Dutch Commission at Sierra Leone; and C. E. Lefroy, Esq. Judge, and T. S. Wale, Esq. Arbitrator, to the mixed Commission at Surinam, under the Treaty for the Prevention of the Slave Trade.

Also, that the Prince Regent has issued a *commissio d'hors* for the election of a successor

in the see of Llandaff to the late Bishop, who has been translated to that of Peterborough; and that the Rev. W. Van Mildert, Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford, has been recommended to the vacant see.

CROWN-OFFICE, MAY 15.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Oakhampton.—The Right Hon. Henry Prittie, Lord Baron Dunally, of Kilboy, in the county of Tipperary, in the kingdom of Ireland, in the room of Christopher Savile, Esq. deceased.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

This Gazette notifies the baptism of the son of the Duke of Cambridge, at Hanover; the reception of the Persian Ambassador at the Prince Regent's Levee on Thursday; the investiture of the Earl of Aylesbury with the insignia of the Order of the Thistle; and the private audiences given to several of the foreign Ambassadors. The French and Algerine Ambassadors delivered on this occasion their credentials; the Dutch Ambassador delivered a letter from his Sovereign; the Austrian presented the insignia of the Orders of

St. Stephen, the Iron Crown, and of Leopold; and the Neapolitan a letter from his Sovereign, announcing the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, his daughter, with the Infant of Spain, Don Francis de Paula.

This Gazette also notifies the appointment of Charles Maxwell, Esq. as Governor of St. Christopher's; and of Sir S. Ford Whittingham, as Governor of Dominica.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

KENSINGTON-PALACE, MAY 24.

This morning, at a quarter past four clock, the Duchess of Kent was happily delivered of a Princess. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace

the Duke of Wellington, Master-General of the Ordnance, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Bishop of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. George Canning, First Commissioner for the Affairs of India, were in attendance.

Her Royal Highness is, God be praised, as well as can be expected, and the young Princess is in perfect health.

CROWN-OFFICE, MAY 25.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Town and Port of Hythe.—Samuel Jones Lloyd, Esq. in the room of John Bladen Taylor, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

ABSTRACT OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, by a Circular has informed the Members thereof, that the persons under-named; viz.

WILLIAM BEAL, a smith, formerly lodging at No. 7, Leather-lane, Holborn, and in Lambeth, and now in East Smithfield;

SAMUEL JONES, No. 5, Bow-lane, Cheap-side;

WILLIAM LEE and ISRAEL WILLIAM COOKING, No. 4 (not Lee and Son, No. 1, as printed in April last), High Timber-street, Upper Thames street, but stating their address to be Brook's Wharf, Upper Thames-street; and

M. ASH and Co. No. 2, Irongate Wharf, Tower-hill; are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as Members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the Members, that

The REV. THOMAS STRETTON (mentioned in May last) has just opened a school at Nottingham; also that

THOMAS PROTHERO and Co. (several times mentioned) now occupy a counting-house, No. 46, Lime-street, under the firm of HENRY WADE and Co.; and that

THOMAS COULTON (so many times mentioned) now resides at No. 24, Great Peter-street, Westminster.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"Windsor Castle, May 1.

"His Majesty's bodily health continues to be good, and he is generally in cheerful spirits; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished.

"Henry Hallford,

"W. Heberdin,

"M. Hallie,

"R. Willis."

Advices from Sidney, New South Wales, have been received to the 25th of September, 1818. The Isabella, Glory, and Maria, convict ships, had arrived safe, with their crews and convicts in the best condition. The regulation by Government, restraining the commanders of such vessels from taking out investments of goods, as formerly, appears to have been quite unexpected at Sidney; and it was generally supposed a material rise would take place in all articles exported from this country.

By the arrival of the Amphion frigate from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the United States sloop of war Ontario had arrived there from Lima, having touched on her passage, for a few days at Valparaiso, which latter place she left in the beginning of January. At that period Lord Cochrane and the Patriot squadron were in complete readiness, and were expected to sail in a few days to the attack of Lima. The intelligence from Lima extends only to the 6th of December, at which date Lord Cochrane's arrival in the Pacific Ocean was not known there. The Amphion left Rio Janeiro on the 6th March. The Diana packet, which sailed from the same place on the 21st of the preceding month, has not yet arrived. His Majesty's sloop of war Icarus, Captain Bridgman, arrived at Rio Janeiro, on the 1st March, in twenty days, from Monte Video.

In consequence of a representation made to the Lords of the Treasury by the Committee of the Subscribers at Lloyd's, on the subject of the inconvenience arising from the delay in re-shipping goods saved from wrecks, their Lordships have been pleased to authorise the Commissioners of the Customs to vest a discretionary power in their officers at the out ports to allow goods saved from vessels wrecked on their outward

voyages to be sent back to the shipping port, in order that the delay occasioned by a previous application to the Commissioners for that purpose may be avoided, and to instruct their officers, when goods saved from wrecks are from foreign ports, to use every care and expedition for the preservation of such goods, and the speedy clearance of the same for their destined port.

Despatches have been received at the India House, from Bombay, dated the 10th of December, at which time every thing was tranquil.

The Persian Ambassador, Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, and suite, has arrived in town, from France. It is stated that he has in his train a fair Circassian slave, whose person is guarded with more than eastern jealousy.

The following is a list of the presents which have been sent to Carlton-house by the Persian Ambassador :

A gold enamelled looking-glass, opening with a portrait of his Persian Majesty ; the object of which was to exhibit, at one view, the portraits of two sovereigns ; the one in painting, the other by reflection ; and around which were poetical allusions.

A gold enamelled box.

A magnificent costly sword, celebrated in Persia for the exquisite temper of its blade, the sheath ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and diamonds.

A string of pearls.

Carpets of Cashmere shawl, composed of four distinct pieces ; the principal carpet is in length seventeen yards, breadth nine yards. They were manufactured for the King of the Afghans, who sent them as a present to the Shah, and who, without hesitation, sent them, as the greatest rarity he possessed, to the Prince Regent. In Persia they are inestimable, such a specimen of manufacture being there hitherto unknown.

Two carpets of Herat.

A large painting of his Persian Majesty.

Ten magnificent Cashmere shawls, of various sizes and denominations.

The Arabian horses brought by his Excellency to England, as a present to the Prince Regent, were drawn up in the Court-yard, on the day of the Levee at which he was introduced.

On Sir Gregor M'Gregor quitting the island of Jamaica to proceed to South America, he issued the following address to the merchants of the island :—

" Being about to commence operations against the Spaniards on the Main, and knowing, as I do, your connexions with that country, and the sensations likely to be produced in this island, I hasten to assure you that your property, as far as can be ascertained to be bona fide British, shall be respected."

Letters have been received from several of the officers, naval and military, belonging to the expedition under Sir G. M'Gregor. They are dated the 1st March, from Aux-Cayes, and state that they expected within one week to reach their destination on the Spanish Main. They had been joined at Aux-Cayes by the late Governor of Carthagena, and from the information which he communicated, it had been resolved by Sir G. M'Gregor to land in the immediate vicinity of that place. Most of the Spanish troops in the interior of the province had been drafted to reinforce Morillo's army in Venezuela, and the garrison left in Carthagena, including the sick, did not exceed 600 men. A confident expectation was, consequently, entertained that Sir Gregor would obtain possession of the place, with little or no resistance. He had made considerable additions to his stock of arms, ammunition, and stores of all kinds, by purchases at Port-au-Prince.

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, March 19 :—" By a vessel escaped from Carupano we learn that the division of Brion's squadron under the command of Jolie was on the 9th engaged in an attack on the fort at that place. The English corvette *Lee* arrived here yesterday from Margarita, and in confirming that account, adds, that Brion himself, with some gun-boats, left St. Juan Griego on the 11th to join Jolie. It was further stated that both Carupano and Cumana were strictly blockaded. An officer bearing a commission from Bolivar, we believe an Englishman, is arrived from Angostura, and has taken the command of the troops from England. His orders are secret, but it is generally supposed they relate to an expedition against Cumana."

By advices from Hamburgh of the 30th ult. it appears that the great mercantile house of Schwarz and Rettich, which stopped payment on the 24th, has made evident to its creditors that, although the acceptances engaged for amounted to 2,700,000 marks banco, the actual deficit would not exceed 12,000. The principal creditors of the house reside in Sweden and in Russia.

We have received Madras Gazettes to the 2d of January last. The scarcity of money is still felt at Calcutta ; while at Munilla, owing to a similar scarcity, a duty of 13 per cent. was about to be levied on all money exported. It was feared this regulation would materially affect the mercantile interests of British India. An insurgent ship has been cruising in the Eastern Seas. Ceylon is restored to complete tranquillity. The intelligence from that island is as late as the 5th of December. Sir R. Brownrigg had arrived at Colombo, after an absence of 15 months.

Asiatic Mirrors and Calcutta Journals have been received to the 16th of December. The *Topaze* frigate, Captain Lum-

ley, had arrived at Calcutta, on the 9th of that month, bringing 150,000*l.* in specie. This, with other importations from England, and some from China, it was thought would relieve the difficulties under which the mercantile world had lately been labouring. The *Topaze* was expected to sail a few days afterwards for Ceylon. The ship *Barkworth*, so long missing from Madras, had been spoken with on the 16th of November, off the Great Bases, by the *Lady Nugent*, from Colombo. The spasmodic *cholera* is fast disappearing at Madras, and also at Bombay. Complaints are made that the attempts of Major Farquhar to establish a commercial intercourse between the English and several of the Malay Princes have been frustrated by the artful intrigues of Dutch Commissioners from the Government of Batavia. The inclination of the native powers in that quarter to maintain a friendly communication with the English has been strongly marked; but the shortsighted policy of the Dutch, in confining the whole trade of the Archipelago to the port of Batavia, threatens a fatal blow to a commerce which promised so many mutual advantages while in the hands of the English. It is surmised, that since the re-occupation of Malacca by the Dutch authorities, they have taken steps to acquire a footing at Acheen; but a hope is expressed, that this project will be defeated. The Government of Benchoolen is doing every thing to render the island of Sumatra the emporium of trade in those parts. The spice plantations at Fort Marlborough are said to be in the most thriving condition, under the able management of the Lieut.-Governor. Bjee Row was expected to reach Muttra about Christmas-day. Of the present situation and views of Appa Sahee nothing certain was known. The hilly country, into which he had retired, was free from disturbance, and the whole of Bietool was restored to tranquillity. Brigadier General Arnold's division, had successfully performed the duty on which it was ordered. The refractory chief, Joud Sing, had been reduced to submission, and compelled to fulfil the conditions demanded. Arjoon Sing, a chief who had possessed himself of Gurrak-kota, had sent in his submission, and waited upon Brigadier General Watson in camp. The Court of Holkar had removed from Rampoora, to Indore, the ancient capital of his dominions.

New York Papers have arrived to the 11th ult. They mention the receipt of intelligence, by way of the Havannah and Vera Cruz, that the South American Patriots were in complete possession of Lima. This report is, however, entitled to no credit, as it appears, by letters received in town from Lord Cochrane himself, that he did not expect to be able to proceed from Valparaiso, on the expedition against Lima

before the 1st of March. An action is said to have occurred on the Spanish Main on the 6th of March, in which the Royalists were defeated with great loss; and it was hoped that, by the arrival of a reinforcement of English troops, Bolivar would be enabled to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards. On the 14th of the same month, Admiral Brion attacked the Royalist squadron in the Bay of Cumana; but the result of the action is not stated. One of the Independent cruizers had carried into Margarita a Spanish vessel of war, of 18 guns and 148 men, captured after an action of 14 minutes, in which the Spaniards had 33 men killed, and 22 wounded. The American President had left Washington, on a tour along the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia, to inspect the military defences of the different inlets from the ocean.

We have received Frankfurt Papers to the 30th ult. inclusive. The fair now held there is said to have disappointed the expectations of the wholesale dealers. The absence of purchasers from the Rhine and the Netherlands, has been severely felt; and the great trade formerly carried on with Italy, is rapidly on the decline, in consequence of the new regulations of the Austrian customs in Lombardy. The usual complaints are made of an excessive influx of English and French manufactures. Some of the Swiss and Saxon manufacturers, however, are said to have made considerable sales. It is asserted, that the Prussian Government pays the most particular attention to the state of the internal affairs of France; and that, as a measure of security, orders have been issued for completing, with all possible despatch, the fortresses now erecting in the Grand Duchy of the Rhine, and for supplying the others with a stock of provisions adequate to one year's consumption. The Grand Duke of Baden has opened the first Session of the States of his dominions with an admirable speech, in which he expresses a noble satisfaction at being surrounded by the representatives of a faithful nation, who will be the organ through which his people's wishes will be conveyed to him. He eulogises, in just and feeling terms, his deceased nephew, the late Grand Duke, for having bestowed on his country the blessings of a free constitution. He gives them his most sacred word, as a Prince, that he will maintain justice and order; that he will act scrupulously, and according to the letter of the Constitution; that his whole life, and all his care, shall be directed to the public good; and he implores the benediction of heaven to prosper their efforts and his own for the general welfare.

The Vice-Chancellor has at last been accommodated with a place to hold his court in at Westminster. His Honour will sit the remainder of the Term in the old House of Lords. The entrance for suitors, &c. is

from Palace-yard, through the door the Prince Regent enters at when he goes to Parliament.

One hundred and sixty-five wolves were destroyed in the French department of Cote d'Or during the year 1818.

In consequence of a dispute between Colonel Gwynne, of Glanhran Park, and Captain Holford, of the first regiment of guards, a meeting took place on the 29th ult. After an exchange of fire, the seconds interfered, and the parties shook hands.

In addition to the expedition that has just sailed, for exploring Baffin's Bay, and determining the existence of a communication by water towards Behring's Straits, another is about to be undertaken by land, which is to proceed in a northern direction from the Hudson Bay Company's settlements. The persons to be employed in this arduous undertaking, it is said, are selected; and, from the assistance of the North American tribes, every prospect of success is entertained. It will be recollected, that many years ago Mr. Herne, and more recently Mr. McKenzie, fell in with the sea at two intermediate points, a considerable distance from each other, between Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay.

The East India Company's ship *Regent*, bound to China, was struck with lightning on entering the Straits, and received some trifling damage; she put into Batavia on the 24th November, to repair her bowsprit, and proceeded again on her voyage the 3d December. The *Windsor* and *General Kyd*, outward-bound, were all well, in lat. 1 north, long. 19. 40. west, on the 27th March.

A letter from a British officer at Angostura says—"The spirit of the people, as respects the Spaniards, is (as I have also found it during my short stay here) most decided; and you may as soon expect to hear of George the Third acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope, as of these people ever submitting to the Spaniards again. It is certainly a wearisome and destructive contest; but unless Spain can send army after army, literally to murder the people, she may give up her claim to this country. If it remain hers, it can only be by exterminating the inhabitants."

We regret to state that a partner in an eminent commercial house at Bristol, has become involved in difficulties which will probably bring on a dissolution of the partnership. The stability of the house will not be in the smallest degree affected.

Two houses in the corn trade have stopped payment, one a factor, and the other a dealer. It appears that the accounts of the former are extremely extensive, and consequently the failure has caused an unpleasant sensation in that trade: the latter is of trifling importance.

Letters have reached a mercantile house from the Cape of Good Hope, dated early in

March, which, we are sorry to say, confirm the previous intelligence of the rising of a large body of Caffres, who, from their numbers, were able to destroy every thing that was opposed to them; but, as the British troops, and indeed the whole country, were up in arms against them, we indulge in the expectation that the next arrivals will bring news of their entire defeat. The *Victoria*, from Ceylon, had reached the Cape with the latest news from that island. It was understood that the revolution was completely at an end, and that some of the reinforcements which had been sent thither on the appearance of those disturbances would be embarked for Bengal.

A letter from *Hamburgh* of the 14th inst. announces, that "the great commercial firm of Zuckerbacke, Klein, and Co. of Riga, has suspended its payments. The calamity had been for some time expected. M. Klein, of *Hamburgh*, when the first news of their difficulties reached that place, after transacting business as usual on 'Change, disappeared the same evening, leaving a letter recommending his family to the care of his friends, and has not since been heard of." The sum for which the firm has stopped exceeds 17,000,000 *marcs banco*.

The following is an extract from the Charge of Mr. Justice Marshal to the Grand Jury of Chester, at the late Assizes:—"The true origin of much the greatest part of the increase of crime, may, I think, be traced to the machination of a certain description of persons actuated, some, by a most daring ambition, others by the hope of plunder, others by different motives, equally criminal; but all of them manifestly aiming at Revolution, and the subversion of the Constitution of their country; that Constitution, the pride of human reason, the admiration of the world, the noblest inheritance that has descended to us from our gallant and virtuous ancestors, and which we are bound, by every motive that is most obligatory on generous minds, to transmit to our posterity entire and unimpaired.—The country has long been deluged with publications suited to the capacities of the lower orders of the people, and sold at prices which they can easily afford. These publications are filled with blasphemy and profaneness, are calculated to sap the foundation of every moral and social virtue; to destroy all the distinctions between right and wrong, and to sow the seeds of disaffection, treason, and rebellion. They are composed with malicious ingenuity to inflame the prejudices, to aggravate the sufferings, real or imaginary, and to sour the tempers of the persons to whom they are addressed. Every temporary pressure, every accident or misfortune, although arising from certain causes that no human prudence or foresight could avert or controul, is ascribed to the corruption or injustice of the Government.

A dark and gloomy cloud is made to hang continually over them; they are bereaved of all cheerfulness, enjoyment, and comfort; they become sullen, morose, and melancholy, till they finally resign themselves to the guidance of those who are upon the watch to lead them into mischief, which almost constantly terminates in their ruin; while these perfidious leaders (unless they see some prospect of plundering) keep aloof, and leave them to their unhappy fates. Gentlemen, no reasonable man will deny that the Liberty of the Press, under proper restrictions, is essential to a free government like ours. But, as no Government can long remain free if the Press be not reasonably free; neither can any Government stand, whatever may be its form, where the Press is without restraint. *A free Press is necessary to a free Government*: but the natural tendency of a licentious Press is, to destroy all Government."

LIBRARIES IN AUSTRIA.

A Vienna paper contains the following interesting account of the most remarkable Libraries in the Austrian Monarchy. The Imperial Library in Vienna contains 360,000 vols. of printed books; 12,000 vols. of

Manuscripts; 6000 vols. of Works of the Fifteenth Century; a collection of 300,000 Engravings. The University at Vienna has more than 110,000 vols. The Library of the Academy of the Knights of Theresa 50,000 vols. Among the most respectable private Libraries are that of the Emperor; that of the Duke Albert, of Saxe Teschen, of 60,000 vols., 80,000 Copper plates, and 4000 Drawings; that of Prince Lichtenstein, of 30,000 vols.; those of Princes Esterházy and Schwarzenberg, of Counts Harrach, Feleky, Fries, and Appony. The Benedictine Convent, and the Dominicans, possess considerable Libraries. In Prague, the Imperial Library contains 120,000 volumes of printed books and MSS. The library of the University at Pesth contains 50,000; that of Grätz 100,000. The public Library at Klagenfurt is estimated at 40,000 volumes. The Library of the University of Olbmütz contained, in the year 1785, 36,000 volumes, and has since been considerably enlarged by 36 Libraries of dissolved Monasteries in Moravia. The Convent Libraries, at Klosterneuburg, contain above 25,000 volumes, and many MSS. of the Thirteenth Century. The Convent Library at Kresmünster, that at Mülk, and other Convent Libraries, still existing, contain considerable literary treasures, particularly in ancient MSS.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

MAY 13.—The following Gentlemen were on Monday last admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—

DOCTOR IN DIVINITY.—The Rev. John Banks Collingworth, of St. Peter's College, Rector of the united Parishes of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and St Christopher in Stocks, and Minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London.

MASTER OF ARTS.—Owen Reynolds, of Jesus College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—William Mansfield Stone, William Blackstone Rennell, John Harding, George John Dupuis, John Abraham Roberts, Edward Wilkins, Fellows of King's College; F. A. Jackson, of St. John's College; G. Trullock, of Christ's Coll.; J. T. Bennett, of St. Peter's College.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen were on Wednesday admitted to the undermentioned Degrees:—

HONORARY MASTERS OF ARTS.—The Marques Graham, Trinity College, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose.

Lord John Thynne, of St. John's College, son of the Marques of Bath.

MASTER OF ARTS.—George Sowerby, of Trinity College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—John Buckle Cremer, of St. John's College; H. S. Beresford, of Clare-hall.

* OXFORD.

MAY 14.—On Monday last Edward Wickham was admitted Scholar of New College.

On Tuesday last the following degrees were conferred:—

MASTERS OF ARTS.—Robert Fitzherbert Fuller, of Brasenose College; Rev. David Young, of Balliol College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—John Strange Dandridge, Scholar of Worcester College; George Ingram Fisher, Benjamin Saunders Claxson, of Worcester College; James Wentworth Buller, of Oriel College.

On Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—

MASTERS OF ARTS.—Rev. James Jolliffe, of Exeter College; Rev. William Norris, of Trinity College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Samuel Davies, of St. Alban-Hall; John Goodden, of Corpus Christi College; Richard Harvey, Fellow of St. John's College; Henry John Hopkins, of Magdalen Hall; John Jeanes Coney, of Oriel College.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Dublin, Lady Cloncurry, of a son.

APRIL 21. Mrs. Charles Neute, of Foley Place, of a daughter.

23. At Pridlat House, Oxon, Lady Edward Somerset, of a daughter.

25. The lady of H. Petre, Esq. of a daughter.

26. In Wimpole-street, the lady of Sir Edward Knatchbull, of a daughter.

The lady of Augustus John Forster, Esq. of a son.

In Manchester-street, the lady of J. C. Freeling, Esq. of a son.

At Gatcombe House, Hants, the lady of Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. of a son.

At Harperley Park, the lady of G. H. Wilkinson, Esq. of a daughter.

27. In Cleveland-square, the Hon. Mrs. Lushington, of a son.

MAY 5. The lady of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, of a daughter, which survived only a few hours.

9. The lady of R. Ellis, Esq. of the 18th Hussars, of a son.

10. In Conduit-street, the lady of the Right Hon. James Stewart, of a daughter.

13. Mrs. Arthur Millen Rose, of the City-road, of a son.

15. Mrs. S. S. Hull, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Thos. Geo. Fitzgerald, Esq. of Thurlagh, to Elizabeth Crowder, of Boldshay, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

Lately, R. M. Reynell, Esq. to Catherine, only daughter of the Hon. Ponsonby Moore.

Lately, N. Gilbert, Esq. of Denton Court, near Gravesend, to Anne Fenning, of Camden Town.

Lately, Mr. John Wilson, of Mount-street, to Mrs. Sarah Watts.

OCT. 24, 1818. At Trichinopoly, Captain F. J. Foote, to Anne, first daughter of P. Begbie, Esq. of the Stamp Office.

MARCH 26, 1816. At Paris, Colonel A. Onslow, to Miss Wetherall, grand-daughter of Mrs. Sergeant Runnington.

APRIL 15. Joseph Clark, Esq. of Kensington, to Elizabeth Gilbanks, of Aspatia.

21. Samuel Emly, Esq. of the Temple, to Miss Jane Young, of Lewisham.

22. Joseph Jackson, Esq. of Manchester, to Mary-Anne Higgins, of Bridge-Town House, Stratford-on-Avon.

23. C. D. Gordon, Esq. of Dulwich, to Marian, eldest daughter of R. Phillips, Esq. of Longworth.

24. Mr. W. Randall, of Irongate, Tower, to Anne Millard, of Cordwainer's Hall.

Mr. J. R. Lake, of Tokenhouse-yard, to Miss S. Beaumont, of South Mill, Bishop's-Stortford, Herts.

26. Mr. J. Farmer, of Clapham, to Helen Whittet, of Newgate-street.

G. Wrangham, Esq. of Bredlington, Yorkshire, to Letitia, only daughter of R. Porter, Esq. Hoxton.

27. At North Cray, Captain W. R. Ord, of the Royal Engineers, to Eliza Dore Latham, of Boxley.

A. Grant, Esq. of Clapham, to Helen Thorold, of Weelsby House, Lincolnshire. John Maule, Esq. of Huntingdon, to Miss Watson, only daughter of W. Watson, Esq. of Cambridge.

28. James Manson, Esq. of Lambeth Terrace, to Henrietta Sutt, of the same place.

MAY 1. H. Bellingham, Esq. of Brighton, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Rowlls, of Kingston-upon-Thames.

4. Capt. J. H. Bainbrigge, to Sophia Dobree, of Guernsey.

5. At Hackney, Joseph Sills, Esq. to Catherine Poulton, daughter of James Payne, Esq. of Maidenhead, and widow of the late W. Poulton, Esq.

F. Lockyer, Esq. of Plymouth, to Ellis Anne Elizabeth Curri, of Southampton.

Mr. T. B. Toqvey, surgeon, to Miss H. W. Fraxer, of Lambeth.

6. Lieut.-Colonel Wemyss, to Miss Ball, of Carmarthen.

Mr. William Brown, to Miss Elizabeth Jameson, of Fen-court.

Mr. James Campion, of Islington, to Miss Jane Harris Simcock, of Deptford.

11. John Scott, Esq. of Islington, to Miss Ley, of Stoke Newington.

J. W. Bele, Esq. of Bearard-street, to Anna-Maria Luttlly, of Wandsworth.

12. The Rev. E. Harden, to Maria Bluckenhagen, of Amsterdam.

13. E. Walker, Esq. of Blackheath, to Eliza Fawcett, of Aynho, Northamptonshire.

J. H. J. Jardine, Esq. to Sarah Elizabeth Lane, of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

John Mäfen, of Cannock, to Anna-Maria Bellasis, of Yattendon.

15. Mr. W. Butterworth, of Croydon, to Miss Anna Sturey, of the same place.
J. Morgan, Esq. of Midlington-place, to Miss Louisa Grenfell Lobb.

18. The Rev. H. J. Phillips, of Wel-netham, to Frances Thomas, of Dover-place, Kent-road.

20. The Rev. George Wright, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth Jordan, of Bonner, Hull.

24. J. Raine, Esq. of Great Catam-street, to Harriette Boothby, of Sheffield, Yorkshire.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Earl of Stamford and War-rington, aged 82.

Lately, at Lisbon, the Duke of Buccleugh.

Lately, James Hore, Esq. of Red Lion-square, aged 69.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Hargrave, of King's-road, aged 46.

Lately, Master William Pierrepont, of Queen-square, Bath, aged 15, son of the late Admiral Pierrepont, of Farley-hill, Surrey.

DEC. 7, 1818. At Bombay, Caroline Anderson, aged 24.

MARCH 19. At Edinburgh, the lady of John Hutchesson Ferguson, Esq. of Trochraigne.

21. At Little Bounds, near Tunbridge Wells, Stephen John Wintrop, M.D. aged 52.

APRIL 9. Mr. Creech, coal-merchant, of Store-street, aged 75.

12. Mrs. Ann Wood Steele, of Spring-wood, Essex, aged 22.

18. Rebecca Cohen, of Woburn-place, Russell-square, aged 26.

19. At his house, 3, Eaton-street, Pim-lico, Henry Lewes, Esq. aged 63.

The Right Hon. Lord Webb Seymour.

At Winchester, in the 22d year of his age, Lieut. Henry M'Dermott, of the 9th regiment of foot.

20. At Darlington, Mr. Thomas Col-lings, aged 76.

21. At Peckham, H. T. Latham, Esq. aged 71.

R. M. Herne, Esq. aged 39.

22. Mrs. Hawkes, of Cecil-street, aged 86.

At Bath, Isaac Todd, Esq. aged 77.

23. The Rev. Wm. Strickland, of Po-land-street, aged 87.

C. Saville, Esq. of Hans-place, aged 81.

24. At Denmark-hill, Mr. K. Key, second son of J. Key, Esq.

Thomas Jones, Esq. of Bashley Lodge, aged 65.

At Twickenham, J. Fryer, Esq. aged 86.

25. Charlotte, Countess of Oulow, aged 69.

Mr. George French, of Church-court, Wallbrook, aged 59.

26. At Muddiford, Sophia Isabella Talbot, fifth daughter of the Dean of Salisbury.

In Fenchurch-street, Mrs. Brown, of the house of Brown, Wilkinson, and Cros-thwaite, in the 83d year of her age, after a long illness borne with the greatest patience and resignation.

28. John Hill, Esq. of Gressenhall-hall, Norfolk, aged 62.

30. John Puckle, Esq. of Camberwell-green, aged 70.

MAY 1. George Brown, Esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, late a member of Government at Bombay, aged 43.

2. Martha Compson, of Cleobury Mor-timer, in the County of Salop.

3. At Brighton, Mr. John Irwin, aged 61.

R. Lyster, Esq. of Rowton Castle, one of the representatives for Shrewsbury.

4. At Sydenham, John Yeatherd, Esq. aged 78.

Z. Crubb, Esq. of Wottesfield, aged 76.

6. Mr. Allen, of Bath Hampton.

Mrs. Thomson, of Sloane-street.

7. At his house, in Sherrard-street, Gol-den-square, Leopoldo John Thomas de Michell, Esq. aged 88.

At Bethnal green, Thomas Saunders, Esq. aged 71.

8. Mrs. Hart, of Russell-square.

Joseph Hales, Esq. of the West Kent Militia, aged 30.

11. G. F. Edwards, Esq. of Walcat-parade, Bath, aged 44.

15. John Tunno, Esq. of Devonshire-place, aged 73.

16. H. Davies, Esq. of Upper Rupert-street, aged 65.

17. Mr. Francis Devey, of Kennington, aged 63.

Elizabeth Crane, of Croydon, aged 90.

18. At his sister's house, in Grosvenor-square, H. Champion, Esq.

22. Thomas Gale, Esq. of Compton-street.

James Brant, Esq. of Ditton-house, Pink-ney's-green.

Mr. Joseph Hanks, of Tottenham, aged 74.

23. W. Criswell, Esq. of Bedford-row.

24. K. Mason, Esq. of Beel-house, Bucks.

Frederick Nicholson, Esq. of Old Ja-maica Wharf.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

MR. PARTINGTON, of the London Institution, is collecting materials for a History of that Establishment, with plates, &c. to which will be subjoined a Biographical Memoir of the late Professor Porson, with anecdotes, jeux d'esprit, &c. &c. entitled Porsoniana.

In the press,

Letters from Palestine, descriptive of a Tour through Gallilee and Judea, &c.

The Fortnight's Visit concluded; containing original, moral, and instructive tales.

A Fairy tale, entitled, The Magic Spell: or, Singular Lives.

Memoirs of John Tobin, author of "The Honey-moon," &c. &c. By Miss Beliger.

Hints on the Sources of Happiness. Addressed to her children by a mother.

Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland, in a Series of Letters. By John Gamble, Esq.

The Life of William Lord Russell, by Lord John Russell.

Journey to Persia, in the suite of the imperial Russian embassy in the year 1817. By Moritz de Kotzebue.

Travels in various Countries of the East; being a continuation of Memoirs relating

to European and Asiatic Turkey, &c. Edited by Robert Walpole, M.A.

Memoirs of the Life of Miss Caroline R. Smelt, compiled from authentic papers. By Moses Waddell, D.D. of South Carolina, with a recommendatory preface, by Stephen Prust, Esq. of Bristol.

Dialogues, Letters, and Observations, illustrative of the purity and consistency of the doctrines of the Established Church.

By the Rev. Dr. Nares, a Volume of Sermons preached before the University of Oxford.

An Essay on the Diagnosis Morbid Anatomy. By Marshall Hall, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

The Lay of Agincourt, and other Poems. An Account of the Life of James Crichton, of Clum. By Patrick Frazer Tytler, F.R.S.E.

By Mr. Oliver Cromwell, who is a descendant of the family, Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and of his Sons, Richard and Henry, illustrated by original letters, and other family papers.

By the author of Conversations on Chemistry, a new work, entitled, Conversations on a Natural Philosophy.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN MAY,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

A REPORT on the Agriculture of Flanders, by the Rev. Thomas Radcliffe, 8vo. 12s.

Cooper's Sermons, Vol. V. 12mo. 6s.

Grecian Stories, taken from the Works of eminent Historians, with Explanatory Conversations, by Maria Hack, 12mo. 6s.

Letters of Advice from a Lady of Distinction to her Niece, 12mo. 6s.

The Vestriad, or the Opera, a Poem, by Hans Buck, Esq. 8vo. 12s.

Popular Observations on the Diseases of Literary and Sedentary Persons, by W. Andree Pearkes, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Annual Register for 1818, 8vo. 16s.

Memoirs of the Queen, by Dr. Watkins, Part II. 8vo. plates, 9s.

Edwards's History of the West Indies, 5 vols. 8vo. 3l. 15s.

Welsh on Blood-letting in Fever, 8vo. 12s.

Kotzebue's Journey into Persia, 8vo. 12s.

The Gentleman, a Satire, with other Poems, 8vo. 2d edit. 5s. 6d.

De Stael on the French Revolution, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Naturales Curiosas, by J. Taylor, foolscap 8vo. 5s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Remarks on a new edition of Butler's Hudibras, in our last, by "Philo-Butler," is not the edition now publishing in parts.

The communications of W. F. with the View of the Crimson Cliffs, will be always acceptable.

Vexas is informed, that six editions of the

Sermon he alludes to have been printed; and if he will refer to page 310 of our last, he will see another of the youth's contributions, signed W. D. A.

***** and D. W. F. in our next.

R. H.—Pellio—J. H. and G. B. have been received.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, APRIL 27, TO TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1919.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attorneys' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BENNETT, J. and Co. Manchester, woollen-cord-manufacturers, May 8.
 COCKSEDGE, THOS. ABRAHAM, Woolpit, Suffolk, merchant, May 4.
 DIXON, WM. jun. Liverpool, wine-merchant, May 1.
 DYER, W. sen. Aldersgate-st. goldsmith, June 25.
 FLEMING, THOS. Limehouse, sugar-refiner, May 1.
 FLETCHER, RICH. BANNISTER, Blackburn, Lancashire, manufacturer, May 18.

HUNTER, J. and Co. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, merchants, June 25.
 LLOYD, B. Llanasa, Flint, clerk, June 25.
 MOTT, JOHN, Hadfield, Suffolk, miller, April 27.
 PARK, JOHN OUGHION, Liverpool, merchant, May 11.
 RADCLIFFE, J. Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer, June 25.
 SIMPSON, JOHN, and Co. Mark-la. merchants, April 27.

BANKRUPTS.

ACLAND, THOS. sen. Greenwich, butcher, June 8. [Water, Greenwich.] April 27.
 AINSWORTH, JAS. Bolton, Lancaster, whitster, June 15, White bear, Manchester. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Morris, Manchester.] May 1.
 APPELYARD, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, bricklayer, June 19, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Hicks, Gray's-inn-sq.] May 8.
 AUSTIN, JOHN, Aldersgate-st. corn-dealer, June 25. [Barber, Chancery-la.] May 11.
 ABHAM LEWIS, and Co. Cannon-st. oil-merchants, June 8 and 26. [Lewis, Crutched-friars.] May 15.
 BOUND, ROB. Sopley, Southampton, miller, June 19, White-hart, Winchester. [Todd, Winchester; and Brembridges and Co. Dyer's-bu. Holborn.] May 1.
 BATES, JOHN, Leybourn, Kent, miller, June 12. [Brace and Co. Surrey-st. Strand.] May 1.
 BLACKBURN, WM. and Co. City-road, corn-dealers, June 15. [Smith and Son, Dorset-st. Salisbury-sq.] May 4.
 BOURNE, SARAH, Leek, Stafford, ironmonger, June 15, George, Leek. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn; and Cross and Co. Leek.] May 4.
 BROOK, GEO. Lockwood, York, linen-manufacturer, June 15, King's-head, Huddersfield. [Battye, Chancery-la.; and Greenwood, Huddersfield.] May 4.
 BALL, JAS. Poole, shoemaker, June 19, London, Poole. [Alexander and Co. New-inn; and Fair, Poole.] May 8.
 BECKETT, ISAIAH, and Co. Silver-st. Wood-st. trimming-manufacturers, June 19. [Butler, Cornhill.] May 8.
 BEVIS, THOS. Oxford-st. coach-maker, June 19. [Carlton, High st. Mary-le-bone.] May 8.
 BLACHFORD, ROB. Little Tower-hill, stationer, June 19. [Abbott, Mark-la.] May 8.
 BASHAM, CHAS. Norwich, coach-maker, June 4, 8, and 19, Rampant-horse, Norwich. [Tilbury and Co. Falcon-st. Falcon-sq.; and Sewell and Co. Norwich.] May 8.
 BIOMLEY, JOHN, jun. Stafford, shoe manufacturer, June 22, at the office of Messrs. Collins and Keen, Stafford. [Collins and Co. Stafford; and Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] May 11.
 BALL, THOS. Frome Selwood, woolstapler, June 1, 3, and 22, George, Frome Selwood. [Kilger and Co. Red-inn-sq.; and Tiley, Frome.] May 11.
 BARIOW, JOHN, Bolton-le-Moors, druggist, June 22, Swan, Bolton-le-Moors. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Cross and Co. Bolton-le-Moors.] May 11.
 BROWN, RICH. and Co. Botolph-la. wholesale-ironmongers, June 26, Royal, Birmingham. [Oakley and Co. Martin's-l. Cannon-st.; and Webb and Co. Birmingham.] May 15.

BLAKE, THOS. Cowes, Isle of Wight, brewer, June 26, Fountain, Cowes. [Bogue, Clement's-inn; and Hoskins, Gosport.] May 15.
 BIRT, WM. Bristol, Broker, June 26, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.; and Ball, Shannon co. Corn-st. Bristol.] May 15.
 BEARDSWORTH, JOHN, and Co. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, June 10, 11, and 29, Old Black Bull, Blackburn. [Neville, Blackburn; and Milne and Co. Temple.] May 18.
 BURCH, NATHAN, and Co. Birches-cum-Barnford, Lancaster, calico-printers, June 7, 8, and July 3, Star, Manchester. [Heslop, Manchester; and Willis and Co. Warrington.] May 22.
 BROOKER, WM. Easton-st. New-cut, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, timber-merchant, June 8, and July 3. [Quallatt and Co. Prospect-row, Dock-head.] May 22.
 BAYLIS, JOHN, and Co. Piccadilly, ironmongers, July 3. [Bromley, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] May 22.
 BELL, JOHN ROBERTSON, Old Broad-st. ship and insurance-broker, June 1, 8, and July 3. [Kirkcaldy, Cock-la.] May 22.
 CHAPMAN, JOHN, Margate, baker, June 12, Royal, Margate. [Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard; and Boys, Margate.] May 1.
 COOPER, GEO. Walton upon-Thames, Surrey, brewer, June 15. [Rogies and Son, Manchester-bu. Westminster.] May 4.
 COHEN, GODFREY ALEX. St. Swithun's-la. merchant, June 26. [Bennell and Co. St. Swithun's-la.] May 15.
 CUMMINGS, JOHN, Osborne-st. Whitechapel, brewer, June 1 and 29. [Argill, Whitechapel-road.] May 18.
 CLUNIE, RATHERFORD AINSLIE, Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn-merchant, June 1 and 29. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] May 18.
 COX, JOHN, St. John-st. Middlesex, linen-draper, June 29. [Dobson, jun. Chancery-la.] May 18.
 COLEMAN, WM. Gosport, Southampton, baker, June 4, 5, and July 3, India Army, Gosport. [Alexander and Co. New-inn; and Cruickshank, Gosport.] May 21.
 CORNEY, ISAAC, and Co. East India Chambers, merchants, June 1, 8, and July 3. [Kearsley and Co. Bishopgate-st. Within.] May 21.
 CRITCHLEY, JOHN, Liverpool, merchant, June 15, 16, and July 6, George, Liverpool. [Gunnery, Liverpool; and Lucie and Co. Paisgrave-pl. Temple.] May 25.
 DANIELL, HAROLD, Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq. coach-maker, June 3. [Abraham, Great Marlborough-st.] April 27.
 DUNDERDALE, HENRY, late of London, and DUNDERDALE, WM. THOMPSON, late of Manchester, merchants, June 7, Bridgewater Ave.,

- Manchester. [Hodfield, Manchester, and Hard and Co. King's-bench-walk, Temple.] April 27.
- DEAKIN, THOS. and Co. Birmingham, dealers, June 8, Shakspeare, Birmingham. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane, and Webb and Co. Birmingham.] April 27.
- DYER, WM. sen. Aldersgate-st. jeweller, June 19. [Updell, Church-passage, Fenchurch-st.] May 1.
- DAVIS, DENNIS, New Bond-st. jeweller, June 12. [Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.] May 1.
- DIXON, WM. jun. Liverpool, wine-merchant, June 15, George, Liverpool. [Lowe and Co. Southampton-bu.; and Orred and Co. Liverpool.] May 4.
- DORNING, DAN, Worsley, Lancashire, inn-keeper, June 22, Swan, Bolton-le-Moors. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Cross and Co. Bolton-le-Moors.] May 11.
- DAWSON, GEO. and Co. Silver-st. Wood-st. colour-manufacturers, June 26. [Fisher, Staple Inn.] May 15.
- DUFFELL, JOHN, Bromsgrove, Worcester, grocer, June 4, 5, and 29, Star and Red, Worcester. [Robeson, Bromsgrove, and Fildes and Co. Essex-st. Strand.] May 18.
- DICKINSON, JAS. Manchester, dealer, June 9, 10, and 29, Garrick's head, Manchester. [Buckley, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] May 18.
- DALY, JOHN, Woolwich, Kent, inn-keeper, June 5, and July 3. [Fleider and Co. Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq.] May 22.
- EDWARDS, WM. Manchester, manufacturer, June 8, Dog, Manchester. [Coates, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] April 27.
- EARL, THOS. Kingston-upon-Thames, barge-master, June 12. [Clare and Co. Pancras-lane, Bucklersbury.] May 1.
- EWBANK, JOS. Little Bush-lane, Cannon-st. bottle-merchant, June 15. [Harrison, Bucklersbury.] May 4.
- ELLIOTT, WM. jun. Tunbridge Wells, cheesemonger, June 22. [Osbaldeston, Loudon-st. Fenchurch-st.] May 11.
- EVANS, SAM. Bristol, victualler, June 29, Rummer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-lane-sq.; and Cornish, Bristol.] May 18.
- EDDISON, THOS. Romford, Essex, linen-draper, June 5, 15, and July 3. [Evans, Hatton-garden.] May 22.
- FISHER, THOS. Liverpool; master-mariner, June 12, George, Liverpool. [Gonner, Liverpool; and Dacie and Co. Palsgrave-pl.] May 1.
- FOX, ROB. jun. Norwich, silk-mercator, June 18, Norfolk, Norwich. [Taylor and Co. King's-bench-walk, Temple; and Grand and Co. Norwich.] May 4.
- FOOT, BERNARD, Gracechurch-st. tavern-keeper, June 19. [Keardon and Co. Corbett-co. Gracechurch-st.] May 8.
- FIRTH, MARY, Cooper-bridge, Dewsbury, York, lime-burner, June 19, White horse, York. [Batty, Chancery-lane; and Peace, Huddersfield.] May 8.
- FLAETION, FRAN. Berwick-st. Soho, jeweller, June 22. [Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.] May 11.
- FINCH, ROB. Copper-row, Clutched-frars, wine-merchant, June 5, and July 3. [Dawes and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] May 22.
- GRAY, JOHN, Drury-lane, commission-agent, June 8. [Willitt, Token-house-yard.] April 27.
- ROXTON, JOHN, and Co. Tootington, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, June 12, Star, Manchester. [Linniffe, Manchester; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] May 1.
- GRIMSHY, JAS. BROWN, Kingston-upon-Hull, haberdasher, June 15, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Rogger and Co. Barlett's-bu.; and T and C. Frost, Hull.] May 4.
- GOODE, THOS. Leominster, Hereford, draper, June 15, White hart, Bristol. [E. and J. Daniel, Bristol; and Pearson, Pump-co. Temple.] May 4.
- GOTTREUX, JOSHUA, Mincing-lane, broker, June 19. [Blunt and Co. Broad-st. Bu.] May 2.
- GOODE, JOHN, Liverpool, merchant, June 22, at the office of Messrs. Avison and Wheeler, Liverpool. [Avison and Co. Liverpool, and Castle-st. Huddersfield.] May 11.
- GOLDING, JOHN, Colchester, tanner, June 22, Golden-lion, Ipswich. [Brumie and Co. Ipswich; and Nelson, Bernard's-lane.] May 11.
- GEORGE, STEPHEN, and Co. Bristol, sugar-refiners, June 1, 2, and 26, Commercial Row, Bristol. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane; and Brice, Council-house, Bristol.] May 15.
- GEORGE, WM. otherwise HUNT, Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothier, June 1, 2, and 26, George, Frome Selwood. [Williams, Red-lion-sq.; and Measler, Frome.] May 15.
- GOLDNEY, THOS. Chippenham, Wilts, clothier, June 17, 18, and 29, Castle, Marlborough. [Few and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden; and Russell, Ramsbury, Wilts.] May 18.
- GAUGAIN, PETER JOHN, Church-st. Soho-sq. jeweller, June 8, 15, and July 6. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] May 25.
- HEPKE, THEODOR, and Co. St. Mary-hill, merchants, June 8. [Smith and Co. Basinghall-st.] April 27.
- HOLROYDE, JAS. Halifax, York, factor, June 8, Unicorn, Smithy-door, Manchester. [Buckley, Manchester; and Bennell and Co. St. Swithun's-lane.] April 27.
- HODGSON, RICH. Fleet-st. oilman, June 12, [Guy, Howard-st. Strand.] May 1.
- HUNTER, JOHN, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, merchant, June 12. [Fartton, Bow-church-yard.] May 1.
- HALE, SAM. Bishopsgate-st. tavern-keeper, June 15. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.] May 4.
- HENDERSON, JOS. and Co. Ludgate-hill, linen-draper, June 15. [Hartley, New Bridge-st. Blackfriars.] May 4.
- HALL, WM. Highgate, victualler, June 15. [Howell, Symond's-lane.] May 4.
- HIGHTON, JOHN, and Co. Broad-way, Blackfriars, warehousemen, June 22. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] May 11.
- HOLDER, EDW. Puddleston, Herefordshire, auctioneer, June 22, Oak and Unicorn, Leominster. [Bach, Furnival's-lane-co. and Leominster.] May 15.
- HORNBY, GEO. Liverpool, brewer, June 7, 10, and 26, at the office of Mr. Clements, Chapel-st. Liverpool. [Blackstock and Clements, Liverpool; and Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.] May 15.
- HARTLEY, CHRISTOPHER, Whitehaven, Cumberland, joiner, June 5, 7, and 26, Black-lion, Whitehaven. [Lowden and Co. Clement's-lane; and Walker, Whitehaven.] May 15.
- HELMESHAU, JOS. and Co. now or late of Hockmond-wike, York, carpet-manufacturers, June 15, 16, and 26, Black-bull, Gomersal. [Evans, Hatton-garden; and Carr, Gomersal.] May 15.
- HIRST, ABRAHAM, Beverley, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer, June 20, Beverley Arms, Beverley. [Lamberts and Co. Gray's-lane-sq.; and Wilkinson, Beverley.] May 18.
- HORTON, WM. SPENCER, Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen-manufacturer, June 17, 18, and July 3, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane; and Bulmer and Co. Liverpool.] May 22.
- HADLEY, THOS. Birmingham, merchant, June 8, 9, and July 6, Royal-Birmingham. [Jenings and Co. Elm-co. Temple; and Gem, Birmingham.] May 22.
- HALL, WM. Windmill-st. Haymarket, upholsterer, June 5, 15, and July 6. [Courtteen and Co. Walbrook.] May 25.
- HEATH, HENRY, Islington-road, picture-dealer, May 25, June 5, and July 6. [Robinson and Co. Charter-house-sq.] May 25.
- HELDINBOTTOM, JAS. Ashton-under-line, Lancaster, roper, June 8, 9, and July 6, White-bear, Manchester. [Gibbon, Ashton-under-line; and Batty, Chancery-lane.] May 25.
- HOLMES, ALICE, and HENRY WHITE, Chesterfield, Derby, and TINDALL, T. Chester-le-st. Durham, hat manufacturers, June 12, 11, and July 6, Angel, Chesterfield. [Lowe and Co. Tanfield-co Temple; and Thomas, Chesterfield.] May 25.
- ILLINGWORTH, JER. Leeds, York, merchant, June 12, Court-house, Leeds. [Wilson, Greville-st. Hatton-garden; and Smith and Co. Leeds.] May 1.
- IKINS, JOHN, Rochlead-in-Mirfield, York, merchant, June 18, 19, and July 3, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-lane; and Crossland, Huddersfield, York.] May 22.
- JONES, SAM. OLIVER, Prince's-st. Lambeth, potter, June 12. [Britt and Co. Haydon-sq. Minorip.] May 1.

- JOPSON, WM.** and Co. Liverpool; fish
sellers, June 15, George, Liverpool;
Liverpool; and Adlington and C
May 4.
- JACKSON, RICH. WM.** Melksham, Wilts, grocer,
June 19, Castle and Ball, Bath; [Hannam, Covent
garden; and Elmsom, Bath.] May 8.
- JOHNSON, SAM.** Skinner-st. Finsbury-market,
cabinet-maker, June 1, 8, and July 6. [Gillibrand,
Austin friars.] May 23.
- KITCHINGMAN, JAS.** Cateaton-st. merchant, June
19. [Gyby, Berner's st. Oxford-st.] May 1.
- KLEFF, HENRY WM. VANDER,** Narrow-wall,
Lambeth, oil-merchant, June 19. [Boardillon
and Co. Broad-st. Chesham.] May 8.
- KAIN, RICH.** Curtain-road, Shoreditch, and **CATH,**
WM. HENRY, New Union-st. Little Moorfields,
late of Lehorn, merchants, June 1, and 26.
[Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.] May 15.
- LAVELL, JAS.** late of Lower-row, Lambeth, grocer,
and of York Wharf, Lambeth, stone-merchant,
June 8. [Wright, Fenchurch-st.] April 27.
- LOUGH, RICH.** Upper Ground-st. near Blackfriars-
road, Surrey, brass-founder, June 8. [Bleasdale
and Co. Hatton-co. Threadneedle-st.] April 27.
- LEVET, WM.** Shadwell, grocer, June 8.
[Amory and Co. Islington.] April 27.
- LAWRENCE, RICH.** Minety, Wilts, grocer, June 18,
White-hart, Tetbury. [Blake and Son, Cook's-
co. Chancery-la.; and Stone, Gloucester.] May 1.
- LINDSEY, WM. JOHN WESTON,** and Co. Bath,
Somerset, silk-mercers, June 15. [Hodgson, Old
Jewry.] May 4.
- LOWE, GEO.** Manchester, merchant, June 19, Star,
Manchester. [Heap, Manchester; and Willis
and Co. Warrford co.] May 8.
- LANGSTON, RICH. senr.** Manchester, cotton-mer-
chant, June 19, Star, Deansgate, Manchester.
[Hampton, Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-la.]
May 8.
- LEVER, JOHN,** Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester,
draper, June 19, White-hart, Ashby-de-la Zouch.
Long and Co. Gray's-inn; and Dalby and Co.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.] May 8.
- LOWE, GEO.** and Co. Manchester, fustian-manu-
facturers, June 19, Spread Eagle, Manchester.
[Lawler, Manchester; and Ford and Co. Inner
Temple.] May 8.
- LANSDELL, JOHN,** Northampton-sq. victualler,
June 19. [Robinson and Co. Charterhouse-sq.]
May 8.
- LEWIS, JOHN,** Mincing-la. merchant, June 1 and
29. [May and Co. Mincing-la.] May 16.
- LEE, WM.** Bolton, Calverley, Yorkshire, cloth-
manufacturer, June 19 and 27, Three Legs, Leeds,
and 29, Sun, Bradford. [Batty, Chancery-la.;
and Lee and Co. Leeds.] May 18.
- LANGTON, RICH.** London, merchant, June 1, 2,
and 29, George, Liverpool. [Chester, Staple-inn;
and Garnett, Liverpool.] May 18.
- MORTEN, RICH. MITTEN,** Shepton Mallet, Som-
erset, grocer, June 8, George, Shepton Mallet.
[Maskell, Shepton Mallet; and King and Co.
Gray's-inn-sq.] April 27.
- MENSTER, RICH.** now or late of Bristol, cloth
and wool dealer, June Christopher, Bath.
[Edmunds, Symond's-inn; and Rotton, Frome
Selwood.] April 27.
- MAKES, JOHN,** Bath-pl. New-road, Middlesex,
chimneyman, June 8. [Lewis, Clement's-inn.] April 27.
- MEADEN, WM.** Bath, coach maker, June 12.
[Bennell and Co. St. Swinith's-la.] May 1.
- MANNING, WM.** Bristol, dealer, June 15, Bush,
Bristol. [King, Serjeant's-inn; and Frankis,
Bristol.] May 4.
- MALLINSON, DAN.** and **THOS.** Lepton, Kirkhea-
ton, York, fancy-clothiers, June 15, Pack-horse,
Huddersfield. [Jacomb and Co. Basinghall-st.;
and Brown, Huddersfield.] May 4.
- MARTIN, MARK DAN.** Burlington Arcade, Picca-
dilly, jeweller, June 19. [Cardale and Co. Gray's-
inn.] May 8.
- MOUNTAGUE, DAVID,** West-st. West Smithfield,
soap-manufacturer, June 2 and 26. [Alleston and
Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.] May 15.
- MONS, BARNETT,** Chamber-st. Goodman's-fields,
watch-maker, June 26. [Mayhew and Co. Chau-
cery-la.] May 15.
- MUMFORD, ELIZ.** Liverpool, silversmith, June 2,
10, and 29, York, Liverpool. [Hughes, Liverpool;
and Dacie and Co. Pul-grave-pl. Temple-bar.]
May 18.
- MIDGLEY, RICH.** Harden, Bingley, Yorkshire,
worsted-manufacturer, June 29, New, Bradford.
[Fow and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden; and
Balfrett, Bingley.] May 18.
- MACDONALD, RANALD,** and Co. Liverpool, mer-
chants, June 7, 8, and July 2, George, Liverpool.
[Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Cartwright,
Statham's-bu. Liverpool.] May 23.
- MARSHALL, WM.** South-st. Spital-fields, ches-
sioner, June 8, 15, and July 6. [Hutchinson,
Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] May 23.
- NORRIS, THOMAS.** White-hart-yard, victualler,
May 23.
- ORR, JAM.** Barge-yard, Backlensbury, merchant,
June 19. [Terton, Bow-church-yard.] May 1.
- UGHTON, JOHN,** Deretend Mills, and Sutton
Coldfield, Warwickshire, manufacturers, June 4,
5, and 26, Three Tuns, Sutton Coldfield. [Hall,
Great James-st. Bedford-row; and Croxall and
Co. Sutton.] May 19.
- OUTRA, JAS.** Co. Liverpool, common-
brewer, June 9, 1, and July 2, George, Liverpool.
[Denigant, St. 11, and Messrs. Taylor and Co.
King's bench-walk, Temple.] May 23.
- ORD, ROB.** Deptford, butcher, May, 29, June 8,
and July 6. [Price and Co. Deptford.] May
23.
- PERRS, RICH.** Warrington, Lancaster, grocer, June 8,
George, Warrington. [Mason and Co. New
Bridge-st. Blackfriars; and Bover and Co. War-
rington.] April 27.
- PIERCE, ROB.** Exeter, stone-mason, June 8, Globe,
Exeter. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford-
row; and Terrell, Exeter.] April 27.
- PARKER, WM.** Bridgewater, Somerset, malster,
June 8, Mansion-house-inn, Bridgewater. [Trevor,
Bridgewater; and Alexander and Co. New-inn.]
April 27.
- PARSONS, ALLEN,** Montague-mews, St. Mary-le-
bone, horse-dealer, June 19. [Fielder and Co.
Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq.] May 1.
- PUXLEY, JAS.** Aldermanbury, carpenter, June 12,
Gray, Tyson-pl. Kingsland-road.] May 1.
- PYER, GEO.** Newport, Monmouth, shop-keeper,
June 15, Rummer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-
inn-sq.; and Cary, Bristol.] May 4.
- PRATTINTON, WM.** and Co. Bewdley, Worcester,
grocers, June 1, 2, and 19, Wheatshaf, Bewdley.
[Pardo and Co. Bewdley; and Benbow and Co.
Lincoln's-inn.] May 8.
- PEAKE, THOS.** Great Coggeshall, Essex, corn-fac-
tory, June 26. [Clarke, Little St. Thomas Apostle;
and Berryman, Braintree.] May 15.
- POWELL, JOHN,** and E. Holborn-hill, oil and
colour-men, June 1, 5, and 29. [Mott, Essex-st.
Strand.] May 18.
- PETTITT, CHAS.** Birmingham, glover, June 4, 5,
and July 2, Wool-pack, Birmingham. [Baxter
and Co. Gray's-inn-pl.; and Bird, Birmingham.]
May 22.
- POYNEE, ROB.** Sharneshill, Stafford, butcher, June
7, 8, and July 2, Littleton Arms, Penkridge. [Price
and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Smith, Old Church-
yard, Wolverhampton.] May 22.
- PARKIN, WM.** Nafferton, York, miller, July 3,
Tiger, Beverley, York. [Hall and Co. Beverley.]
May 22.
- POYNOR, CHAS.** Doncaster, York, linen-draper,
June 14, 15, and July 3, Guildhall, Doncaster.
[Watkins and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Water-
worth, Doncaster.] May 22.
- PAINE, EDW. jun.** of Lawrence-Pountney-hill,
merchant, June 8, and July 5. [Vandercom and
Co. Bush la. Cannon-st.] May 22.
- PENNY, MATTHEW,** Shepton Mallet, Somerset,
cornfactor, June 3, 10, and July 6, George, Shepton
Mallet. [Maskell, Shepton Mallet; and King and
Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] May 23.
- RICHARDSON, SAM.** Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st.
and late of Marseilles, France, merchant, June 8,
[Smith, Bedford row; and Burchell, Edward-st.
Cavendish sq.] April 27.
- ROSSITER, EDW.** Warminster, Wilts, clothier,
June 12, Angel, Warminster. [Edmunds, Sym-
ond's-inn; and Rotton, Somerset.] May 1.
- RIDLEY, RICH.** Basing-lane, carpenter, June 12.
[Hudson, Wincworth-pl. City-road.] May 1.
- REES, WM.** Lougher-heel, Glamorgan, copper-
smelter, June 12. [Price, Lincoln's-inn; and
James and Co. Swansea.] May 1.
- RAMSAY, WM.** North Shields, ship-owner, June
19. [Mitchell and Co. Sun-co. Cornhill.] May 1.

- RHOADES, THOS. jun.** Queen-st. Hoxton, glass-mountainer, June 19. [Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard.] May 8.
- READ, JOHN, and Co.** St. Mary-at-Hill, merchants, June 28. [Montrion and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-st.] May 11.
- RICHARDSON, THOS.** King-st. Spital-fields, silk-weaver, June 8 and 99. [Few and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden.] May 15.
- RICHARDS, JOHN, and Co.** Martin's-lane, Cannon-st. June 19 and 99. [Wright, Fenchurch-st.] May 19.
- ROSSITER, JOHN.** Shepton-Mallett, Somerset, clothier, June 3, 7, and July 3, Swan, Wells. [Evered, Shepton-Mallett; and Alexander and Co. New-Inn.] May 23.
- ROBERTS, EDW.** Cobourg-ro. Kent-ro. Surrey, merchant, June 5, and July 3. [Birckett, Cloak-la.] May 28.
- SMITH, THOS.** York, butter and lard, Red Lion Goodramgate, York, inn-sq., and Cowling, York. May 4.
- STATHAM, PETER, and Co.** Ards, dyers, June 19, Star, Manches, Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-lane, Manchester. May 4.
- STEEMSON, THOS.** Kingston-upon-Hull, ship-builder, June 19, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Kosser and Co. Bartlett's-bn.; and Frost, Hull.] May 1.
- SLINGSBY, JON.** Manchester, calico-printer, June 19, Star, Manchester. [Kaye, Manchester.] May 4.
- SHEPHERD, MOSES.** Fareham, Southampton, dealer in hops, June 19, India Arms, Gosport. [Cruckshank, Gosport; and Alexander and Co. New-inn.] May 6.
- SMITH, EDW.** Tothill-st. Westminster, china-man, June 19. [Alexander and Co. New-inn.] May 8.
- SMITH, WM.** Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, June 19. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] May 8.
- SHOEBRIDGE, CHILDREN.** Kensington, draper, June 28. [Wilde, College hill.] May 15.
- SOWDON, ROB.** Canterbury, linen-draper, June 28. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.] May 15.
- SCUDAMORE, CHAS.** late of Newton, and also of Manchester, woollen-cord-mannfacturer, June 1, 8, and 99. [Law, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] May 15.
- SMITHSON, RICH.** Whalley, Lancaster, butter-factor, June 7, 8, and 99, Star, Deansgate, Manchester. [Atkinson, Ridgfield, Manchester; and Makinson, Temple.] May 15.
- SWANZY, JAS.** Austin-frars, merchant, June 1, 15, and 99. [Dennett and Co. King's arms-yard, Coleman-st.] May 19.
- SMITH, BENJ.** Bristol, coal-merchant, June 4, 5, and July 5, Commercial rooms, Bristol. [Bourdillon and Co. Broad-st. Chapside; and Bevan and Co. Bristol.] May 22.
- SCHOFIELD, THOS.** Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, malster, June 8, and July 3. [Parnter and Co. London-st. Fenchurch-st.] May 22.
- SILAW, JANE.** Stonehouse, Devon, pawnbroker, June 7, 8, and July 3, Weakley's, Plymouth dock, [Darke and Co. Princes-st. Bedford-row; and Boxon and Co. Plymouth-dock.] May 22.
- SIMPSON, RICH.** Crown-co. Threanodde-st. merchant, June 5, 12, and July 6. [Oakley and Co. Martin's-la, Cannon-st.] May 25.
- SHYNN, JAS.** Malden, Essex, coal-merchant, May 29, June 5, and July 6. [Day, Malden; and Faithful, Little Winchester-st. Broad-st.] May 25.
- TUPMAN, JEREMIAH,** (commonly called JAMES TUPMAN, Great Russell st. Bloomsbury, watch-maker, June 8. [Jones and Co. Great Mary-le Bone-st.] April 27.
- THOMPSON, SAM.** Redcross-st. Cripplegate, calendarer, June 8. [Palmer and Co. Bedford-row.] May 1.
- TUSON, JOHN.** Cannon-st. ro. St. George's-in-the-East, builder, June 19. [Lewin, Crutched-frars.] May 1.
- THOMPSON, JOHN,** Joiner-st. Southwark, victualler, June 19. [Pratt, Harper-st. Kent-road.] May 8.
- TAYLOR, THOS.** Guildford, Surrey, liquor-merchant, June 1 and 99. [Child, Upper Thames-st.] May 15.
- TITTIMBOR, WM. and J.** Foster-la. wholesale but-ton-sellers, June 6 and 20. [Jones, New-Inn.] May 18.
- TOLLEY, SAM.** Kidlington, Oxford, corn-dealer, June 4, 6, and July 3, Three Goats, Oxford. [Robinson and Co. Charterhouse-sq.; and Crews, Dudley, Oxford.] May 23.
- WILSON, THOS.** John-st. Clerkenwell, carpenter, June 8. [Jones, Brunswick-sq.; and Mills, New North-st. Red-Hon-sq.] April 27.
- WILLIAMS, EDW.** Birmingham, victualler, June 8, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Edmunds, Exchange Office, Lincoln's-inn; and Mole, Birmingham.] April 27.
- RYTON, WM. and Co.** Leominster, Hereford, common-carriers, June 8, Bell, Worcester. [Hill, Worcester; and Beeks, Devonshire-st. Queen-sq.] April 27.
- WOOD, RICH.** Hart-st. Bloomsbury-sq. paper-hanger, June 19. [Hudson, Winckworth-place, City-road.] May 1.
- WILLIAMS, WM. GEO.** Throgmorton-st. auctioneer, June 19. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.] May 1.
- WILD, RICH.** Craven-st. Strand, tailor, June 15. [Pasmore, Warrford-co. Throgmorton-st.] May 4.
- WYATT, THOS.** St. John-st. West Smithfield, stage coach-master, June 15. [Williams, Blackburn-st. and Berkhampstead.] May 4.
- WARNE, WM.** Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields, boot and shoe-maker, June 15. [Jones, New-inn.] May 4.
- WATTS, WM.** Gosport, victualler, June 15. Sun, Gosport. [Flashman, Ely-pl. Holborn.] May 4.
- WOTHERSPOON, MAT.** Liverpool, merchant, June 15, George, Liverpool. [Lowe and Co. Southampton-bu.; and Orred and Co. Liverpool.] May 4.
- WILSON, RDW.** Newcastle-upon Tyne, merchant, June 15, George, Newcastle upon Tyne. [Aitkinson and Co. Chancery-la; and Bambridge, Newcastle.] May 4.
- WATT, JAS.** Preston, Lancaster, linen-draper, June 19, White Horse, Preston. [Ellis, Chancery-la; and Greenwood, Preston.] May 8.
- WALKER, BROOK,** West Smithfield, tailor, June 19. [Carpenter, Church-passage, Old Jewry.] May 8.
- WOOD, BENJ.** Narborough, Leicestershire, hosier, June 22, Saracen's Head, Leicester. [Lawton, Leicester; and Taylor, John-st. Bedford-row.] May 11.
- WILLIAMS, PHILIP GRISHBROOK,** Prince's st. Mary-le-Bonne, painter, June 28. [Rigby, Golden-sq.] May 15.
- WILLIAMS, SAM.** Brighton, carpenter, June 29, Prince Regent, Brighton. [Hill and Co. Brighton; and Palmer and Co. Bedford-row.] May 18.
- WOODWARD, JAS.** Banbury, Oxford, upholsterer, June 4, 5, and July 3, White Lion, Banbury. [Bignell, Banbury; and Platt, New Boswell-co. Lincoln's-inn.] May 22.
- WADDINGTON, GEO.** Blackburn, Lancaster, factor, June 10, 11, Old Bull, Blackburn, and July 3, New-inn, Blackburn. [Rotherham, Throgmorton-st.; and Walker, Preston.] May 22.
- WILLAN, JOHN, jun.** Kenwick, Worcester, farmer, June 9, 10, and July 6, at Mr. Boucher's, Diglis house, Worcester. [Cardale and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn; and Parker and Co. Worcester.] May 25.
- WINSTANLEY, THOS. and CROLE, WM.** CURVER, Liverpool, auctioneers, June 14, 16, and July 6, George, Liverpool. [Pritt and Co. Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple.] May 25.
- WILMOT, JAS.** Manchester, grocer, June 14, 15, and July 6, Dog, Deansgate, Manchester. [Ford, Manchester; and Perkins and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] May 25.
- WRIGLEY, BENJ.** Manchester, merchant, June 10, 11, and July 6, White Bear, Manchester. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Morrie, Spring-gardens, Manchester.] May 25.
- YANDALL, EDW.** Huddersdon, Hertford, coach-proprietor, June 19. [Gray, Tyson-pl. Kingsland-ro.] May 1.
- YATES, GEO.** Tottenham court-road, plumber, June 29. [Turner, Percy-st. Bedford-sq.] May 15.
- ZIMMER, JOHN,** Welbeck-st. Cavendish-sq. June 5 and 29. [Oakley and Co. Martin's-la, Cannon-st.] May 18.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, APRIL 27, TO TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1819.

- ASHMEAD, S. Bristol, May 24 and 31
 Ashby, R. Poultry, May 20
 Anderson, A. Philip-lane, May 25
 Abbott, P. D. Popham-pl. Great Ormond-st. May 25
 Auckland, W. J. Doncaster, June 5
 Abbott, P. H. Lime-street, July 5
 Atkinson, J. W. Morden, late of Mitcham, June 15
 Allport, E. Birmingham, June 17
 Bryan, W. White-lion-court, Birch-lane, May 25
 Bell, C. F. and R. F. Oxford-street, June 6
 Blackburn, J. Witham, Essex, May 25
 Boyce, J. Romford, Essex, July 5
 Brooke, J. and Co. Nantwich, Chester, May 27
 Bishop, T. Birmingham, May 25
 Black, E. Brockton, Salop, May 29
 Bragg, W. Whitehaven, June 7
 Bankes, R. Liverpool, June 3
 Batt, E. and Co. Witney, Oxford, June 5
 Betts, J. T. Honduras-street, Old street, June 15
 Bishop, A. Maidstone, July 5
 Bond, W. Dover, June 8
 Baynton, T. & W. Kidderminster, Worcester, June 9
 Barnard, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, June 1
 Beckett, O. Winchester, June 15
 Ball, P. Worcester, June 15
 Blundell, M. and Co. Holborn-bridge, June 15
 Beckett, W. P. Wakefield, York, June 25
 Broadbent, W. Preston, Lancaster, June 25
 Burn, W. and R. Exeter, June 9
 Bernard, J. and C. Manchester, June 1
 Besley, W. jun. and B. Tiverton, Devon, June 25
 Coles, A. Portland-st. Mary-le-Bonne, May 15
 Cooke, H. Coleman-street, May 25
 Charlton, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 25
 Campbell, P. Liverpool, May 31
 Children, T. and Co. Tonbridge, Kent, May 25
 Cutbush, H. and W. Maidstone, May 25
 Carthwright, G. Birmingham, May 25
 Card, S. Mere, Wilts, June 8
 Coles, C. Fleet-street, June 1
 Cummins, M. Falmouth, June 5
 Coates, W. Skipton, Yorkshire, June 9
 Cullen, M. Liverpool, June 10
 Colbeck, T. of Westhouse, Ellis, W. of Castlefield, Wilks, J. sen. of Burley, Holdsworth, W. of Bradford, and Holdsworth, J. of Morley, York, June 15
 Constant, L. H. G. Wellclose-sq. June 15
 Cowen, G. Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields, May 29
 Deane, N. Hartley Whitney, Southampton, May 15
 Day, R. Crooked-lane, June 1
 Davies, J. Cardiff, Glamorgan, May 25
 Dancy, N. Bristol, May 25
 Duffield, J. Tottenham-street, May 25
 Delamaine, H. Liverpool, June 15
 De Roure, J. P. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st. June 15
 Day, R. H. Towil, Kent, July 31
 Dibdin, J. Camberwell, June 15
 Dowley, T. and J. Willow-street, Bank-side, May 25
 Dickens, E. Eynesford, Kent, June 19
 Evans, R. Grimsby, Worcester, May 25
 Everett, W. Cambridge, June 4
 Fowler, J. Birch-lane, May 15
 Furniss, J. Liverpool, May 19
 Fletcher, J. and J. Liverpool, May 31
 Ford, W. Beckington, May 25
 Favence, G. Copthall-co. Throgmorton-st. June 5
 Fowler, W. and J. Alder Mills, Staffordshire, June 14
 Fothergill, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 15
 Frother, J. H. and Co. Guildford, Surrey, May 25
 Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street, May 25
 Gowen, G. Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields, May 25
 Grey, B. and J. Liverpool, May 20
 Gover, T. Wetherfield, June 5
 Griffiths, J. Bristol, June 17
 Hazard, T. R. Liverpool, May 15
 Hambly, W. Great Bell-alley, May 29
 Harper, J. Fleet street, May 29
 Haswell, B. Wellington, Hereford, June 5
 Haddan, W. Clement's-lane, Lombard-st. June 15
 Hughes, S. Liverpool, June 17
 Hall, A. Drayton, Stafford, June 15
 Humble, M. Liverpool, June 14
 Howard, R. jun. Woolwich, Aug. 14
 Handley, W. Stretton-en-le-Field, Derby, June 19
 Harvey, R. Oxford-st. June 19
 Jones R. Basinghall-street, May 25
 Johnson, R. Plymouth, May 25
 Johnson, W. sen. and T. Liverpool, May 31
 Jarvis, H. Tottenham-court-road, June 29
 Jenkins, T. Judd-st. Brunswick-sq. June 15
 Jordan, W. Barnwood, Gloucester, June 14
 Kaye, W. Liverpool, May 20
 Karpeles, R. Dover, June 5
 Kirkman, J. City-road, May 25
 Knibb, J. City-lane-st. June 15
 Kirkman, J. Wellington Brewery, City-road, June 8
 Long, H. J. V. and Co. Great Tower-st. May 25
 Lane, T. North Audley-st. Grosvenor sq. June 5
 Logan, S. and Co. Liverpool, June 5
 Luker, S. Bury, Cornwall, June 7
 Lister, J. City-chambers, July 5
 Laine, J. City-road, June 15
 Leeming, W. Wray, Lancaster, June 15
 Mills, C. E. Stamford, Lincoln, May 27
 Morley, G. Lewes, May 25
 Mercat, T. and M. L. P. Queen-st. Cheapside, May 15
 Mead, J. Stone, Bucks, June 2
 Mullion, H. Liverpool, June 8
 Muir, A. Leeds, York, June 25
 Middlewood, J. W. High-st. Whitechapel, May 25
 Marsden, T. Manchester, June 17
 Mumford, W. late of Shore, Kent, and Eardown, J. late of Higham, Kent, June 15
 Miles, J. High Holborn, June 15
 Mills, W. A. Kempson, Worcester, June 14
 Mackintosh, E. Haymarket, June 19
 Macklin, J. Cheapside, June 25
 Nowell, J. and Co. Jewry-st. Aldgate, June 15
 Peyton, J. Christ Church, Southampton, May 15
 Polley, J. Gray's-inn-lane, May 25
 Pearson, P. Liverpool, June 1
 Pratt, J. Brook's-place, Kennington, May 25
 Poulgaine, R. and H. Fowey, Cornwall, June 8
 Pallett, C. and Co. Love-la. Aldermanbury, June 25
 Parsons, S. Hanover-st. Long-acre, June 15
 Price, W. Minorities, June 15
 Procter, J. and Co. Steyning-lane, June 15
 Parker, W. Whitechapel, June 1
 Phelan, R. Bath, June 15
 Powell, T. Leominster, Hereford, June 25
 Roberts, J. Wood-street, Spital-fields, June 8
 Ritchie, J. and Co. Liverpool, June 2
 Rees, W. Bristol, May 27
 Richards, S. Liverpool, May 31
 Reed, W. Fleet-street, May 25
 Rogers, B. Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, June 9
 Reed, J. and Co. St. Swithin's-lane, June 15
 Richards, G. Sherard st. St. James's, June 15
 Reddall, W. and T. Liverpool, June 15
 Smart, J. Kinggate-st. Holborn, May 11
 Shackleton, S. Leeds, York, May 25
 St. Barbe, J. Austin-fratern, May 25
 Stephenson, W. Preston, June 5
 Simpson, G. Upper Grosvenor-square, June 8
 Savidge, J. East Stoke, Nottingham, June 10
 Sissell, T. Jewin-st. Cripple-gate, May 25
 Salmon, R. Ford street, Aldham, Essex, June 14
 Sanderann, J. Leeds, York, June 17
 Sykes, J. and J. Leeds, York, June 17
 Sweet, M. Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, Somerset, June 15
 Sowerby, J. W. Fish-street-hill, June 15
 Sewell, R. Piccadilly, June 5
 Swan, W. jun. Liverpool, June 17
 Tappenden, J. Faversham, Kent, May 27
 Tomlinson, W. Tappet Park, Lancaster, May 25
 Todd, J. and Co. Titchborne-street, May 25
 Tayler, J. Gosport, May 27
 Tayler, W. Liverpool, May 25
 Taylor, S. Oxendon-st. June 5
 Thistlewood, G. Muscovy-co. Tower-hill, June 8
 Twinnlow, W. Winnington, Cheshire, June 8
 Todd, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 14
 Taylor, J. sen. Old-st. June 15
 Wright, C. Charles street, Soho-square, May 15
 Workman, J. Ousby, Cumberland, May 25
 Watson, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 5
 Woolcombe, W. and W. Rotherhithe, June 15
 Winslip, T. Gateshead, Durham, June 15
 Wallace, W. Workington, Cumberland, June 15

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM TUESDAY, APRIL 27, TO TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1819.

- ATKINSON, J. Dalton, Cumberland, June 3
 Bamforth, J. jun. Wath-upon-Dearn, York, May 18
 Budden, J. Bristol, May 18
 Burton, W. Cornhill, May 29
 Bacon, R. M. Taverham, June 1
 Blyth, R. Kingston-upon-Hall, June 5
 Booth, J. Gloucester, June 8
 Bell, J. Church-st. Spital-fields, June 12
 Campbell, D. and Co. Old Jewry, May 29
 Ottam, G. Manchester, May 29
 Crowne, T. Durham Park Farm, May 29
 Crickett, D. Hougham, Kent, May 29
 Cushon, T. Minories, June 5
 Carlile, W. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, June 8
 Collins, R. Maidstone, Kent, June 12
 Canstat, N. Upper East Smithfield, June 29
 Chaster, G. General, Chaster, J. R. R. Langley, and Chaster, T. Dewbury, York, June 12
 Dixon, M. Elstree, Middlesex, May 29
 Day, T. King-street, Holborn, May 29
 Durham, J. Lower Shadwell-st. May 29
 Everett, W. Cambridge, May 29
 Ellis, R. Dean-street, Southwark, June 5
 Force, J. Walcot, Somerset, May 29
 Fearce, T. Nether Compton, Dorset, May 29
 Fricker, C. jun. Stoke Newington, May 29
 Glaysler, J. Hammersmith, May 18
 Gibson, J. Wardrobe-pl. Doctors'-commons, May 18
 Horner, J. Brockbottom-within-Claughton, and Horner, W. Liverpool, May 18
 Herbert, T. Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill, May 29
 Harvey, W. Clifton, Gloucester, May 29
 Harris, W. Stratham, May 29
 Hitchman, R. Tivoli, near Maidstone, June 1
 Hellicar, T. and J. Bristol, June 5
 Howe, J. Pinsbury-place, June 8
 Hodgson, T. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, June 12
 Harvey, J. Okehampton, Devon, June 12
 Jackson, C. Upper Thames-street, May 18
 Jacob, J. Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, May 29
 Johnson, J. Sheffield, York, June 12
 Ingraham, N. G. jun. Pinner's-hall, Broad-st. Jun. 12
 Jones, R. Chespile, June 12
 Johnson, R. Plymouth, June 12
 Loft, G. Woodbridge, Suffolk, May 29
 Miall, M. Portsea, May 29
 Marchant, M. Poplar, May 29
 Morton, J. Ainsworth, Lancaster, May 29
 Moran, T. Holyhead, May 29
 Massey, T. Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, June 5
 Miller, W. and Co. Hinton-st. Dog-row, Bethnal-green, June 8
 Mitchell, J. Titchfield, Southampton, June 12
 Mathews, E. College-hill, June 15
 Needes, J. Brick-lane, Spital-fields, June 15
 Oliver, J. R. Blackheath, May 29
 Oliver, J. Plymouth, June 5
 Price, T. Assis Mill, Berham, Denbigh, May 29
 Powell, G. Little Trinity-lane, Queenhithe, May 29
 Prentice, J. Shabbington, Buckingham, May 29
 Parker, J. Axbridge, Somerset, June 5
 Pearce, W. Oat-lane, June 5
 Powell, T. Leominster, June 5
 Pollock, R. jun. and J. Sheffield, York, June 12
 Potts, R. late of Holborn-hill, June 12
 Fenfold, R. Lower-road, Deptford, June 15
 Proctor, G. and W. Birmingham, June 15
 Ryan, J. Liverpool, May 29
 Band, J. Pancras st. Tottenham-court-ro. May 29
 Rust, W. Sheffield, York, June 5
 Ritchie, T. Air-st. Piccadilly, June 15
 Salter, S. jun. Portsea, May 29
 Slater, J. Market-street, Mill-bank, May 29
 Sawyer and Co. Leadenhall-street, June 1
 Salt, M. Stoke-upon-Trent, June 1
 Smyth, E. St. Martin's-co. June 8
 Strachan, W. Liverpool, June 12
 Tovee, W. Exmouth-street, Spa-fields, May 18
 Thick, J. Islington, May 29
 Townsend, J. Ludgate-street, June 5
 Towse, W. Wokingham, Berks, June 12
 Turner, W. late of Lombard st. London, but now of the London-road, Southwark, June 12
 Upton, G. Queen-street, May 29
 Vigers, W. R. Austin Friars, May 29
 Unwin, R. Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derby, June 5
 Whittlebury, W. Manchester, May 29
 Williamson, T. Leigh, Lancashire, May 5
 Watson, W. and Co. Love-lane, Little, Eastcheap, June 1
 Warner, A. St. Catherine's-street, Wapping, June 5
 White, H. Warminster, Wilts, June 12
 Wilkinson, H. late of Liverpool, June 12
 Welch, A. D. Leadenhall-st. June 12
 Wathen, C. Salter's-hall-court, June 12
 Wilks, R. Chancery-lane, June 12

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM TUESDAY, APRIL 27, TO TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1819.

- ALCOCK, J. and Waterhouse, J. Bishop's Stortford, coach-masters.
 Ashby, R. Ball, C. and Ashby, R. S. Lombard-st. engravers.
 Arding, W. and Merrett, T. Old Boswell-co. Carey's, printers.
 Allcroft, W. Ward, R. E. and Fowler, D. Little Eastcheap, dry-alsters.
 Allen, J. Morley, W. and Kendall, J. Nottingham, lace-manufacturers.
 Ball, E. Davis, R. H. Vaughan, R. and C. and Ebsworth, H. Bristol, merchants.
 Binnall, B. and Wilson, R. Worcester, carpenters.
 Brown, J. J. and Hainsfield, J. B. Sheffield, table-knife manufacturers.
 Baydon, W. and G. Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers.
 Burrows, T. and Heath, T. Mark-la. corn-factors.
 Bowler, R. E. and Triquet, E. G. White-lion-co. Birchin la. engravers.
 Bennett, B. and Pearce, T. M. Birmingham, gold-beaters.
 Broadbent, J. and Cadworth, J. Leeds, tea-dealers.
 Booth, W. Haslam, R. Mellers, J. and Booth, W. Hucknall-under-Buthwaite, Nottingham, colliers.
 Baxter, E. and Croft, W. Manchester, merchants.
 Bulton, S. J. and Whitaker, J. St. Paul's-church-yard, music-sellers.
 Bulwer, W. and Scott, B. Charch-st. Hackney, linen-drappers.
 Binks, S. Stanton, J. and Roberts, S. Bedford-st. Chvent-garden, drapers.
 Bamford, J. Halgh, J. Clegg, S. and Nuttall, W. Bury and Prestwich, Lancaster, coal-miners.
 Cundall, E. and R. Eddlethorp, Yorkshire, farmers.
 Cann, R. W. and Youells, J. Wymondham, Norfolk, jobbers.
 Cooper, G. H. and Ross, J. C. Malta.
 Caarten, A. H. B. and Van Rossum, A. E. Jeffreys-sq. merchants.
 Crane, B. and Kee, T. Wribbenhall, Kidderminster, maltsters.
 Carnes, T. and Bryson, G. Lad-lane, warehouse-men.
 Catley, E. and Paterson, R.
 Cooke, H. and Poole, W. of Whitehaven, and of Little mill, Cumberland, corn-factors.
 Claringbould, J. and Kettle, N. Deal, Kent, rope-makers.
 Campbell, J. and Bell, T. Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, druggists.

- De Bastos, J. D. De Silva, A. C. and Snellgrove, W. R. Lawrence Pountney-lane.
 Dickson, T. and Easteley, J. Craven-pl. Drury-lane, coach-masters.
 Dawson, J. and Harker, J. Penrith, Cumberland, coach-makers.
 Domett, N. Oldfield, T. B. and Domett, N. jun. Limehouse, biscuit-bakers.
 Dumelow, C. and Taylor, J. Leicester, hostlers.
 Ducrocq, M. and Ducrocq, L. Fleet-market, yellow-chandlers.
 Duration, S. and C. R. Drake-st. Theobald's-road, cheesemongers.
 Davies, E. T. and W. Caerphilly, Glamorgan, bankers.
 Evans, W. W. and S. Crompton, T. and Humphiton, J. Harley, Derbyshire, paper-makers.
 Ewall, S. and Bradwell, T. Manchester, print-glaziers.
 Eaglesfield, J. Wall, J. and Smith, G. Leicester, hostlers.
 Frazer, W. and Walton, R. Wood-st. Cheapside, hostlers.
 French, G. and Norrie, W. East India Chambers, Scotch provision merchants.
 Frost, J. and Makin, E. Huddersfield, York, fancy-cloth-manufacturers.
 Fearon, D. and West, J. Beaufort-wharf, coal-merchants.
 George, T. and Jackman, W. Gawcott, Buckinghamshire, saddlers.
 Goddard, R. Cornhill, map and chart seller, and Lewis, W. H. Great Cambridge-st. Hackney-road, Middlesex, gentlemen.
 Gibson, J. and Mahpal, T. Liverpool, house and ship joiners.
 Golding, J. and Snellgrove, J. Wookey-hole, Somerset, paper-makers.
 Harford, J. S. Davis, R. H. and H. Battersbey, A. G. H. Hurford, A. and W. Penny, J. Bristol, bankers.
 Hughes, D. and Young, R. Rupert-st. Westminster, boot makers.
 Hampshire, W. and Woodgate, W. Blackheath, plumbers.
 Haskins, W. and T. Helston, Cornwall, plumbers.
 Harman, A. and Osborne, J. Tunbridge, Kent, brewers.
 Heath, J. and Gale, G. Andover, Southampton, meal-men.
 Hedcock, W. and Pascall, J. Dover, Kent, shipwrights.
 Hazledine, W. and Hill, W. Shrewsbury, rectifying-distillers.
 Hopkins, J. and Hopkins, R. Weymouth, millers.
 Hurry, W. Walters, R. Walton, T. and Walton, J. Birtley, Durham, salt-manufacturers.
 Hornby, W. and Hornby, T. Liverpool, grocers.
 Hall, T. and M'Donnell, A. Nassau-pl. Commercial-road, St. George's-in-the-East, coal-merchants.
 Heyes, T. and Halliday, P. Liverpool, leather-dealers.
 Jaffray, H. Toler, H. K. and Jaffray, J. R. Old Broad-st. merchants.
 Jennings, J. and Naylor, J. Liverpool, coach-makers.
 Jones, S. and M'Lauchlan, A. Cook's-co. Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields, carvers and gilders.
 James, J. and Lightfoot, D. Carlisle, milliners.
 Keighley, J. J. J. and W. Halifax, curriers.
 Keighley, J. and Rawson, J. Halifax, card-makers.
 Kimberley, W. and Kimberley, T. Birmingham, builders.
 Kay, W. and Liddell, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit-merchants.
 Kaygill, T. and Rowe, H. Warwick-sq. Newgate-st. printers.
 Leigh, W. and J. Williamson, J. Liverpool.
 Lloyd, G. and Mann, J. Stingo-la. New-road, St. Mary-le-Bonne, brewers.
 Longden, H. Walker, G. and Somerset, E. Sheffield, York, iron-founders.
 Lees, Jones, Dnnicut, and Co. coal-miners, Oldham.
 Miller, A. F. Falconer, J. Searles, E. Colchester, tailors.
 Moses, S. and H. and Joseph, J. East Smithfield, slop-sellers.
 M'Donald, J. and Wilson, R. Dudley, Worcester-shire, drapers.
 Moore, W. and Banks, J. jun. Liverpool, painters.
 Milns, S. and Hackney, C. Matlock Bath, Derby, milliners.
 Mulligan, P. and Mulligan, T. Bath, silk-mercers.
 Mallowb, E. J. and Bell, J. T. Fresh-wharf, Lower Thames-st. warehousemen.
 Mayall, M. and Buckley, J. Bottom's Mill, York, cotton-spinners.
 Moseley, R. and Tunncliffe, G. Derby, jewellers.
 Mathews, J. and Taylor, S. Fenchurch-st. upholsterers.
 Moody, J. and Davies, R. Duke-st. Finsbury, silk-manufacturers.
 Nelson, R. and Webster, E. St. Nelsonby, York, victuallers.
 Neale, T. Bendall, J. and Parker, J. and P. Yate and Rangeworthy Collieries.
 Offer, G. Offer, J. and Offer, G. Newgate-street, and Postern-row, Tower-hill, booksellers.
 Pether, R. and Thornton, T. Tavistock-st. Covent-garden, black-lead-pen-cil-makers.
 Peart, J. and Peart, C. Friday-st. Cheapside, hostlers.
 Partington, T. and Hays, T. Heaton Norris, Lancaster, manufacturers.
 Price, R. of Tewkesbury, and Hartland, N. jun. of Eresham, corn-factors.
 Pearce, R. Pearce, E. and Pearce, T. Camelford, Cornwall, woollen-manufacturers.
 Philip, W. Taylor, A. and Forbes, W. Aberdeen.
 Reynolds, J. sen. Reynolds, J. jun. Cross, C. and Anthony, W. Birmingham, wholesale and retail linen-drapers.
 Robinson, T. H. and Leicester, O. Liverpool.
 Reynolds, V. J. and Birkett, T. T. Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, millers.
 Richardson, J. and Hall, T. Guils, near White-lucken, Cumberland, potters.
 Rowbotham, J. and Law, J. Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-sizers.
 Ransome, J. and Boulter, J. Norwich, brush-makers.
 Roscoe, W. W. S. and E. and Dixon, T. Liverpool, colliers.
 Ruse, J. Turner, R. and Welch, S. Maldstone, paper-makers.
 Stenger, H. and Leathes, T. L. L. Clement's-inn, navy-agents.
 Scougall, G. jun. and Gimpertz, H. Old City Chambers, merchants.
 Solomon, S. and L. Berkley-st. Clerkenwell, paper-stainers.
 Shields, B. J. and Hays, W. Old-st. St. Luke's.
 Savill, W. Savill, E. and Savill, J. Haydon-sq. Minor-copper merchants.
 Smith, S. and Smith, J. Birmingham, japanners.
 Senior, W. Fearnough, J. and Crooks, R. Sheffield, York, manufacturers of saws and scythes.
 Simcox, G. Simcox, T. G. Pemberton, T. and Pemberton, T. jun. Birmingham, brass-founders.
 Sutcliffe, W. and Sutcliffe, T. Halifax, York, and Lawrence-lane, London.
 Stead, S. and Stead, E. Huddersfield, York, corn-dealers.
 Sansom, T. Capper, J. H. and Blyth, W. Bristol, wholesale grocers.
 Sayer, C. and Gardner, G. Tower-st. wholesale-grocers.
 Shepherd, S. E. and Orton, C. Upper Fountain-pl. City-road, school-mistresses.
 Trimmer, W. and Martindale, J. Miles's-la. Cannon-st. wholesale cheesemongers.
 Thairwall, J. Young, J. Carter, E. Harland, E. and Fall, W. Richmond, Yorkshire, distillers.
 Tomlinson, J. and Green, G. Ashton-under-Line, Lancaster, iron-founders.
 Thweat, J. and Holt, T. Brightmet, Lancaster, counterpane-manufacturers.
 Walter, W. and Simpkin, H. Lane End, Staffordshire Potteries, china-manufacturers.
 Wheatley, J. and Badger, T. jun. Rotherham, York, attornies.
 Wotherspoon, J. jun. and Bassett, J. Manchester, manufacturers.
 Winterbottom, J. Green, T. and Parkinson, R. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, bed-quilt manufacturers.
 Wake, B. J. and Johnson, M. Worksoop, Nottingham, coal-merchants.
 Wray, T. Dancuff, J. and Henthorn, J. Manchester, merchants.
 Walker, W. and Henson, W. Nottingham and Worcester, lace-manufacturers.
 Wadkin, J. and Greenough, P. Manchester, smalt-ware and fustian manufacturers.
 Wasnidge, M. Levick, J. sen. Levick, J. jun. and Fenton, J. Sheffield, manufacturers of knives and razors.
 Williamson, H. H. and Brindley, J. Pinnox Colliery, Stafford.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 378.)

AUGUSTUS SIEBE, No. 4, Crown-street, Soho, Middlesex; for an improved weighing-machine. Dated April 3, 1819.

WILLIAM BUNDY, of Camden Town, Middlesex, Mechanical Instrument Maker; for certain machinery for breaking hemp and flax. Dated April 1, 1819.

PAUL SLADE KNIGHT, of Lancaster Moor, Lancashire, Gentleman; for an improved kind of fire-engines, pumps, and other engines; in which are used pistons working in barrels or cylinders. Dated April 3, 1819.

JOHN SEWARD, of Kent-road, St. George's, Southwark, Engineer; for a method of method of raising or producing steam, for the purpose of

working steam-engines, and other apparatus. Dated April 3, 1819.

HENRY PETER FULLER, of Piccadilly, St. George, Hanover square, Middlesex, Surgeon and Apothecary; for an improvement in the methods of procuring or preparing sulphate of soda, soda, sub-carbonate of soda, and muriatic acid. Dated April 3, 1819.

PHILIPP PINDIN, of Farningham, Kent, Shoemaker; for an improvement on single and double trusses. Dated April 20, 1819.

JOHN SMITH, of Bermondsey, Surrey, Timber-Merchant; for improvements in making arms of axle-trees for coaches, carts, waggons, and all other descriptions of carriages. Dated April 20, 1819.

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 65 and under 66.		Average-rate 100 th money	
A single life of 35 years	4 10 0	7 6 7	
40	5 1 0	7 14 2	
45	5 8 0	8 4 11	
50	5 17 0	8 18 7	
55	6 8 0	9 15 6	
60	7 3 0	10 18 4	
65	8 4 0	13 10 8	
70	9 16 0	14 19 4	
75 and upwards	12 6 0	18 15 7	

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1819	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1819	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Apr. 27	30.10	45	NE	Fair	May 12	29.99	64	SW	Fair
28	30.15	47	SE	Ditto	13	29.97	62	W	Ditto
29	29.98	45	S	Ditto	14	30.14	60	N	Ditto
30	29.80	47	S	Ditto	15	29.92	61	W	Cloudy
May 1	29.72	56	S	Ditto	16	29.90	64	S	Fair
2	29.69	55	S	Ditto	17	29.84	66	SE	Ditto
3	29.47	54	SE	Ditto	18	29.71	65	SW	Ditto
4	29.45	58	E	Rain	19	29.50	61	N	Rain
5	29.64	62	S	Fair	20	29.41	60	S	Ditto
6	29.83	59	S	Ditto	21	29.37	58	S	Ditto
7	29.99	60	SE	Ditto	22	29.56	56	SE	Ditto
8	29.92	62	NNE	Ditto	23	29.65	59	E	Ditto
9	30.00	68	N	Ditto	24	29.84	60	NE	Ditto
10	30.10	64	NW	Ditto	25	29.83	58	E	Ditto
11	30.04	63	W	Cloudy	26	29.72	55	NE	Fair

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM APRIL 27, TO MAY 25, 1819.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Three public sales have been brought forward since our last, consisting chiefly of Demerara and Berbice, which description have sold at a reduction of 4s. to 6s. per cwt. and the other sorts of B. P. at about 2s. except the good and fine middling qualities of Jamaica, which being scarce, obtained higher prices. Foreign Coffees have not declined, there having been a good inquiry at last week's prices, and but few parcels offered for sale.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,050

tons, being 1,000 less than at this time last year; present prices 8s. per cwt. lower.

B. P. SUGAR.—Another public sale of brown Jamaica, Grenada, and Tobago Sugars, took place on Thursday, two lots of very ordinary brown Jamaica were sold at 6s. the remainder about 1s. per cwt. under the last sale; the market is still dull at this depression, good qualities are in steady demand, but may be bought 1s. lower.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 5,800 casks more than last year's at this time; the present prices rate 5s. per cwt. lower, per Gazette average.

RUM.—The market has been uniformly dull, and prices of Leewards have given way 1d. per gallon.

The present stock of Rum is 8,943 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon. Stock last year same date, 11,009 puncheons, price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

PIMENTO and DYE-WOODS are unaltered.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

ASHES.—Quebec Pot Ashes have been sold at 40s. but there are no buyers at 42s. per cwt. Very fine New York Pearls have brought 56s.

CAROLINA RICE.—The last sales of new Rice were at 50s. which price is now required for home consumption, and 30s. in bond. The demand is dull.

TOBACCO is heavy of sale.

ROUGH TURPENTINE.—Some sales have been made, but the demand is not brisk.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The **COTTON** market has been dull throughout the week; a few orders for export have enabled holders to obtain our last quotations, and any thing offering under, particularly in East India, was readily taken on speculation. The sales of the week are, duty paid, 50 Sea Island, good, 2s. 9d.; 300 Pernambuco, middling, 20d., fair to good 20½d. a 21d.; 500 Surat, ordinary to middling, 5½d. a 6½d. fair to good 7d. a 8d.; 600 Bengal, ordinary to middling, 5½d. a 5½d., fair 6d.—Total 1,450 bags. The imports are, 1,193 bags Pernambuco; 30 bags Carriacou and Grenada; 1,608 bags Surat; 157 bags Para—Total 2,988 bags.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

PEPPER.—The taxation of the next sale is fixed at 7d. per lb.; there has been some enquiry for the article at a trifling advance.

MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCE.

FRUIT.—Owing to several large public sales having been brought forward the market is very dull.

BALEIC, &c. PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Peterburgh, April 2, 1819:—Y. C. Tallow on contract 161 roubles; Soap Tallow ditto 141 a 142; Y. C. Tallow on the spot 164 a 169; White Candle ditto 156s. clean Hemp ditto 96; ditto on contract, money down, 86; ditto, with an advance, 90; 12 head Flax 165; 9 ditto 135.

Exchange, 11 17-32½ a 15-32.

B. P. SUGARS.—The demand continues dull, only a few hundred casks were sold to day at the prices of last Friday.

COFFEE.—In consequence of a report that favourable accounts had been received from Holland of an amendment in the Foreign market, a few parcels found ready buyers in the early part of this day at an advance of 2s. per cwt.; but as the rumour could not be authenticated, the disposition to buy subsided.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—One public sale has been brought forward since our last, only a few lots of which were sold, the chief part was withdrawn or bought in at high prices. The business done by private contract has been limited. Foreign Coffee remain steady in price. Plantations from 2s. to 4s. lower.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 2,080 tons, being 680 less than at this time last year; present price 16s. per cwt. lower.

The stock of B. B. Sugar is now 6,700 casks more than last year's at this time; the present prices, rate 8s. per cwt. lower, per *Gavette* average.

RUMS are dull of sale, and some sales have been made at a decline of 1d. per gallon.

The present stock of Rum is 8,983 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 10d. per gallon.

Stock last year same date 9,992 puncheons, price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

PIMENTO has been sold by public sale of ordinary quality at 7½d. and good 7½d. to 8d. per lb.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

CAROLINA RICE.—The latest sales were at 49s. for fine new, and 29s. in bond for exportation; old Rice in bond 25s. per cwt.

TOBACCO.—There has been a little demand for export since our last, without any further reduction of prices. Sweet scented is scarce.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been a considerable enquiry for East India Cotton, which would have been extensively taken on speculation, but there being but little offered, only limited business has been done; a few orders for export were executed at 4d. per lb. advance on Bengals, which are generally very firmly held, in other kinds there is no alteration. The sales of the week are, duty paid, 9 Upland fine 15d.; 200 Pernambuco fair to good, 20d. a 20½d.; 26 Demerara and Berbice, good 16½d.; 496 Surat, good 7½d.; 250 Bengal ordinary to middling, 5½d. a 6d.; fair to good, 6½d. a 7d.; total 981 bags. The Surats were taken on speculation, and nearly all the rest for export.

MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCE.

FRUIT.—The demand is very limited, and prices are rather lower, except Currants, which remain steady.

B. P. SUGARS.—Good Sugars continue to receive a decided preference, and in the few transactions of the day steady prices were given.

COFFEE.—A small decline on previous prices.

RUM.—Of two public sales of the day, one was returned Rum from the Continent for exportation only, the other of Jamaica

Rum, the greatest part of which was taken in for want of acceptable bidding.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—The demand has been inactive this week, but there is little alteration in prices, the article not having been forced off by holders; at a public sale on Thursday, Dutch obtained about 2s. advance, and good middling Jamaica sold steadily at our last quotations. St. Domingo has been sold at 105s. per cwt.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 6,200 casks more than last year's at this time; the present prices rate 12s. per cwt. lower, per *Gazette* average.

Rums have been dull of sale, and 2s. 8d. can barely be obtained for Leeward Island U. P.

The present stock of Rum is 7,663 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 10d. per gallon.

Stock last year, same date, 9,312 puncheons, price of proofs 2s. 11d. per gallon.

Dye-woods are dull of demand, and quoted prices cannot be realised at present.

PIMENTO unaltered.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO.—There has been no transactions of interest in the Tobacco market since our last, and prices remain nominally the same.

CAROLINA RICE is held for the quotations without much enquiry, say new in bond 29s. and duty paid 49s. per cwt. old ditto 40s. per cwt.

ROUGH TURPENTINE.—190 hhds. French, were sold last Tuesday at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per cwt. of good quality.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The Cotton market remains in the same state as noted in our last. Pernams of good and fine qualities have been taken freely for export at 20½d. a 21d. per lb. and East India continues to engage the attention of speculators; no transaction of importance has taken place. The sales of the week are, duty paid, 80 Uplands fair to good 13½d. a 14d.; 15 New Orleans ordinary 12½; 800 Perambucco ordinary to good 19d. a 20d., fair to good 20½d. a 20½d., fine 20½d. a 21d.; 22 Demerara and Berbice good 15½d.; 176 Surat good 8½d.; 200 Bengal middling 6d., fair to good 6½d. a 6½d., fine 6½d. a 7d.; 80 Madras good, 8½d.; total 1,343 bags. The imports are 650 bags Bengals.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

INDRAB.—The sale of 9,712 chests concluded on Thursday last; the prices were, for the fine and good qualities of Bengal 3d. to 4d., fine and good middling 4d. to 8d., middling 6d. to 9d., and ordinary 9d. to 1s. 6d., under the prices of the last September sale; about one-third was bought in by the proprietors. The Madras sold from 6d. to 1s. 6d. under the price of the last sale, and

about one-half was bought in. Indigo of good even quality met a moderate demand at this sale both for shipping and home consumption, but mixed and inferior qualities went off very heavily.

MOTHER O'-PEARL SHELLS.—Thirty-nine tons have arrived by the late fleet.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg, 16th April, 1819:—Y. C. Tallow 163 rbls., Soap ditto 145, Hemp on delivery in June and July 88 a 90, on the spot 95 a 96; Flax 160, Potashes 93 a 94, Bristles 65 a 68 rbls; Exchange 11½.

Only about 400 casks of B. P. SUGAR were sold to-day chiefly good quality, from 61s. to 72s. per cwt., a few boards of low brown also found buyers, and from the promising appearance of the fruit crops, the demand for this description is expected to revive; the prices obtained to-day were fully equal to the public sale of Friday, which was deemed to have gone off well.

COFFEE was without inquiry to-day.

TUESDAY MAY 18, 1819.

MOTHER-O'-PEARL SHELLS.—80 casks (about 16 tons) were sold on Thursday at from 12½s. a 14s. per cwt.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE has been without demand since our last, and at public sale on Thursday, ordinary Jamaica sold at a reduction of 4s. per cwt. the good qualities of Dutch and Dominica found ready buyers at former prices. St. Domingo of the best quality is offered at 100s. per cwt. being 5s. under our last quotations.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,200 tons, being 500 less than at this time last year, present prices 27s. per cwt. lower.

SUGAR.—This article has declined considerably in price since our last, agreeably to the result of a public sale of St. Lucia sugars on Friday. The demand has been dull throughout the week.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 6,400 casks more than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 13s. per cwt. lower per *Gazette* average.

RUM, DYEWOODS, and PIMENTO, remain dull of demand.

The present stock of Rum is 7,661 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 10d. per gallon.

Stock last year same date, 8,845 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

New Carolina Rice has been sold since our last at 49s. per cwt. but in small quantity, the demand being limited and large sales impracticable at present. In bond for exportation 29s.; as to old Rice for home consumption 40s. per cwt. would be readily taken but cannot be obtained.

TOBACCO has been dull of demand since

our last, but the few and inconsiderable transactions that have taken place were chiefly in Virginia.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

There has been a fair demand for Cotton in this market, more particularly for Bengals, which have commanded an advance of ½d. to ¾d. per lb. on prices current a few weeks ago, except the best qualities, which are yet but little influenced. Surats have also attracted more attention; the business done has been chiefly for export and speculation. The sales of the week are, duty paid, 53 Upland fair to good 13½d. a lb.; 300 Pernambuco middling 19½d. fair to good 20½d. a 20½d.; 48 Bahia good to fine 18d. a 18½d.; 20 Maranh good 18d.; 84 Mina good 15½d.; 176 Surat (in bond) middling 7d. fair to good 7½d. a 8½d. fine 9½d.; 700 Bengal (in bond) ordinary to middling 5½d. a 6½d. fair to good 6½d. a 6½d.; total 1,455 bags. The imports are 242 bags Demerara and Berbice; 8 bags Barbadoes; 70 bags Carrinacou and Grenada; 53 bags West India; 1,472 bags Surat (in bond); 709 bags Bengal (in bond); total 10,291 bags.

SUGAR.—A public sale 200 hhds. new St. Lucia Sugar was brought forward to-day, and went off without spirit. A public sale of foreign Sugars was attempted, but not meeting with acceptable offers, all the lots were taken in.

COFFEE.—A small public sale, consisting of about 340 bags Brazil Coffee, went off at a further decline of about 4s. per cwt. the price obtained for fair quality being 93s. Fair St. Domingo was offered to-day at 95s. per cwt.

RUM, BRANDY, and GENEVA, are each dull of demand.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

The COFFEE market has been in a very unsettled state since our last; at a public sale on Wednesday, 10s. under what was paid the previous day was taken for foreign, and other descriptions have fallen in proportion.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,290 tons, being 700 less than at this time last year, present prices 39s. per cwt. lower.

B. P. SUGARS have not been in good demand this week, sales were made at Tuesday's prices, and at a public sale of Barbadoes fine quality obtained 90s. 6d. and low middling 70s. per cwt.

Foreign Sugars.—300 chests of Havannah put up to auction, sold at 40s. for good yellow, and 36s. for brown; in white there has been nothing done.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 4,100 casks more than last year's at this time, the present prices rate 14s. per cwt. lower, per Gazette average.

Rums are dull of Sale at a small reduction.

The present stock of Rum is 8,149 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 2d. per gallon.

Stock last year same date, 9,810 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Tobacco remains at the prices last quoted, and is dull of demand.

New Carolina Rice is offered at 48s. per cwt. duty paid.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

There has been only a very limited demand for Cotton this week, and prices remain steady at the last quotations, the trifling business done has been for export. The sales of the week (duty paid) are 50 Maranh good 17d.; 10 Surinam and Cayenne, good 18d.; 10 Demerara and Berbice, fine 18d.; 12 Surat (in bond) fine 9½d.; 400 Bengal (ditto), middling 6½d., fair to good 6½d. a 6½d.; total 482 bags sold. The imports amount to 1,702 bags; viz. 72 Demerara and Berbice, 1 Bahama, 68 Smyrna, 1,558 Surat, 3 Bengal.

MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCE.

OLIVE OIL.—The Stock of Olive Oil in London is at present between 800 and 700 tons. 90l. per tun are asked for Gallipoli Oil, but some little inferior having been sold at 80l. renders the former nominal.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg, April 30. 1845:—

Y. C. Tallow 177 a 178 rbls. Hemp dull at the last quotations; Exchange 11 9-32 a 3-32.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The Refined Sugar market continues in a very dull state; and for immediate payment large lumps and crushed have been sold 4s. a 5s. per cwt. lower than last week. Molasses steady.

OILS.—The daily arrivals of South Sea Oil keeps the market dull, but the prices remain without alteration.

SUGAR.—The sales of raw Sugar to-day amounted only to a few hundred hhds. at a decline of 2s. per cwt. from our last quotations, and a public sale of Barbadoes went off at a similar decline.

COFFEE.—The public sale of Havannah Coffee to-day did not go off well; 88s. was bid for one parcel, but the whole of the sound was taken in, the damaged brought 74s. per cwt.

MOLASSES.—232 puncheons St. Kitt's Molasses were put up to-day, and all sold except the first, at from 26s. a 28s. per cwt.

RE-WEIGHING OF GOODS FOR EXPORTATION.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that orders have been given at the East India Dock to discontinue this inconvenient practice, and similar orders are expected to be given at the other depots of merchandise at this port.

FROM THE 26TH OF APRIL, TO THE 24TH OF MAY, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Apr. 26 to May 3	May 3 to 10.	May 10 to 17.	May 17 to 24.
BREAD, per quarter.....	0 11 1/2	0 11 1/2	0 11	0 10 1/2
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	35 0 a 60 0	35 0 a 60 0	30 0 a 55 0	30 0 a 55 0
—, Seconds.....	30 0 a 55 0	30 0 a 55 0	25 0 a 50 0	25 0 a 50 0
—, Scotch.....	30 0 a 55 0	30 0 a 55 0	25 0 a 50 0	25 0 a 50 0
Malt.....	30 0 a 60 0	30 0 a 60 0	30 0 a 60 0	30 0 a 60 0
Pollard.....	30 0 a 58 0	30 0 a 58 0	30 0 a 58 0	30 0 a 58 0
Bran.....	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	17 0 a 20 0	17 0 a 20 0	17 0 a 20 0	17 0 a 20 0
—, White.....	18 0 a 21 0	18 0 a 21 0	18 0 a 21 0	18 0 a 21 0
Tares.....	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0
Turnips, Round.....	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0
Heaps, per quarter.....	24 0 a 30 0	24 0 a 30 0	24 0 a 30 0	24 0 a 30 0
Cinque-Foil.....	38 0 a 70 0	38 0 a 70 0	38 0 a 70 0	38 0 a 70 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	48 0 a 58 0	48 0 a 58 0	48 0 a 58 0	48 0 a 58 0
—, White.....	60 0 a 100 0	60 0 a 100 0	60 0 a 100 0	60 0 a 100 0
Trefoil.....	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000.....	10 10 a 0 0	10 10 a 0 0	10 10 a 11 0	10 10 a 11 0
Onions, per bushel.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	3 0 a 4 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0
—, Champions.....	3 10 a 3 0	3 0 a 3 0	3 0 a 3 0	3 0 a 3 0
Beef.....	3 10 a 4 10	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8
Mutton.....	4 3 a 5 4	4 3 a 5 4	4 3 a 5 4	4 3 a 5 4
Lamb.....	7 0 a 8 0	5 4 a 7 4	5 4 a 7 4	5 4 a 7 4
Veal.....	4 4 a 6 4	4 4 a 6 4	4 4 a 6 4	4 4 a 6 4
Pork.....	4 4 a 6 4	4 4 a 6 4	4 4 a 6 4	4 4 a 6 4
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	78 0 a 78 0	78 0 a 78 0	78 0 a 78 0	78 0 a 78 0
—, Carlow.....	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0
—, Dutch.....	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0
—, York, per Arkin.....	10 0 a 0 0	10 0 a 0 0	10 0 a 0 0	10 0 a 0 0
—, Cambridge.....	36 0 a 0 0	36 0 a 0 0	36 0 a 0 0	36 0 a 0 0
—, Dorset.....	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
—, Ditto, New.....	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0
—, Gloucester, doubled.....	84 0 a 94 0	84 0 a 94 0	84 0 a 94 0	84 0 a 94 0
—, Ditto, single.....	74 0 a 76 0	74 0 a 76 0	74 0 a 76 0	74 0 a 76 0
—, Dutch.....	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
—, York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
—, Irish.....	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
—, York, per cwt.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.....	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	3 0 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Ditto, Moulds.....	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Ditto, Curdled.....	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0
Starch.....	4 10 a 4 12	4 10 a 4 12	4 10 a 4 12	4 10 a 4 12
Coals, Newcastle.....	35 0 a 42 0	35 0 a 42 0	34 0 a 41 9	34 0 a 41 9
Ditto, Sunderland.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	38 0 a 41 3	0 0 a 0 0
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15
—, Sussex.....	5 5 a 6 6	5 5 a 6 6	5 5 a 6 6	5 5 a 6 6
Hay.....	5 13 6	5 13 6	5 13 6	5 13 6
Clover.....	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Straw.....	2 19 0	2 19 0	2 19 0	2 19 0
Hay.....	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0
Clover.....	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Straw.....	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
Hay.....	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0
Clover.....	7 9 0	7 9 0	7 9 0	7 9 0
Straw.....	2 16 6	2 16 6	2 16 6	2 16 6

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoidupois from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending April 24.	Ending May 1.	Ending May 8.	Ending May 15.
WHEAT.....	77 4	76 6	75 6	73 11
RYE.....	40 6	48 0	38 0	00 0
BARLEY.....	50 10	44 10	41 3	41 4
OATS.....	33 5	38 10	31 1	33 0
BEANS.....	48 6	40 0	40 6	49 11
PEAS.....	58 9	48 8	37 4	43 3
OATMEAL.....	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, May 1, 1819, is

Wheat, 74s. 3d. | Rye, 50s. 7d. | Barley, 49s. 7d. | Oats, 31s. 2d. | Beans, 55s. 4d. | Peas, 57s. 9d. | Lard, 37s. 7d. | AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoidupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of April 1819, from the London Gazette of Saturday, May 1, is, Wheat, 65s. 8d. | Rye, 43s. 8d. | Barley, 44s. 3d. | Oats, 27s. 4d. | Beans, 49s. 11d. | Peas, 44s. 3d. | Oatmeal, 29s. 4d. | Beer or Big, 38s. 11d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns,

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

April 26, is 41s. 2½d. per cwt. | May 3, is 41s. 1½d. per cwt. | May 12, is 39s. 0d. per cwt. | May 19, is 38s. 10½d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament, THOMAS NETTLESHIPP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

PRICE OF SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, 21st May, 1819.

	Dis. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s. d.		Dis. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s. d.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	3l.	64	East Country		80
Birmingham	40l.	1030	London	3l.	77
Bolton and Bury	8l.	100	West India	10l.	189
Brecknock and Abergavenny	9l.	60	Southwark Bridge		55
Cheimer and Blackwater	5l.	90	Ditto New		48
Chesterfield	8l.	190	Vauxhall		96
Coventry	44l.	1050	Ditto Promissory Notes.....	3l.	95
Crinan		9 9	Waterloo		9 10
Cromford	13l.	840	Ditto Annuities of 8l. (60l. paid)		53 10
Croydon		5 15	Ditto Annuities of 7l (40l. paid)		85
Dudley	6l.	118	Archway and Kentish-Town Road		19 10
Eilemere and Chester	9l. 10s.	88000	Sarking		33
Erewash	48l.	875	Commercial	3l.	105
Glooucester and Berkeley, &c.	3l.	70	Ditto East India Branch	5l.	100
Optional Loan	9l.	949	Great Dover Street	1l. 10s.	31 10
Grand Junction	9l.	80	Higkate Archway		30
Grand Surrey	5l.	96	Serern and Wye	1l.	30
Ditto London Notes	5l.	96	East London Water-Works	3l. 10s.	85
Grand Union	5l.	96	Grand Junction		45
Do. London	5l.	96	Kent	9l.	35
Grand Western		4 10	Liverpool Bootle		100
Grantham	7l.	195	London Bridge	2l. 10s.	60
Huddersfield		13 10	Manchester and Salford		58 10
Kennet and Avon	17s. 6d.	92 10	Portsmouth and Farlington		9
Lancaster		98	Ditto New	3l.	30
Leeds and Liverpool	10l.	340	South London		90
Leicester	14l.	820	West Middlesex		48
Leicester and Northampton Union		87	York Buildings		98 10
Loughborough	11s.	8400	Birmingham Fire and Life Insurance	25l.	350
Melton Mowbray	8l.	10s. 5	Albion	3l. 10s.	45
Mersey and Irwell	30l.	705	Bain	6s.	4 18 6
Monmouthshire	3l. 12s.	92 10	Bates	40l.	575
Ditto Debitares	9l.	150	County	3l.	30
Neath	90l.	500	Eagle	4s.	9 10
Nuthrook	6l. 2s.	103	European	1l.	90
Oakham	4l.	35	Globe	6l.	120
Oxford	31l.	630	Hope	3s. 3d.	4
Peak Forest	3l.	61	Imperial	4l. 10s.	83
Portsmouth and Arundel		100	Kent Fire	1l. 4s.	96
Regent's		38	London Fire	1l.	48 10
Rochdale	2l.	48	London Ship	1l.	91 10
Shrewsbury	8l.	115	Rock		2s. 4
Shropshire	8l.	140	Royal Exchange	10l.	635
Somerset Coal	3l.	70	Union	1l. 4s.	98
Ditto Lock Fuel	4l.	74	Gas Light and Coke (Charg. Comp.)..	4l.	78
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	36l.	985	Ditto New Shares, 40l. paid		04
Stourbridge	15l.	102	City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid ..	6l.	93
Stratford on Avon		160 18	Bath Gas, 11l. paid		15
Sturwood	29l.	495	Brighton Gas, 11l. paid		11
Taristock		90	London Institution		45
Thames and Medway		26 10	Russel		18
Thames and Severn, New....	35 10	1600	Surrey		9 10
Ditto original		17 10	Auction Mart	1l. 5s.	33
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk ..	70l.	1600	English Copper Company	2l. 10s.	30
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	225	British Copper Company	6s.	6
Warwick and Napton	9l.	217	Golden Lane Brewery, 80s. Shares ..		12
Wilts and Berks		19 10	Ditto,	10l. ditto.	8
Worcester and Birmingham		98	London Commercial Sale Rooms	1l.	18
Commercial Dock	3l.	180	Beeralston Mine, 42l. paid		10
East India	10l.	580	Cliff Down, 5l. paid		4
			Great Hewas, 28l. 10s.		90

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from April 27, to May 21, 1819, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, c. f.	11—0	9 11—9	Serville	38 a 37½
Ditto at sight.	11—3	11—6	Gibraltar	34
Rotterdam, c. f. & U	11—7	11—10	Leghorna	31½ a 51
Antwerp, ex money.	11—8	11—11	Genoa	37½ a 47
Hamburg & U	34—0	34—9	Venice Italian Liv.	35
Altona & U	34—1	34—10	Malta	30
Paris, 3 days' sight.	23—80	24—30	Naples	31½ a 41
Ditto, & Usance.	34—10	34—80	Palermo per oz.	19½d.
Bordeaux, ditto.	24—10	24—80	Lisbon	37 a 50
Frankfort on the Main, ex money.	141	144½	Oporto	37 a 56½
Madrid, effective.	38½	38	Rio Janeiro	60½
Cadiz, effective.	39	38½	Dumain	15 a 18½
Billboa, effective.	38	37½	Cork	15 a 18½
Barcelona	38	37½		

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	Of. Os. Od. a 4l. Os. Od.	New Dollars.....	Of. 5s. 4 1/2 a 4l. 5s. 3 1/2
Foreign Gold in Bars.....	Of. Os. Od. a Of. Os. Od.	Silver in Bars, standard...	Of. 5s. 4d. a 4s. 6d.
New Doubloons	Of. Os. Od. a Of. Os. Od.	New Louis, each	_____

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices

JAMES WUTENHALL, SWORN BROKER.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM APRIL 25, TO MAY 25, 1819, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1819. Days.	Bank Stock.	Refec Consol.	3perCt Consol.	4perCt Consol.	5perCt Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5perCt SperCt.	Imp. SperCt.	India Ann. Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea St.	Nw So. Sea St.	per cent. Ind. Bon.	2 per Day Ex. Bills.	Cons. for Acct.
April 25	71½	72½	73½	80½	104½	5 18½	11		220 219		30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
26	72½	73½	74½	81½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
27	73½	74½	75½	82½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
28	74½	75½	76½	83½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
29	75½	76½	77½	84½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
30	76½	77½	78½	85½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
May 1	77½	78½	79½	86½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
2	78½	79½	80½	87½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
3	79½	80½	81½	88½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
4	80½	81½	82½	89½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
5	81½	82½	83½	90½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
6	82½	83½	84½	91½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
7	83½	84½	85½	92½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
8	84½	85½	86½	93½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
9	85½	86½	87½	94½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
10	86½	87½	88½	95½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
11	87½	88½	89½	96½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
12	88½	89½	90½	97½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
13	89½	90½	91½	98½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
14	90½	91½	92½	99½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
15	91½	92½	93½	100½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
16	92½	93½	94½	101½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
17	93½	94½	95½	102½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
18	94½	95½	96½	103½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
19	95½	96½	97½	104½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
20	96½	97½	98½	105½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
21	97½	98½	99½	106½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
22	98½	99½	100½	107½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
23	99½	100½	101½	108½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
24	100½	101½	102½	109½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½
25	101½	102½	103½	110½	104½	5 18½	11				30s	27s.	4 3 pr.	7½	1½

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

All EXCHANGE BILLS dated prior to the Month of March 1818 have been advertised to be paid off.

THE European Magazine

FOR JUNE, 1819.

[Embellished with a Portrait of MADAME DE STAEL.]

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Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. June 1819.

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LONDON, Published for the European Magazine by J. Asperne 32 Cornhill 1st July 1

(Madame De Staël)

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JUNE, 1819.

MEMOIR OF
MADAME DE STAEL.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY GERARD.]

THE fame of Madame DE STAEL has been too long, and too justly, blazoned in the annals of literary renown, to receive additional celebrity from our eulogium, or to require a more particular introduction to the notice of our readers, than the announcement of a name so deservedly distinguished; and high even as the present age has elevated her above most contemporary talent, it is yet probable, that posterity will farther extend her triumph, and higher exalt her glory.

ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE NECKER was the daughter of James Necker, a Swiss,* whose financial career contributed probably more than any other individual cause to accomplish the overthrow of the French monarch, and of Susan Curchod, the daughter of a Protestant clergyman in Switzerland, admired by Gibbon during his residence in that country, and at one time a governess in the family of the celebrated De Vermeux.

Anne Louise was born at Paris in the year 1766, and, displaying what her parents might well consider to be precocity of talent, was educated entirely under their immediate inspection. The incipient fame of her father seems to have grown with her growth; and she could have been only about twelve years of age, when, in consequence of his eulogy on Colbert, for which he was crowned by the academy, and other publications, he was raised to the office of Director of the Finances.

Necker, though of humble birth, being only the son of a tutor in the College of Geneva, had previously realized a large fortune as a partner in the great Parisian banking-house of Thellusson and Co. which he originally entered as a clerk; and his success as a private individual, was taken as an augury of success as a public minister, which was miserably disappointed by the result. It is unnecessary, however, to follow the fortune of the father through the fluctuations of his ministerial life; now dismissed, and now recalled; now the staunch advocate for royalty, and now the friend of the people; now "*the adored Minister*," and now the abhorred speculator; now borne in triumph from Basle to Paris on the shoulders of an enthusiastic nation, and now flying from Paris to Geneva amid the curses of an enraged populace. These things were then common in France! Neither does it enter into our design to dwell upon the literary attainments of the mother, her charities and her philanthropy. Suffice it to record, that while Necker published political pamphlets, views of finance, and statements of administration, his spouse was no less devoted to works of benevolence; as is honourably testified by her "*Essay on precipitate Burials*," her "*Observations on the Founding of Hospitals*," and "*Thoughts on Divorce*."

Our only reason for noticing the parents of Mademoiselle Necker, is to account for her early predilection for literary pursuits. She was educated for an author, and her first perceptions were directed to science and literature. Her infant ideas were associated with the intelligence of Marinontel, Diderot,

* For a Portrait and Memoir of Mons. Necker, *vide* Vol. XIV. for October 1788, page 285.

Buffon, St. Lambert, Thomas, and all the learned of Paris who formed the circles of her mother. Her talents were cultivated, her taste was modelled, the bent of her mind was given, her opinions were confirmed, in short, her intellect was formed in this school; and the philosophy then prevalent in France, too often concealing dark principles under brilliant wit, and lapsing from the light of reason into the perplexities of abstract metaphysics, became the dominating principle in her nature, and imparted the tone to all her writings and life. As love of change and ambition were the ruling passions of her father, so were sentimental refinement and metaphysical confusion the besetting sins of her more amiable parent; and a disorganizing, experimental philosophy, was the object of inquiry with nearly all those associated with her "young ideas" and "tender thoughts."

To these sources may be traced almost every feature which marked the faculties, or distinguishes the writings of Madame de Stael. The events of the revolution only drew them forth; for they were implanted long ere it commenced.

Mademoiselle Necker was little more than fourteen years of age, when, in pursuit of his ambitious projects, her father published the memorable "*Account rendered to the King of his Administration*," which created so strong a sensation throughout France, and led to the resignation of the author's official situation in 1781. He then retired to Copet, a barony in Switzerland, which he had purchased; and six years elapsed before he re-appeared, permanently, on the public stage at Paris. In 1787, we find him in that capital attacking Calonne; and the years 1788 and 9 constitute the era which so intimately connected his history with the destinies of France, and the annals of Europe.

It was during one of the occasional visits of the Necker family to Paris, prior to 1787, that Eric Magnus, Baron de Stael, by birth a Swede, was introduced to their acquaintance by Count de Creutz, the Swedish Ambassador. He was young and handsome, and succeeded in pleasing Mademoiselle Necker, who consented to become his wife. Gönut de Creutz was shortly after recalled to Stockholm to be placed at the head of the foreign department, and Baron de Stael was appointed his successor. Thus dignified, and with the further recommendation of being a

Protestant, his marriage was not delayed; and the rich heiress, to the chagrin of many French suitors, became Baroness de Stael Holstein. We believe, however, that this union did not prove to be one of the most felicitous. The lady was wealthy, young, and, though not handsome, agreeable and attractive; she was rather under the middle size, yet graceful in her deportment and manners; her eyes were brilliant and expressive, and the whole character of her countenance betokened acuteness of intellect, and talent beyond the common order. But she inherited to the utmost particle, from her father, his restless passion for distinction; and derived from the society in which she had lived not a little of that pedantry and philosophical jargon which was their foible and bane. Aiming more at literary fame than at domestic happiness, she was negligent in dress, and laboured in conversation; more greedy of applause from a coterie, than solicitous about a husband's regard; more anxious to acquire renown in public, than to fulfil the sweet duties of woman in private: the wife was cold, and the blue stocking ardent; she spoke in apophthegms to admiring fashion, but delighted no husband with the charms of affectionate conversation: to be brilliant was preferred to being beloved; and to producing an effect upon the many, was sacrificed the higher enjoyment of being adored by the few. The Baron de Stael was a man, on the contrary, of remarkable simplicity of habit and singleness of heart. The opposite nature of their dispositions could not fail soon to affect conjugal harmony; and though four children were the issue of this marriage, and what are called public appearances were maintained till the death of the Baron, it is generally understood that there was little of communication between him and his lady beyond the legal ties of their estate.

In August 1787, Madame de Stael was delivered of her first daughter, and immediately after accompanied her father in his exile, which was of short duration. Her other children were two sons and a daughter, but two only survive her, and one of her sons lost his life in a duel.

The year 1789 is designated as the epoch at which Madame de Stael embarked upon the stormy sea of literature, by the publication of her "*Ag-*

ters on the *Writings and Character of Jean Jacques Rousseau*.^{*} But previous to this period she was well known to the Parisian world by the composition of several slight dramatic pieces, which were performed by private amateurs; by three short novels published afterwards, in 1795, at Lausanne; and by a tragedy founded on the story of Lady Jane Grey, which obtained considerable circulation among her friends and admirers. Her reputation was therefore no secret when her first public appeal was made. The letters on Rousseau met with great success; and the budding fame of the writer was attended with all the *éclat* usual among our continental neighbours. This triumph was, however, abridged and embittered by the critical and rapid advance of the Revolution; on the 11th of July M. Necker was involved more desperately in its vortex. While seated at dinner with a party of friends, the Secretary of State for the Naval Department waited upon him to intimate his banishment from the territory of France. Madame de Staël, whose whole life has been erratic, accompanied her parents in their hurried exile. A new political turn recalled them by the time they reached Frankfort, and Necker was once more reinstated in the administration, in which he remained fifteen months, and was then driven from office for ever to the retirement of Copet, where he died on the 9th of April, 1804.

Madame de Staël, who had gone to Copet in 1790, returned in the following year to Paris, and took an active part in the intrigues of that eventful period. At this time she formed or matured intimacies with Talleyrand, Sieyès, La Fayette, Narbonne, the ungrateful Lameths, Barnave, Vergniaud, and other characters distinguished for the parts they played in the Constituent, Legislative, and other bodies, whose operations introduced the germ of discontent into the tree of Liberty. As the wife of an ambassador she was protected from the first violent shocks of revolution; but the bloody ascendancy of Robespierre rendered all protection vain, and in 1798 the Baron and Baroness de Staël found it expedient to fly together to Copet. The Duke of Sudermania, Regent of Sweden, having acknowledged the republic, Mons. de Staël was appointed ambassador, and in 1795 returned with his lady to Paris. About

this date she published her "*Thoughts on Peace, addressed to Mr. Pitt*," and is believed to have exercised a powerful influence over the manoeuvres which distracted the governments of several ensuing years, especially as connected with the Directory. Legendre, the butcher, who, on the 22d of June 1795, began to declaim against the "spirit of moderation," which he said was gaining ground, more than once denounced Madame de Staël and her party, as directing the political intrigues of that time.

A domestic calamity varied the public tenor of her existence. She was summoned to attend the death-bed of her mother, to soothe whose affliction, it is stated, she was playing on a musical instrument a few moments only before she expired. On this melancholy occasion Madame de Staël flew to her pen for consolation; a resource to which she appears always to have applied when pressed by care or grief, or smarting under the charges which party did not fail to heap upon her, or soured by the animadversions of critics, to which she was uncommonly sensitive. At Lausanne she composed the first part of the Essay "*On the Influence of the Passions upon the Happiness of Individuals and Nations*," which was published at Paris in 1796, and the second part in 1797.—This production is reckoned one of her best, and was translated in 1798 into English; a language in which the writer was well versed, as, indeed, she was in English literature generally, far beyond the usual acquirements of a foreigner.

Madame de Staël was with her father when the French troops invaded Switzerland; and though he had been placed on the Emigrant list by Robespierre, and consequently exposed to death wherever the troops came, his daughter's influence with the Directory was sufficient to secure him, not only safety, but respect, and the erasure of his name from this sanguinary roll. She then returned to Paris and to her husband; but in a few months, either tired by the persecutions to which she was exposed, or prompted by some other motive, hastened back to the retirement of Copet. In 1798, the dangerous illness of the Baron de Staël recalled her to Paris, where she received his last sigh, and soon left the metropolis for Switzerland. After this period she published an essay "*On the Influence of Literature upon Society*," which may

be considered as a continuation of the two last-mentioned works. In 1800, Buonaparte, in passing through Geneva, had the curiosity to visit M. Necker; and, according to rumour, Madame de Staël took this opportunity to read him a long dissertation on the course he ought to pursue for the prosperity of France. The First Consul, it is added, who did not relish the political plans of ladies, listened to her very patiently, and in the end coolly inquired, "who educated her children?"

The well-known novel of "*Delphine*," written during this retirement, was printed at Geneva in 1802, and excited great attention in England, France, and Germany, where it has been translated, attacked, criticised, and praised, according to the humour of the parties.

In 1803, she re-visited Paris, and formed that connection with Mr. Benj. Constant, a Swiss of considerable literary attainments, which lasted to the day of her death. Whether for past or present offences is not easy to tell, but Napoleon was not slow in banishing her to the distance of forty leagues from the capital. Report says, that on this occasion the lady told him: "You are giving me a cruel celebrity; I shall occupy a line in your history;" but this sentence is so ambiguous, that we shall not venture to pronounce whether it was a defiance or a compliment. Madame de Staël first went to Auxerre, which she left for Rouen, with an intention to settle in the valley of Montmorency, in search, as she gave out, of more agreeable society. But Rouen and Montmorency were within the forty leagues; and Buonaparte was not accustomed to have his prohibitions infringed upon. She was ordered to withdraw, and, in company with her daughter, and protector, M. Constant, journeyed to Frankfort, and thence to Prussia, where she applied herself to the cultivation of German literature. From Berlin, in 1804, she hastened to Copet, on receiving intelligence of her father's danger; but he died before she reached the place. A mortality in her family invariably consigned our subject to the occupation of the study. At Geneva, in the year 1805, issued the "Manuscripts of M. Necker," published by his Daughter."

Still further to divert her mind, she next travelled into Italy, and collected materials for, perhaps, her most celebrated work, "*Corinna, or Italy*,"

which has been translated into many languages. Having returned to Geneva, Madame de Staël amused herself with appearing upon the stage in 1806, and performed in Tragedy with considerable skill. There is a drama from her pen, called "*Secret Sentiment*." She has also given to the world a work entitled "*Germany*," embodying her observations on that country, which has provoked much controversy.—"*Letters and Reflections of the Prince de Ligny*," in two volumes: an "*Essay on Suicide*," and several minor publications, as well as many contributions to the periodical press in Geneva, Paris, and elsewhere, complete the catalogue of her productions.

Madame de Staël has twice visited England; formerly during the revolutionary conflict, when she resided in a small Gothic house at Richmond, which is visible from the river above the bridge; and again about five years ago. During her stay in London she was much courted by persons of the highest rank, and of all parties. Some of her *bon mots* are in circulation; but we can neither vouch for their authenticity, nor have we left ourselves space for their repetition.

The party in France with which she was most intimately connected at the time of her decease, is that known by the name of the "Constitutionnel;" and "*The Mercure*," we have reason to believe, recorded the latest of her opinions, and the last tracings of her prolific pen.

We refrain entirely from discussing the merits or demerits of her life and writings. Those merits assuredly raise her to a foremost rank among the female authors of our age; and those demerits, whether springing from "susceptibility of being misled," as urged by her father; from the pernicious inculcations of modern philosophy; or from — But we will not proceed; her earthly account is closed, and her frailties, with her sorrows, alike repose in trembling hope, awaiting the decision of an immortal tribunal.—It remains then only to add, that Madame de Staël died July 15th, 1817, aged 51 years.

We must not, however, conclude without expressing our obligations to the valuable columns of the "*Literary Gazette*" for the substance of this brief Memoir, while at the same time, we offer our tribute of eulogy to a work which in every respect so very peculiarly deserves it. C.

RELICS OF POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from page 398.)

THE PATRON'S FEAST.

W Batrolling antiquarians gathered still closer round the hearth of the village-inn, though its store was of faded furze-blossoms; not blazing peat; while the president of our divan stretched himself on the wooden sofa, or *long-settle*, and expanding his eye-balls till they shone like a mountain-roe's, began the wonders of his promised narrative.

"Ireland has not yet forgotten her saints and her 'good green people,' whose power was feared and expected even during the horrors of the year 1797. The eve consecrated to the Patron-saint of a village is still distinguished by the attendance of numerous pilgrims who prostrate themselves in the church-yard, and embrace the crosses made more potent by his mediation. The minute-bell, which gives such melancholy speech to the hour of a dying man's departure, was tolling in a ruined tower near Balmawhistle on the eve thus dear to harmless superstition; but all the inhabitants of the buns clustered round and within the solitary valley, had forsaken it to celebrate the Patron's feast, with their usual strange mixture of devotion and frolic. Ferocity and ignorance made their devotion extravagant; poverty and desperation in Irishmen are never unmix'd with merriment. I said *all* the people of Balmawhistle were busied with their Patron-saint; but one remained, a rosy, large, and bold damsel, who strode over the mud heap and wood-ashes which encumbered her husband's threshold to receive his last breath and close his eyes, while his children were paying homage to the stone-cross of St. Kevin. A grey friar having availed himself of the general jubilee to steal from his hiding-place and toll the passing bell in a forsaken chapel, came, when he had given this passport to the departing spirit, and opened the hut-door, little expecting to find any living attendant on his humble parishioner. Hannah Howragahn, the dead man's wife, rose from his bed of heath-straw, but without lifting her thick purple fingers from his throat.—'What is it you do, Hannah?' said her ghostly father.—'Only helping the Lord awa' with him,' replied

the good wife, with great simplicity; and immediately began to compose the head and features which death; whose pangs she had shortened in pure benevolence, had distorted very little. The so-distant priest looked gravely and silently on till she began to seek a plate of salt and a black ribbon to complete the equipment of the deceased for his wake. Then quietly untying the silk bag which contained an amulet from his neck, her visitor put it on his wife, and moving away the plate which covered the broken window, asked what she would do for the living. The Irish-woman, gazed on him an instant, threw the green-striped handkerchief from her head to her feet, and clasped his neck. 'Ohone, Father Carroll! it is not your own face, but my jewel King-Condry's!'"—He, putting her gently aside, laid his pistol on the table, and charged its companion deliberately. "Look you, my own woman," said he, "there is neither time nor place for kindness—I am a dead man if the king's soldiers find me, and I have not a tester in my purse nor meat for my mouth."—Hannah's round face changed from the red of a corn-poppo to the blue of a convolvulus, while her foster-brother added, "Your husband, there, is not much unlike me in the face, and his clothes will fit me.—Let us lay him in this green coat, where the red villains may find him, and pass me for your husband, old Crondy Howragahn, when they come here."—Honest Hannah put her green hood over her matted locks, and answered, "Troth, there's niver a thread of King-Condry should be kilt in my cabin after he was dead, let alone when he was alive; and I'll save you, Joy, if there was never meat or tester in the world for ye'z. But as for trundling my poor owld husband into the fields for them soldiers to shoot at, it would be no convenience to me at all at all now, seeing be's dead outright, and please the fairies, I mean to give him a decent wake."—"What harm would it be now," argued King Condry—"if you laid me under the sheet there instead of him, and passed me for dead?"—"None in the world, jewel; only that there a soul would believe it, for poor old Crondy was given to begging for his own funeral; and when he could get no more that way, he made me make the death-wail, and burn the straw at my door, so that all the neighbours

brought pipes and ale and cakes to wake him, and then he jumped up among them all, and helped to eat them. Rest his soul!—I doubt he may be meaning to do so again!—"—"Then as you said, Hannah," interrupted King Condy—"I'll help heaven away with him!"—and seizing the throat of poor old Croudy, he probably might have given it no gentle grasp, if the supposed dead man had not made a sudden leap, which overset the single rushlight, and threw King Condy himself on the ground. His wife, strangely surprised at this incident, seized a poker from the fire, and intending, no doubt, to punish her visitor for the mischief he designed her husband, levelled a blow so vigorous, that the head which received it could rise no more. King Condy benefited by the darkness and the confusion of his hostess, dropped the green uniform he had concealed in a bundle under his priestly attire, and forced himself through the slated window, from whence he fled like a roe into the depths of the valley.

These depths were sheltered on one side by an old and thick wood; on the other by a park wall of great elevation, which the fugitive eyed with anxious hope that some chasm or inequality might enable him to scale it, and take shelter within the privileged grounds. He ran a long time hoping and fearing, till the dim moonlight revealed two extraordinary objects. They resembled two immense flamingoes perched in various attitudes on the top of the wall; but King Condy, never wanting courage, crept near enough through the thicket to examine them. The moon shewed him a slim young ensign in a scarlet uniform, seated on a three-legged stool, which he had placed adroitly on the spikes of the wall, in an attitude very secure, though rather ungraceful; a portly gentleman in the same kind of apparel had shewn superior ingenuity by placing his saddle across; and poising himself in his stirrups, exhibited the bows and gestures of a lover more at his ease. The farce was well understood by Condy. These Irish cavaliers, in the true spirit of their frank country, had agreed to refer their rival pretensions to their lady's taste, and submit to a fair comparison. Our adventurer took the hint, and also the ladder by which these military Romeos had ascended, determining to

trust the hospitality and good judgment of their Juliet. The ladder served his purpose well; and hiding it carefully among some trees on the other side of the wall when he had passed it, he made his way direct to the mansion, guided by a light which burned in a corner-caseement. He leaped in, and found himself in the stone chamber of an old portal, transformed into a lumber-room, and filled with shreds of taffeta, torn books, and withered flowers. These were indications of a lady's neighbourhood, and he was not surprised to hear female voices through the chinks; but when he looked through one, he was indeed surprised at the spectacle it discovered. A young creature of the slenderest shape, with eyes that shone like wild-fire through the long black hair that streamed over her, sat on a low stool before a tall woman clothed in a scarlet vest and petticoat richly seamed with gold, and bearing on her head a turban or diadem of embroidered silk. When this singular head turned towards him, it discovered a face black as the hair her companion was combing, and enlightened by eyes of the size and fierceness of a leopard's, rolling in sockets of ivory whiteness, powerfully contrasted by the jetty arches which overshadowed them. She knelt on a rich cushion, holding on one hand a basket containing a tuft of grass and a few winter-leaves, which she dropped one by one into a vase of black marble filled with earth; and while she rocked herself slowly to and fro, the listener heard her utter these strange words—"Pa la, la, mama nootka gunza!" They were rather sung than said, in a hollow yet melodious cadence, and presently the singer spoke as if continuing a narrative.

"Then he died, and your father came to dwell among us; and he did not forget that my father was a prince in the land where the gold and the ivory grow, and he would say when his children sat in my lap, that they were happier than princesses, for a queen gave them milk. But there came a dark night, and a stranger sat in a lonely place. No one knew from whence she sprung, and the people of this land said she was the Banshee that comes to tell when men or women shall go home to their fathers. And in my own dear country I had often seen such spirits that came to call away my uncles

and my brothers to the island where hunters are happy. Therefore I had no fear, and I went to the lonely place among the rocks, and saw the Banshee sitting. It was a dismal place, where they say the land was once green and rich, but those who lived on it would not feed a stranger; and the waters gushed over it, and the men were turned to rocks.* There was no star, and the moon was sick, but I asked the Banshee-woman why she came, and she made answer—"Where my hand touches, the corn shall grow: grass shall be green under my foot: where my head leans, there shall be tobacco; and rice shall spring up where I sit." Then I knew it was no evil spirit, but the good one, that once sat on the Alleghany mountains, and promised riches to America. And she held out her hand to me, and said, "Give me bread;" but I answered—"I have eaten Obi, and I can give thee nothing good; but there is a young innocent within the door, and what she gives will be fit for a White Spirit." But when I came back to seek for my master's daughter, she was hidden; and the green robbers had left nothing under our roof but a few grains of wheat in my bowl of cocoanut-shell. Then I carried to the Spirit of the dark valley, and she ate them all; and she took from under her feet three blades of grass, and from behind her head these three oak-leaves. And she said, "let the hands that sent the grains of wheat twist one lock of hair with this trefoil and these leaves. The head from whence that hair is plucked shall be blessed, and the hand shall receive gold for the grain it gave."

"And are those the leaves, Momacula," said the lovely comber, "that I am to twist with one lock of my hair?"

"These leaves must be holy now," replied the black nurse, "for I have dropped them one by one into this earth, which the Master of Life taught his preachers to bless. Twist them tight, my heart's child, and sing with me, or the charm will not be pure." Juliet bent her head, and sang in a stifled voice the six African words

which formed the spell; while Momacula combed back her long bright hair, and gathered it in a shken net wreathed with flowers. It was impossible to imagine a lovelier picture than these two figures formed, while the aged negro covered her foster child's ebony head with a white veil, and received on her own dark forehead the kiss which repaid her. Then sitting on her nurse's lap, the beautiful brown Juliet began to sing a wild West-Indian ditty, putting between every pause a few of the gold beads she had loosened from her neck among the folds of Momacula's turban. Both suddenly raised their eyes, and beheld the Banshee standing before them. This mysterious spirit, so well known to every ancient Irish mansion, had now condescended to assume her best shape. She was tall, of noble and gentle aspect, with bushy hair, and a loose mantle of grass-green. Momacula uttered a dismal shriek, and fell on the floor in a swoon. Juliet, more strong in the spirits of youth, and full of the volatile energy peculiar to natives of the Indies, looked steadily and even sternly on King Condy, who hastily dropped his mantle, and falling on his knees, implored mercy and protection in the language best suited to a young girl's ear. He talked of his misfortunes, of his persecutors, and the justice of his cause, entreating an asylum only for one night. His audacity, mingling the superstition of her native island with the simplicity of her Irish education, knew not whether to believe the fatal Banshee had assumed this form to beguile her; or to believe the young hero of a generous cause was almost a divinity himself. King Condy would have had little difficulty in fixing the most pleasant idea of the two, if steps at the door, and a masculine voice heard at no great distance, had not broken the conference. The young Irishman pleaded for his life, and Juliet, having no better means of saving it, put him in a large old trunk, in which all the mortgages and remnants of the Balmawhistle pedigree were preserved.

While these things happened at the castle, great consternation prevailed in Hannah Howragohn's hut. Whether she or King Condy had killed her husband, was a point she could no way settle to her own satisfaction, except in the certainty that he was absolutely dead. To call the neighbours in the

* This spot is still known among the people of Munster, and the Mountain-Spirits promise is not yet forgotten in New York.

usual way, by shrieking the Keenah,* could be of little use, as there was great reason to believe none would venture to bring either cakes or ale after the many impositions the deceased had practised. Besides, this kind of neighbourly inquest, established by venerable custom, might have dangerous consequences, if she set forth the body without covering. The true Father Carrol, whose name and garbment had been so artfully assumed to deceive her, lived in a little cabin or hermitage near the ruined chapel of St. Kevan, in which he usually collected his thin flock, and celebrated his own religion. Thither went honest Hannah for advice and absolution, and marvellous was her surprise to find the grey long coat and priestly vestments which usually distinguished her confessor, rolled in a bundle near his altar-stone. But they supplied her with a thought worthy a woman's wit; and concluding with true Irish reason, that a dead man found in another man's clothes, is no longer the same man, she armed herself with courage, conveyed the remains of poor Croudy in a wheel barrow to the chapel, equipped him in the priest's attire, and departed with a clear conscience.

Carrol O'Shaue, titular priest of this parish, and teacher of eleven white-headed gossoons, whose Latin was much better than their English, had about this time made a vow to St. Kevan, that he would neither drink in nor out of his own house for one month. But having much consolation to administer, and many fears for the safety of his flock, he had on this night compromised his vow, by taking *half* a pint of raspberry whiskey with one foot in and the other foot outside of his door. This half must be understood, according to Hibernian measure; as the upper half of the pint; and the good ecclesiastic's spirits were so rarefied, that he came from the feast of the patron-saint to his midnight orisons in the chapel, chanting all the way. When he entered, and beheld his place at the shrine occupied by a man in a kneeling posture, with his head reposed on the altar-stone, he stood awhile to consider what this apparition of himself might bode. But as the moon shone brightly, and discovered the profile of the reposing stranger's features, he thought he recognized the face of Father Anthony-Peter Macgowl,

rival schoolmaster in the next parish, and of extreme ill-odour in his opinion, because he had been heard to say, that his favourite orator's name ought to be pronounced Kickero. Now, for this unlicensed and ignorant novice in the holy church, to come to his very seat and house of prayer, was an affront beyond toleration. Thrice he summoned him from his place, reproaching him for his illiterate pretences; and finding the intruder gave no sign of attention or removal, he exclaimed, in a climax of rage, "If thy Greek orator's name is Kickero, I appeal to his name as the fittest part of eloquence," and a forcible application of his foot followed this apostrophe. The stranger fell at his feet, with his forehead towards the rugged pavement, and remained motionless. No man, that is, no angry scholar, could have a heart more milky than Father Carrol; and lifting up his enemy's face, when he beheld it lifeless and dolefully bruised, he beat his own in despair. He sprinkled the fractured head with water gathered in St. Kevan's skull, and rubbed it with moss found in the hollow of his tomb, but no symptom of life returned, notwithstanding the eminence of these expedients. A prayer to St. Kevan himself was followed by a thought that promised benefit. He knew that Croudy Howragohin had departed this life in the evening, and determined to avail himself of the widow's absence at a Shebean-house,* to make a convenient removal. Taking the dead man on his shoulders, and choosing the most sheltered and obscure road, he deposited him upright at Hannah's door, not doubting that when he should be discovered there, his death would be ascribed to the profane and revengeful soldiery. Confiding all to chance, and the bountiful mediation of St. Kevan, he returned to his cabin and slept. Day dawned, and with it came his recollection and remorse, and also some distrust of the stratagem he had practised. An inlet of the sea was near, and he might cross in a few hours to the safer shore of Scotland. Fear has wings in poetry, but it wants a horse in plain fact. Carrol O'Shaue remembered a sturdy grey mare belonging to the exciseman of Balmawhistle, who, for manifold reasons, owed him great obligations. He took the ancient privilege of a churchman, and deeming all move-

* The death-cry of the Irish.

* A place where they sell small beer.

ables subject to the Pope or his missionaries, he mounted the stolen mare, and urged her to her best speed. Hardly had she passed the slough or bog of the parish, before the neigh of another animal alarmed him, and looking back, he beheld a priest, with glazed eyes and a ghastly visage, pursuing him on the back of a white horse. His roused imagination saw all the features of his murdered enemy in this spectre, and invoking St. Kevan a thousand times, he redoubled his speed. The pale horse and his death-like rider followed with increased swiftness, till the exciseman's mare, acquainted by long habit with certain resting-places, turned her head stubbornly towards a Shebean or hedge-house, where a crowd of people, full of libations to the patron-saint, were still assembled. Father Carroll plunged his mare and himself into the midst, exclaiming, "Save me from death!—Yonder is Peter coming to seize me!"—In an instant the outcry—"Peter is coming from the other world"—spread into the Shebean, and honest Hannah, whose widowhood had required comfort, ran out to see him. The sight of her husband, seated upright on a skeleton horse, spoke such daggers to her conscience, that in a loud voice she confessed her guilt, while the poor friar, bewailing his hard fate, accused himself bitterly of Father Peter's death. The multitude unbound the dead man from the saddle, on which he had been firmly fixed, and the Lord of Balma-whistle, with a posse of soldiers, boys, and tattered women, conveyed the two self-accused culprits into Hannah Howragobn's cottage, till the matter could be better understood. Great, indeed, was their astonishment, when they beheld the real Friar Peter, in his own official garments, kneeling in pious duty beside the door, which, taken from its hinges, supported a corpse, dressed decently, in a cap, with black ribbons, and covered with poor Croudy's shroud. "Woe is me!" said the Irish wife, beginning her *Gol* or *Ullaloo* with true energy—"I shall never know whether my husband is dead or no!" and leaping on the body, would have given it an embrace sufficiently expressive of her zeal to help heaven away with him, had not the dead man risen a third time, and laughed heartily in the face of all the spectators. The Lord of Balma-whistle laughed too, when he recognised his nephew, Sir Couully Fitz-

patrick, better known in Munster by the title of King Coudy, representative of their first sovereign's family; and heard him explain how he had taken refuge, after his first adventure in Howragobn's cabin, under his uncle's roof, or to speak more properly, in his daughter's chest, from whence he made his escape in a few minutes. Then passing through the valley again, he saw poor Croudy, stiffening at his own *gol*, and yielding to a sudden love of mischief, bought him on the white horse which he had left grazing, and sent both abroad together. By this expedient, he hoped to mislead suspicion, if that horse, which he had ridden on a dangerous occasion, should be recognised by the wandering soldiers. He next entered the cabin to seek a few potatoes, and to provide himself with a new disguise: but had hardly fastened one of the absent wife's caps on his head, before the schoolmaster and priest of the next parish entered to offer aid. Not an instant remained for choice of stratagems, and the best seemed to extend himself on the prepared board, and put on the habit and attitude of death. Honest Friar Peter was deceived without difficulty, for of the four squares which formed the cabin-window, three were filled with slate, and the open space left for the door was sufficiently clouded with departing volumes of smoke. His brother priest's delight when he beheld him living, and felt assured that no man's death rested on his head, was expressed by shouts, antics, and tears in abundance. The two rivals embraced each other, vowing to dispute no more; and the good wife, being well convinced that her husband would be permitted to repose in peace without too much inquiry, made a vow of eternal gratitude to her patron-saint. The Lord of Balma-whistle's eloquence, or his sister's beauty, converted young Sir Coudy from the fever of the green republicans, and a marriage ended his long list of transformations. The Irish imitator of the Ephesian matron received from him a dowry, consisting of a cabbage garden, and a better grey mare, which won the heart of Thady Cowpsicks, the shrewd exciseman; and her third husband will probably be the Lord of Balma-whistle himself, president of this merry company, and historian of the *Patron's day*.

"And now," said the Provost's

clerk, bowing humbly at the conclusion of his patron's tale, "What remains for us after listening to the vagaries of superstition in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire, Saxony, and Bombay, but to conclude, that such chimeras are still bound together by some link connected with human-nature's most vital part, as the grass and the yellow leaves which the disguised lover sent to his mistress, were twined with a lock of her hair?—Or let us agree that these follies are like the strongest parts of the human skeleton—variously constructed, perhaps, but in their use and texture always the same."

"Let us also take a hint from nature," said the good Scotch priest, "and as nature never exhibits a living skeleton, let us throw over our follies and foibles a veil as soft and elegant, as she has provided for the veins and tendons that support our frame. These superstitions, the business of fond hearts, are not less needful to nourish and circulate love, than the veins whose use remained so long undiscovered. We will respect those whose use is past, and keep them as the anatomist keeps his ancient relics, to assist modern wisdom."

"That is well said!" added the joyous Provost; "and why should not tales of to-day follow those of Auld Lang Syne? They would be found as rich in absurdity, romance, and superstition of another kind. We are only five in number; but the Eve of our party gave us two legends: let us balance this feminine usurpation by five modern appendixes to the ancient memoirs we male narrators have made public."

The lady of our groupe resisted this proposal, except on one condition. We acceded to it, and opening a volume of old English portraits, each selected one, promising to furnish a counterpart from modern life. Sir Christopher Hatton fell to the lady's lot; and laughing as she viewed this celebrated beau of Queen Elizabeth's days, she said, "I once heard an auctioneer prove to the satisfaction of a Yorkshire audience, that Nosh was born at Kettlewell, in Craven.—Wait till after supper, and I will convince you that Sir Christopher Hatton, the very macaroni of our old queen's court, was in London in 1816."

V.

THE SECOND NIGHT

"LE NOTTI ROMANE."

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

DIALOGUE V.

Pomponius continues his Invektives against the Conduct of the Romans in Iberia, and in Gaul. Caesar inveighs against the barbarous Customs of the Gauls, and Pomponius insists on the Customs of the Romans having been still more barbarous.

POMPONIUS ceased; and stood in expectation of reply from those he had addressed, but none was proffered, and he proceeded thus:—

"Your tears are indeed an evidence of latent goodness—are a proof that in your breasts exists a generous principle, subdued, but not extinguished, by erroneous sentiments of glory; since the presentation of your past deeds in the pursuit of it, to your clearer view, awakens in ye a remorseful recollection."

"Ye were, however, not the sole oppressors of those ill-fated countries. One family, although trained to slaughter, was not sufficient to effect that system of extermination to its full extent which the sanguinary senate had planned, and incessantly urged the execution of. Well thou knowest, oh Emilianus Numantius! for in your youth you fought in Iberia under the banners of L. Licinius Lucullus, appointed governor there, that when there arrived, peace was concluded with the Celtiberi. Notwithstanding, impelled by his avidity of plunder, he turned his arms against their wealthy city Cauca, which, unprepared for resistance, surrendered on honourable terms, and admitted the victor legions. But, no sooner were they in possession of the city, than the ferocious Licinius, unmasking his perfidy, put to the sword twenty thousand of her able citizens, and the old men, women, and children, as the despicable remnants of its population, sold!

"Thou knowest, for it was not far distant in time from thy destruction of Numantia, that there was a solemn peace concluded with her in the presence of the Roman army, by the proconsul Quintus Pompeius. But peace into the views of the senate could not enter—peace gave them nothing, who had the power to seize all. The senate

refused to ratify the treaty. The Numantines sent messengers to remonstrate, but to no other effect than to prove the public faith a feather in the balance, against the illicit interests of ambitious power. The conscript fathers, with an impudence commensurate to the wrongs they had planned, falsified truth—and Numantia was abandoned to thy dreadful visitation.

"As a worthy servant of the State, emulating these bright examples, Servius Sulpitius Galba, prætor in Lusitania, devastated with fire and sword that province, nor was the progress of his insatiable rapine bounded but by the Western Ocean. The desolated nations begged a peace—the prætor granted it—and pretending pity for those among them who inhabited the less fertile regions, offered to transport them to countries more fruitful. Won by his benevolence, they were divided into three colonies, ready for transfer to the provinces assigned them. The prætor then, by an artful persuasion of language in which he was but too well versed, induced the three divisions to assemble in detached quarters—Then addressing himself to one of them, with a mild, insinuating countenance, he expressed concern, that being now the friends of Rome—that by the peace, being now become with the Romans one people, they should still remain under arms; and entreated them, that as an odious indication of unmerited diffidence, they would lay them aside. His insidious reasoning succeeded. His too credulous victims, penetrated by his apparent friendship, were persuaded. They laid down their arms, which were collected and removed; and the prætor, in the final execution of his fraud, ordered the disarmed multitude to be surrounded by his soldiers, and in his dreadful presence the whole were put to death! Dying they invoked the justice of heaven on this execrable act of treachery—while the prætor unmoved looked on upon the slaughter. Pleased with the success of his scheme in its first application, he by the same means effected the destruction of the two other divisions, who were slain like sheep in their pens, to the amount of more than thirty thousand. Such was Roman faith, of which we so proudly boast ourselves to have been the honourable supporters.

"But such enormous wickedness

Heaven saw not unmoved, and from the horrid massacre preserved an illustrious avenger. I speak of Viriatus, who by extraordinary good fortune survived it. He was born a shepherd, but by the eminent qualities of his mind was worthy of a royal cradle. He assembled the people, and supported them against our tyranny more than ten years: during which he incessantly depressed our pride by an uninterrupted succession of defeats. Nor was his glorious career arrested but by the basest means—Two messengers sent by Viriatus to treat of peace with the consul Servilius Cæpio, were promised by him a large reward, if they would put him to death. Seduced by the golden promise, they killed their illustrious captain while sleeping in his tent. The murderers then returned to the consul to demand their reward. But although treachery is valued in proportion to the utility of its effect, the traitor is always detested. The consul coolly told them, that he was not competent to appreciate the reward due to soldiers who could kill their own captain; and that it belonged to the senate to do justice to their merit. To the senate, therefore, with renewed perfidy, he sent the traitors, leaving it doubtful which of the two treasons was the basest.—Before such deeds, oh Cæsar! how does the memory (at least the impressions of it) fade, of Camillus's transaction with the pedagogue of Falerna, and that of Fabricius with Pyrrhus's physician. How, when thy mind was open to recollections, did it not occur that three hundred children of the Volsci, delivered to us as hostages, were by us put to death! Alas! how by the ample torrent of Roman wickedness are borne away and submerged the few instances of Roman virtue! These indeed shine but like a lamp in the night, whose transient splendor serves but to render more dense the darkness that succeeds it.

"And now, renowned Julius! commenced thy glorious exterminations in Gaul, continually infested by our legions—where also the treachery of Rome, so often the opprobrious concomitant of her triumphs, added fresh stigmas on her character. Bituitus, King of the Averniani, having been invited by the Consul Domitian to his camp, on pretence of concluding a peace, was seized and sent in chains to Rome;

in which condition the brave but too credulous monarch was attached to the car of his proud conqueror, to grace the triumphal pomp of a fraudulent enemy, who thus opened the way, oh Cæsar! to thy usurpations—*before* which, Gaul included many rich and valorous nations—*after* which, subjected to the avarice of our proconsuls, she became a squalid province—a miserable vestige of our ferocious rapines."

Cæsar now raised his head, which was before declined in thought. The laurel which bound his bald temples fallen upon his brows (now become *severe*) he raised with his right hand, and touching with emotion—"Thou disputest with me," said he, "the merit of this triumphal crown—and most abject would be the patience that could longer endure thy audacious language. I and my deeds are now to be the subject of thy censure—and by whom?—by one distinguished solely by a timid prudence—by a discreet desertion of his country in her calamities—by one whose plausible manners were but a cloak and cover to the friendship and favour he bore to the rivals of her high empire. Placid amidst the storms of his country—in the midst of her disasters, safe—amidst her slaughters, delicate—amidst her wrongs, unhurt.—Was ever public spirit more sluggish in any breast than thine?—and now that the troubles of thy country have ceased—that her dangers are past—darest thou thus freely to argue of us and of Roman virtue?"

Pomponius heard without anger, and mildly thus replied:—"In life, oh Cæsar! my only fear was that of *offending* Virtue—and as to preserve it inviolate amidst the turbulence of civil strife I judged impossible. I withdrew from such contention. But if in the wretched ignorance attached to mortal life, our blind intellects could be persuaded by the influence of specious wickedness, behold by death the veil of falsehood torn. Truth to my mind shines now with triumphant light—nor longer do my infirm thoughts vacillate in the inconstancy of human delirium. I thought unjust a great part of our public deeds, and would not charge my mind with guilt—I lived without spot surrounded by a sea of civil blood—and who among ye should there be stained with that of an exterminated people—with that even of his

fellow-citizens—with *presuming* front to exculpate here—my innocence? I passed my life in peace—but to obtain that peace, I sacrificed no honour—life itself I despised, and therefore, rather than endure the tyranny of old age, I descended to the tomb by voluntary abstinence!—Alas! for ye, ferocious spirits! in whom so many intervening ages have not extinguished your horrid gust of slaughter!"—Thus exclaiming he beat his breast—and his eyes were filled with tears, which his manly firmness scarce retained from flowing. Cæsar replied:—

"Never was a war more just than that long sustained by us against the Gauls—a war which originated in their aggressions—was by us prosecuted on the equitable principle of defence—and its event happy in the subjugation of a cruel people, envious of our greatness. With savage impulse, unprovoked but by their envy of our rising state, they moved to its destruction—slew our venerable and unarmed conscript fathers—even our messengers of peace—and tore them limb from limb. Nor was such barbarous perfidy other than consistent with the abominable manners of that atrocious people, who to their horses, as appendages of glorious ornament, hung the dripping heads of those they slew in battle; and afterwards converted into drinking-cups their skulls, from which in their carousals they quaffed with inebriety fresh hatred to Rome. Nor were their funeral rites less barbarous, which demanded in conformity with custom, as willing victims, that in the same fire which consumed the body of their deceased lord, his servants, his dearest dependents, should also burn! A horrid divinity indeed they worshipped, and from whom they pretended to descend—the Divinity of Hell!—nor less horrid were the sacrifices offered to him, for human victims were his demand! Into the heart with cruel superstition did the Druid priest plunge the dagger, and laying on the hilt his hand, presumed, from the palpitations felt, to know the future. But in the greater celebrations, the inspiration of their divinity proportionably increased. With horrible invention, they formed a Colossus of dried rushes twisted into wicker work, whose immense, misshapen body they filled with living men, and savage beasts, then set the whole on fire, in the

presence of the superstitious multitude, whose eyes and ears and hearts infernalized, were gratified, as in an ecstasy of religious devotion, by the mingled groans and howlings of wild beasts and men, in the midst of clouds of smoke and flame! Such was the nation which in necessary warfare I overcame, and such were the execrable customs from which I afterwards induced them to depart. What then, oh Atticus! is the subject of thy complaint, but that at which every Roman should rejoice?"

Pomponius sedately answered, "Now, oh Cæsar! that thou hast thus declaimed against the cruelty of that people denominated barbarous by our pride, let us see, if matter of like reprehension existed not among ourselves.

"And first, of the abuse of parental power among us. In no other nation on earth was the power of the parent so absolute, or that power so tyrannically exercised. By it the father might abandon his children, expose them a prey to the beasts of the woods and forests, or dash out their lives against the walls. If reared to an adult age, he could disinherit them without assigning cause, could bind them to servile labours, sell them as slaves, or kill them as he did his cattle.

"And tell me what other people ever instituted and put in force laws more barbarous against the debtor? Our insolvent debtors, assigned as slaves to their creditors, loaded with chains, scourged with rods, were made to plow like oxen those fields which in the battles of their country had absorbed their blood. In vain did the wretched men remonstrate, by pointing to the martial wounds cicatrized in their breasts, and to their shoulders bruised by the ignominious blows of slavery. After ninety days of such opprobrious suffering, if the debt remained unpaid, it was in the power of the creditor, according to the laws of the Twelve Tables, to take the life of the debtor, and if there were other creditors, to divide his body among them! The houses of the rich became the prisons of the poor, oppressed by griping usury—the poor flattered daily with the delusive sound of liberty; when alas! to the free was left little else than the air to live on.

"And how was pity to be expected from those who had reduced cruelty to a system—to be publicly exhibited for public applause! I allude to the

abominable spectacle of contending Gladiators, in the training of whom to their horrid employment more care and study were used than were bestowed in the cultivation of the most liberal and useful arts. The bodies destined to those barbarous exhibitions were fed with high and delicate food, that when exposed naked in sanguinary contention, they should appear fair, plump, and beautiful, the wounds in them more fleshy, and the blood of brighter hue, and thus convey to the minds of the spectators a more voluptuous horror. The gladiator was to fall gracefully—to agonize by art—to expire in attitudes of studied elegance,—while his convulsive sobbings were drowned in the raving plaudits of the surrounding multitude, who thus accustomed to derive pleasure from the sight of wounds and death, were the more pleased in proportion as their number was augmented, and the accidents attending them more extraordinary. Nor did the spectators of these inhuman shows consist solely of martial men, and those brought up to a contempt of life: Virgins, in whose bosoms pity might be supposed to predominate, and timid boys, sat in the amphitheatres and viewed these fatal contests with ferocious pleasure. Such and so suitable were the entertainments of a nation who other nations was instructed to oppress—a nation, in conciliating whose favour no means were more effectual than amusing it with scenes of death. And therefore, when thou, oh Dictator! wast Ædile, to open the way to thy ambitious progress, thou gavest to the people an entertainment of more than six hundred contending gladiators—How shall I relate it!—even at your splendid feasts, lying on soft down, drinking Falernian wine, surrounded by flattering parasites and wheedling wantons, it added to your zest of luxury, to see not far from your intemperate tables, fuming, even with the smoke of costly viands,—the dying gladiator's blood!—To outrage humanity still more, savage beasts were opposed to men, whose bodies lacerated, in various forms presented such a spectacle as left it doubtful whether beasts or men were the most savage.

"Yet such were the higher sports of the Roman people, and therefore Sylla, desirous of their favour as his step to tyranny, being prætor, gratified their common taste, by an exhibition

of a hundred lions in combat with a band of gladiators.

"I might advert to the severities exercised towards prisoners, but barbarous as they were, the catalogue of our inhuman customs is too numerous to admit a full notice of them. Our conduct to prisoners was indeed expedient, if not necessary, to a nation of tyrants.

"The catalogue is copious, but I will not pass over in silence the treatment of our slaves, who with their descendants for ever, were, under sanction of law, valued no longer as persons but as things! and which infamous condition of property involved in it practices the most inhuman. Without appeal from the tyranny of their proud owners, no wonder that on these unprotected wretches their spleen was vented in cruel scourgings, and other species of oppressive torture.—Where art thou, Vedius Pollio, who in my time, when the cessation of devastating wars had led to a state of tranquil ease, and to habits of luxurious living, couldst kill thy slaves to fatten thy lampreys with their flesh. What cannibal ever equalled thee in the artful preparations of thy abominable feasts?—And where also dost thou hide thy head, oh Consul Metellus! who in the war against Jugurtha, having procured the return of certain deserters, punished them as slaves, by burying them to the breast in earth, and then surrounding them with fire, in which they were suffocated and consumed. Such was the martial discipline of a destroying people, and worthy such alone.

"Of this complexion were our cruelties, the guilt of which could only be equalled by the folly of our superstitions. In the many and grave deliberations of our Republic, neither learning nor laws were consulted; but—the flight of birds—the noise of thunder in the clouds—palpitation of the bowels of oxen—the Sibylline volumes—obscure oracles—vain dreams—and the more vain divinations of augurs and soothsayers, artful deluders of the vulgar. Even the ferocious minds of sovereign tyrants were disturbed by fancied portents.—Marius, the conqueror of so many nations, with the credulity of a plebeian woman, trembling fled from Africa, at the sight of two contesting scorpions, which he saw among the

ruins of Carthage, and judged of sinister omen. And the inexorable Sylla, the proud and pitiless destroyer of our enemies and us, used to hang around his neck an image of Apollo, to which in his martial enterprises he addressed his prayers. And thus, oh Rome! were two dreadful competitors of thy empire, at whose names husbands and mothers turned pale and trembled, the dupes and cowards of a despicable superstition. I think, however, that Marius was at the same time a dupe himself, and a deceiver of the common people; as in his formidable enterprises he was constantly accompanied by Martha, a Syrian woman, and a foreteller of future events. A species of artifice in which Sutorius, no less expert, by means of the hind of Diana, maintained a successful footing in Iberia. But above all fortunate in this species of simulation was that inventor of mysteries, Numa, with his Nymph. However, if there can be such a thing as laudable fraud, that surely may be admitted such by which a rude and savage people were rendered regular and benign.

"And now, oh Cæsar! if defence be necessary, never let the source thou wouldst derive it from consist of arguments contrary to thy purpose. Thou accusest the Gauls of human sacrifice—what then were our vestals whom we buried alive! Nor surely needst thou to be reminded of that which every Roman knows, that after the first Carthaginian war, because in the Sibylline Oracles it was written, that the Greeks and Gauls should possess Rome, the priests, to traverse the prediction, directed that two men of each nation should be buried alive. And that at the commencement of the Second Carthaginian war, the same barbarous sacrifice was repeated, and in the succeeding age was again renewed! But, alas! to whom do I speak? Didst thou not, thyself, oh Dictator! order in Rome the celebration of this cruel deed! But such is the absurd audacity of Tyranny—to reprove in others its own wickedness! To go no farther, what more insolent—what more barbarous, than was the celebration of a Roman triumph?"

(To be continued.)

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS on the GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA, inserted in an ACCOUNT of a MISSION to ASHANTEE, by T. EDWARD BOWDICH, Esq. shewing the Errors that have been committed by European Travellers on that Continent, from their Ignorance of the Arabic Language, the learned and the general travelling Language of that interesting part of the World.

THE Niger, after leaving the lake Dibber, was invariably described as dividing in two largestreams." Vide Bowdich's Account of a Mission to Ashantee, page 187.

The Lake *Dibber* is called in the proceedings of the African Association *Dibbie*, but the proper appellation is *El Bahar Tibber*, or *El Bahar Dehebbie*: the Bahar Tibber signifies the Sea of Gold dust: the Bahar Dehebbie signifies the Sea or Water abounding in Gold. Jinnee which is on or near the shore of this lake (I call it a lake because it is fresh water) abounds in gold, and is renowned throughout Africa for the ingenuity of its artificers in that metal, inasmuch that they acknowledge the superiority of Europeans in all arts except that of gold work. There are some specimens of Jinnee gold trinkets very correctly delineated in the recent interesting work of Lieutenant-colonel Fitzclarence's Journal of a route across India, through Egypt to England, page 496.

Page 187. "Yahoodie, a place of great trade."

This place is reported to be inhabited by one of the lost tribes of Israel, possibly an emigration from the tribe of Judah. Yahooda, in African Arabic, signifies Judah. Yahodei signifies Jew. It is not impossible, that many of the lost tribes of Israel may be found dispersed in the interior regions of Africa, when we shall become better acquainted with that Continent; it is certain, that some of the nations that possessed the country eastward of Palestine when the Israelites were a favoured nation, have emigrated to Africa. An emigration of the Amorites* are now in possession of the declivity of the Atlas Mountains, westward of the Sanctuary† of Muley Driss, and in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Pharaoh; they live in encampments, consisting

of 2, 3, or 4 tents each; they resemble the Arabs of the Desert in their predatory excursions. I speak from practical knowledge, having twice travelled through their country, and visited their encampments.

Page 188. "Mr. Beaufoy's Moorsays, that below Ghinea is the sea into which the river of Timbuctoo discharges itself."

This might have been understood to signify the Sea of Soudan, if the Moor had not said *below* Ghinea (by which is meant *Genowa*, or as we call it *Guinea*), which implies, that the Neel El Abeed (Niger) discharges itself in the sea that washes the coast of Guinea; this, therefore, corroborates Seëdi Hamed's, or rather Richard's hypothesis.

Page 190. "This branch of the Niger passing Timbuctoo, is not crossed until the third day going from Timbuctoo to Houssa."

This quotation from Dapper's description of Africa, is corroborated by *L'Hage Abd Salam Shabeeni*, whose narrative says, "Shabeeni, after staying three years at Timbuctoo, departed for Houssa, and crossing the small river close to the walls, reached the Neel in three days, travelling through a *fine, populous, and cultivated country*."

The confusion of rivers, made more equivocal by every new hypothesis, receives here additional ambiguity. If there were (as Mr. Bowdich affirms) three distinct rivers near Timbuctoo; viz. the Foliba, the Gambarro, and the Niger (i.e. the Neel El Abeed), how comes it that they have not been noticed by Leo Africanus, who resided at Timbuctoo; by Edrissi, who is the most correct of the Arabian geographers; or whence is it, that these rivers have not been noticed by the many Moorish travelling merchants who have resided at Timbuctoo, and whom I have repeatedly questioned respecting this matter,* or whence is it that Al-kaid L'Hassen Ramy, a renowned chief

* The Arabs who conduct the *cafalah's* or caravans across the Sahara, are often seen at Agadeer or Santa Cruz, and sometimes even at Mogodor; and if there was a river penetrating to the north through the Sahara, would it not have been noticed by them; is it possible that such a prominent feature of African geography, as a river of sweet water passing through a desert, could fail of being noticed by these people, who are in their passage through the Desert continually in search of water.

* They are called *Ite-amor*, *Amor-ite*."

† Vide Jackson's Account of Morocco, chap. viii. enlarged edition.

* *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. June 1819.*

of the Emperor of Morocco's army, with whom I was well acquainted, and who was a native of Houssa, knew of no such variously inclined streams. This being premised, I am certainly not disposed to relinquish the opinion I brought with me from Africa in the year 1807, viz. that the Neel El Abeed is the only mighty river that runs through Africa from west to east; but I admit that its adjuncts, as well as itself, have different names; thus, in the manuscript of Mr. Park's death, a copy of which is inserted in Mr. Bowdich's account of Ashantee, it is called Kude; many hundred miles eastward it is called Kulla, from the country through which it passes; but Kude and Kulla are different names, and ought not to be confounded one with the other; neither ought Quolla (i. e. the Negro pronunciation of Kulla) to be confounded with Kude, the former being the Negro term for the same river, in the same manner as *Niger* is the Roman name for the *Neel Elabeed*, which is the Arabic name for the same river. There is a stream which proceeds from the Sahara, the water of which is *brackish*: this stream hardly can be called a river, except in the rainy season. It passes in a south-westerly direction near Timbuctoo, but does not join the Neel Elabeed. I could mention several intelligent and credible authorities, the report of respectable merchants who have resided, and who have had establishments at Timbuctoo, in confirmation of this fact; but as the authorities which I should adduce would be unknown, even by name, to men of science in Europe, I would refer the reader to the interesting narrative of an intelligent Moorish merchant, who resided three years at Timbuctoo, and who was known to the committee of the African Association; this travelling merchant's name is *L'Hage Adasalam Shabeeni*, and his narrative, a manuscript of which (with critical and explanatory notes by myself) I have in my possession, has the following observation:—"Close to the town of Timbuctoo, on the south, is a small rivulet in which the inhabitants wash their clothes, and which is about two feet deep; it runs into the great forest on the east, and does not communicate with the Nile, but is lost in the sands west of the town; its water is brackish; that of the Neel is good and pleasant."

Page 189. Mr. Murray recently observes, "Joliba seems readily convertible into Joli-ba, the latter syllable being merely an adjunct, signifying river; this I was also given to understand."

This is an etymological error. The Joliba is not a compound word, if it were it would be Bahar Joli, not Bajoli, or Joliba; thus do learned men, through a rage for criticism, and for want of a due knowledge of African languages, render confused, by fancied etymologies, that which is sufficiently clear and perspicuous.

Page 191. "The river of Darkulla mentioned by Mr. Brown."

This is evidently an error: there is probably no such place or country as Darkulla. There is, however, an alluvial country denominated *Bahar Kulla* (for which see the map of Africa in the Supplement of the Encyclopedia Britannica, page 88 lat. N. 8°, long. E. 20°). I apprehend this Darkulla, when the nations of Europe shall be better acquainted with Africa and its languages, will be discovered to be a corruption of *Bahar Kulla*, or an unintelligible and ungrammatical term! *Dëaar Kulla* is grammatical, and implies a country covered with houses! *Dar Kulla* is an ungrammatical and an incorrect term, which being literally translated into English, signifies *many house*. This being premised, we may reasonably suppose, that Bahar Kulla is the proper term which, as I have always understood, forms the junction of the Neel of the west with the Neel of the east, and hence forming a contiguity* of waters from Timbuctoo to Cairo.

191. In this geographical dissertation the word *Niger* is still used, which is a name altogether unknown in Africa, and calculated to confuse the geographical enquirer. As this word is unintelligible to the natives of Africa, whether they be Arabs, Moors, Berebers, Shelluhs, or Negroes, ought it not to be expunged from the maps?

P. 192. In the note in this page, Jackson's report of the source of the Neel El Abeed, and the source of the Senegal, is confirmed by the Junnee Moor. See Jackson's Appendix to his Account of Morocco, enlarged edition, page 311.

"It is said, that thirty days from

* See my letter in the *New Monthly Magazine* for March 1817, page 128.

Timbuctoo they eat their prisoners!" Does not this allude to Banbogr,* and has not this word been corrupted by Europeans into Bambarra. See Mr. Bowdich's MS. No. 3, p. 486; Banbogr, who eat the flesh of men. Jackson's translation.

Page 193. The government of Jinnee appears to be Moorish; because Malai Smaera, which should be written Mulai Smaera, signifies in the Arabic language, the Prince Smaera: the term does not belong to Negroes, but exclusively to Mohammedans. Malai Bacharloo is a Negro corruption of the word; it should be Mulai, or Muley Bukaree; i. e. the Abeed Mulai Bukaree, or Abeed Seedi Bukaree. They are well known among the Negroes of Sudan; the Negroes of this race form the present body-guard of the Emperor of Morocco's troops consisting of 5000 horse. They are dexterous in the management of the horse, are well-disciplined troops, and are the only military in the Emperor's army that can cope with the Berebbers of the Atlas.

Note, page 194. Dapper's description of Africa is here quoted in confirmation of the decay of Timbuctoo; and Jackson is accused of extravagance. The latter I shall pass over, it being an assertion unsupported by any substantial testimony; but immediately afterwards is the following passage.

"The three last kings before Billa (i. e. Billabahada) were Osamana, (i. e. Osman; Osamana being the feminine gender) Dawoloo, and Abass. Mr. Jackson says there was a King Woolo reigning in 1800; and a Moor who had come from Timbuctoo to Comassee 10 years ago (viz. about 1807, or 10 years before Mr. Bowdich visited Ashantee), did not know King Woolo was dead, as he was reigning at the time he left Timbuctoo."

With regard to Dapper's assertion, it should be remembered, that if Timbuctoo was decaying in his time, that is about the period that Muley Ismael ascended the throne of Morocco; viz. in 1672; it revived very soon after, that is before the close of the 17th century. This powerful and warlike prince had

the address to establish and to maintain a very strong garrison at Timbuctoo, and accordingly, during his long reign of 55 years; viz. from 1612 to 1727, Timbuctoo carried on a constant, extensive, and lucrative trade with Morocco, Taflett, and Fas, in gold-dust, gum-sudan, ostrich-feathers, ivory, and slaves, &c. Akkabaha,† and caravans, or caravans, were going continually from Timbuctoo to Taflett, Morocco, Fas, and Terodant. Travelling across the Desert was then as safe as it is now in the plains of Marocco, or on the roads in England; the only months during which the caravans did not travel were July and August, because the Shûme, or hot wind of the Desert, prevails during those two months. It is reported, that Muley Ismael was so rich in gold, that the bolts of the gates of his palaces, and his kitchen utensils, were of pure gold. Timbuctoo continued to carry on a most lucrative trade with Morocco, &c.; during the reign of the Emperor Muley Abd Allah, son and successor of Ismael, and also during the reign of Sudy‡ Mohamed ben Abd Allah, who died about the year 1795, a sovereign universally regretted, and hence aptly denominated the father of his people: since the decease of Sudi§ Mohamed ben Abd Allah, the father of the reigning emperor, Muley Soliman, the trade of Sudan has rapidly decreased, because the policy of the present emperor is, to discourage commerce, but to encourage the agriculture and the manufacturers of his own country, so as to make them sufficient for itself, and independant of foreign supplies!!

Da Woolo is a reverential term, and is synonymous with Woolo, signifying King Woolo.

Park says, Mansong was king of Timbuctoo in 1796, and in 1805, implying that he reigned from 1796 to 1805. The Moor before mentioned, who came from Timbuctoo to Comassee

† An Akkabaha is an accumulation of many caravans or caravans.

‡ It should be observed, that an emperor having the name of the Arabian prophet, is called Seedy; but having any other name, he is called Muley; the former signifies master, the latter prince.

§ If therefore the trade with Timbuctoo declined in Leo's time; id est, A.D. 1570, it unquestionably revived in Ismael's reign, and also continued with but little diminution during the reign of his son Abd Allah, and his grandson Mohamed.

* The Gr in Banbogr, is, the Arabic letter grain (ع). Richardson, in his Arabic Grammar, renders this letter gh; which demonstrates, that his knowledge of the Arabic was only scholastic, not practical. It has no resemblance or affinity to gh.

in 1807, told Mr. Bowdich¹, that Woolo was then reigning at Timbuctoo. Isanco says, Woolo was predecessor to Mansong; consequently, according to this Jew, Woolo was king before the year 1796; therefore, if Mr. Park's testimony be correct, Woolo must have been predecessor and successor to Mansong; otherwise, Mr. Park was incorrect in saying that Mansong was king of Timbuctoo in 1796, and in 1803. Adams says, Woolo was king of Timbuctoo in 1810, and was old and grey-headed. Riley's narrative also confirms his age and grey hairs. With regard to my testimony; viz. that Woolo was King* of Timbuctoo in 1800, I had it from two merchants of veracity, who returned from Timbuctoo in 1800, after residing there 14 years: they are both alive now, and reside at Fas; their names I would mention, were I not apprehensive that it might lead to a reprimand from the emperor, and create jealousy for having communicated intelligence respecting the interior of the country. I should not have entered into this detail in confirmation of my assertion that Woolo was king of Timbuctoo in 1800, if the editor of the Supplement to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (article Africa), had not asserted, that I have committed an anachronism in asserting, that he was king in that year; thereby insinuating that Park was right, and that I was wrong.

Page 195. The editor of Adams's Narrative is, I apprehend, incorrect in asserting, that the name Fatima affords no proof, that the queen, or the wife of Woolo, was a Mohammedan. Fatima is incontestably an Arabian proper name; and it would be considered presumption in a Negress unconverted to Mooselmism, to assume the name of Fatima. She must, therefore, have been necessarily a Mooreess, or a converted Negress; the name has nothing to do with a numeral, as Mr. Bowdich suggests, and above all not with the numeral *four*, for that is a number ominous of evil in Africa, and as such, would never have been bestowed as a name on a beloved wife.

Page 196. Note of W. Hutcheson. "The four greatest monarchs known on the banks of the Quolla, are Bahar-

noo, Santambool, Malisimiel, and Malla, or Mallowa."

Baharnoo should, as I apprehend, be written Ber Noh; i. e. the country of Noah the Patriarch; it is called in the maps Bernoo, and the whole passage is calculated greatly to confuse African geography. The information is unquestionably derived from Negro authority, and that not of the most authentic kind. Santambool is the Negro corruption of Strambool, which is the Arabic name for Constantinople; Malisimiel is the negro corruption of Muley Ismael.[†] The first signifies the empire of Constantinople; the second signifies the empire of Muley Ismael, who was emperor of Morocco in the early part of the 18th century, and whose authority was acknowledged at Timbuctoo, where he maintained a strong garrison, and held the adjacent country in subjection, where his name is held in reverence to this day. This being premised, it follows of course, that one of these four great monarchies here alluded to; viz. that of Santambool is certainly not on the Quolla, unless the Quolla be considered the same river with the Egyptian Neel, and that Egypt be considered a part of the empire of Santambool; then, and then only, can it be said, that the empire of Santambool is situated on the Quolla.

Page 198. Two large lakes were described close to the northward of Houssa; one called Balahar Sudan, and the other Girrigi Maragasee; the first of these names is a Negro corruption, or an European corruption of the term *Bahar Sudan*;‡ the other is a Negro name of another, if not of the same lake or sea. The situation of the Bahar Sudan is described by me in the 13th chapter on Timbuctoo, in my account of Morocco, to be 15 journeys east of Timbuctoo, and the Neel el Abeed passes through it. I had this information from no less than seven Moorish merchants of intelligence and veracity; the same is confirmed by Aly Bay,§ the Shereef Imhammed, Park, and Dr. Seitzen; all these authorities

[†] See Jackson's Morocco, chap. 13, p. 295, and note, p. 296.

[‡] See Ditto, chap. 13th.

[§] For an elucidation of these opinions, see my Letter on the Interior of Africa in the European Magazine, Feb. 1818, page 113.

* See my Letter on the Interior of Africa, in the Anti-Jacobin Review for January 1818, p. 453.

must therefore fall to the ground if Mr. Bowdich's report is to overturn these testimonies, which has placed it three degrees of latitude north of the Neel el Abeed, or Neel of Sudan, and in the Sahara,* *unconnected with any river!* I doubt if any, but a very ignorant Pagan Negro (for the Mohammedan Negroes are more intelligent), would have given the Sea of Sudan this novel situation.

Page 200. The Quolla appears to be the Negro pronunciation of the Arabic name Kulla; i. e. the *Bahar Kulla* to which the Neel of Sudan is said to flow. *Bahar Kulla* is an Arabic word signifying the sea altogether, or an alluvial country. The *Neel of Sudan* here joins the waters of a river that proceeds westward from the Abyssinian Neel, and hence is formed the water communication between Cairo and Timbuctoo.

Page 201. Quolla Raba, or Kulla Raba, signifies the Kulla forest, as the Negroes express it; the Arabs call it Raba Kulla, i. e. the forest of Kulla. If any further proof of the accuracy of this interpretation be necessary, it may be added, that the position agrees exactly with Major Rennell's kingdom of Kulla, for which see the Major's map in proceedings of the African Association, vol. 1, page 209, lat. N. 9°, long. W. 10°.

Page 203. The Lake Fittri is a lake, the waters of which are said to be filtered through the earth, as the name implies. The Neel is here said to run under ground. The Arabs and Moors have a tradition, that the waters of Noah's flood rushed here, and were absorbed and filtered through the earth, leaving only this large lake. I never understood this sea to be identified with the Bahar Helmed;† i. e. the Hot or Warm Sea. The Hot Sea and the Filtered Sea are distinct waters; the former lays about mid-way, in a right line between Lake Fittri and Lake Dwi. (See Laurie and Whittle's Map of Africa, published in 1813). This is another inaccuracy of Mr. Hutcheson;

* See Mr. Bowdich's Map in his Account of a Mission to Ashantee.

† See Jackson's Account of Morocco, enlarged edition, page 313. See also his Letter to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine for March 1817, p. 125.

‡ Helmed is an Arabic term, signifying that degree of heat which milk has when coming from the cow or goat.

who appears, indeed, to have collected information from natives, without considering what title they had to credibility. Another error is added to the note in page 203 and 204; viz. what he calls sweet beans are unquestionably dates, which have not the least affinity in taste, shape, growth, or quality, to beans. The Arabic name correctly converted into European letters, is *timmer*, not *tummer*. The Arabic words designating sweet beans, is *Elfool El Helleue*. The passage signed Wm. Hutcheson here alluded to, is this:—"The Arabs eat black rice, corn, and sweet beans called *Tummer*."

Note, page 204. I do not know whence the Quarterly Review has derived its information respecting the derivation of the word Misr (a corruption of Massar); the word Massar is compounded of the two Arabic words Ma and Sar; i. e. Mother of Walls. Possibly some Arabic professor versed in bibliographic lore, to favor a darling hypothesis, has transmuted Massar into Misr, to strengthen the plausibility of the etymology of Misr from Misraem!!

Note, page 205. *Bahar bela mu* is an Arabic expression, importing it to be a country once covered with water, but now no longer so, in the note in this page. I recognise the word Sooss to designate the Isthmus of Suez. The Bahar Malee, and the Sebaha Bahoori, are Negro corruptions of the Arabic words *Bahar El Malah*, and *Seba Baharet*; the former does not apply particularly to the Mediterranean, but is a term applicable to any sea or ocean that is salt (as all seas and oceans assuredly are); the latter term signifies literally, the Seven Seas or Waters: neither is this a term applicable to the Mediterranean, but to any sea supplied by seven rivers, as the Red Sea: these, therefore, are evidently other inaccuracies of Mr. Hutchinson. I apprehend Mr. Hutchinson's Arabic Tutor at Ashantee was not an erudite scholar. The term, and the only term in Africa, applicable to the Mediterranean Sea, is the Bahar Segrer (literally the Small Sea; and El Bahar El Kabear is the Atlantic Ocean, or literally the Great Sea); the latter is sometimes figuratively called the Bahar Addolom; i. e. the Unknown Sea, or the Sea of Darkness.

Note, p. 206. Is it possible that the author doubts that Wangara is east of Timbuctoo? it should seem that he

did, as he quotes Mr. Hutcheson as authority for making it to contain Kong, a mountainous district many journeys south of the Neel of Sudan. Mr. Park's testimony is also called in support of this opinion, but they are both erroneous. Wangara is as well known in Africa to be east of Timbuctoo, as in England York is known to be North of London.

Oongooroo is a barbarous Negro corruption of Wangara; therefore, this note, if suffered to pass through the press unnoticed, would be calculated to confuse, not to elucidate, African geography; neither can it be called, according to Mr. Horneman's orthography, Ungura: the name is [وانكارَة]

which cannot be converted accurately into any word but Wangara. Ungura Oongooroo, &c. are corruptions of the proper name, originating in an imperfect, and but an oral knowledge of the African Arabic.

Page 210. I apprehend the reason why Wassenah was not known at Ashantee by the traders, is because it was out of their trading track. I have no doubt of the existence of Wassenah or Massenah (for when the names of African towns and countries are recorded,

we should not be particular about a letter or two, when we find so many orthographical variations are made by different authors); neither is there any reason that I know of to doubt the description of Wassenah given in Riley's narrative; but it is not extraordinary, that this place should be unknown at Ashantee, if there were no commerce or communication between these countries respectively: it is certain, that the Africans neither know, seek, or care, for places or countries with which they have no trade or communication.

It appears well deserving of observation (for the purpose of rendering Arabic names intelligible to future African travellers), that Mr. Bowdich has demonstrated that, what is called in our maps, 1 Bambarra, 2 Gimbala, 3 Sego, 4 Berghoo, 5 Begarmee, being written in the Arabic language, with the gut-

teral letter (غ) grain, would be quite unintelligible, if pronounced to an African as they are written by our letters, the nearest approximation to the Arabic words would be as follows, taking Gr for the nearest similitude that our alphabet affords to the guttural letter grain.

Correct Pronunciation,	African Orthography.	Called in the Maps.
1 Banbugr	بَنْبُغْ	Bambara.
2 Grimbalá	غُمْبَلْ	Gimbala.
3 Shagrú	شَاغْ	Sego.
4 Bergrú	بَرْغُوْ	Berghoo.
5 Bagrarmee	بَاغْرَمْ	Begarmee.

The African traveller should be precise in his attention to the sound of these words, otherwise, he will be quite unintelligible to the Africans, and to the Mohammedans.

Richardson, in his Arabic Grammar, is certainly incorrect, when he says, the letter غ grain should be pronounced gh.

No one acquainted *practically* with the Arabic language, could possibly be of this opinion; gh having no more resemblance to the sound of the letter غ grain, than g has to h: and every tra-

veller going to Africa with this erroneous opinion, will, undoubtedly, be unintelligible to the Africans.

Finally, the Arabic document, if it may be permitted to call it Arabic, facing page 128 of this interesting work of Mr. Bowdich, is a most miserable composition of Lingua franca, or corrupt Spanish, of unintelligible jargon, consisting of many words quite unintelligible to the Africans, whether Negroes or Moors, or others. The language of this document, although it has some Arabic words in it, is worse, if possible, than the scrawl in which it

is written, neither is it a correct translation of the English which precedes it. But purporting to be a letter issued from the *accredited servants of the King of the English*, it is certainly a disgrace to the country from whence it issues, and a rare specimen of our knowledge of the Arabic language.

JAMES GRAY JACKSON.
Circus, Minorities, June 17, 1819.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EXCISE-COURT.

THIS Court, and the Court of Appeal, from its decisions, were constituted by the Act of 12 Car. II., c. 23, s. 31; and 12 Car. II., c. 24, s. 35; which direct that "*forfeitures and offences made and committed within the immediate limits of the Chief Office of Excise in London, shall be heard, adjudged, and determined, by the Chief Commissioners and Governors appointed by his Majesty, or the major part of them, or by the Commissioners for Appeals and regulating of this duty, in the case of appeal, but not otherwise.*"

The Act of 12 Car. II., c. 23, s. 34, and c. 24, s. 48, states the *limits* of the Chief Office to include the cities of London and Westminster, borough of Southwark and suburbs, and parishes within the Bills of Mortality, to which, by the Act of 24 Geo. II. c. 40, the parish of St. Mary-le bone was added.

The Officers of his Majesty's Court of Excise are, the *Solicitor*, or his *Deputy*, who has now a separate patent.

2. The Registrar; and,

3. The Messengers who summon the parties, and execute the warrants granted by the Court.

The duty of the Commissioners of Appeal is to hear and determine all appeals from the judgment of the Commissioners of Excise, in Excise causes.

The number of causes heard and decided by the Commissioners of Excise, during the last five years, was 5904, or about 1180 annually. There were, during the same period, only *seven* appeals; of which, *one* was not proceeded in by the appellant, *three* have not been heard, and in the remaining *three* the decisions of the Commissioners of Excise have been *affirmed*.

The usual days of Sitting of the Commissioners of Excise, are Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Sittings continue regularly for *six months* in every year, or longer, as the number of causes may render necessary. Counsel attend when

the parties desire it, and on these occasions a barrister of experience is retained to defend the interests and rights of the Crown. The last two counsel were Mr. Justice Dampier, and, after him, Mr. Gaselee. The present counsel is Mr. Sheppard, son of the Attorney-General. There are no fees in this Court. The Commissioners of Excise attend during the whole of the Sittings in rotation (except the Chairman), in *addition* to their ordinary duties in the collection and management of the Revenue.

An ARITHMETICAL QUESTION resolved by YOUNG BIDDER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAPPENED to be at a friend's house on Sunday last, when, soon afterwards, George Bidder, the celebrated untutored calculator, was introduced into the room. I had previously heard much of the astonishing powers of the youth, and was determined to be convinced, whether the praise lavished upon him was what he was in reality entitled to; and for that purpose I immediately took out of my pocket my pencil and a slip of paper, and performed the following operation; which, though it may appear simple, is, I think, a good deal for even a professed accountant to work without the aid of any individual thing besides his own brains. Bidder, however, was destitute of any other assistance than that wonderful gift with which he is by Nature endowed; and being, moreover, as he himself declares, unskilled in arithmetic, and but just 13 years of age. I first examined what $\frac{3}{4}$ of 6,534,000 was, which I discovered to be 2,482,920. I then extracted the square root of the result, which is 1575, leaving a remainder of 2295. Having performed the operation, I put the question to him in this shape; namely, What number is that, the square root of whose $\frac{3}{4}$ is 1575, and whose remainder is 2295?—I was much astonished when he almost immediately returned for answer, 6,534,000. If you consider this, as I do, of sufficient note to be entitled to a place in your valuable Magazine, it is much at your service. I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

E. DAVIES.

*Allhallows Wharf,
Upper Thames-st. 22 June, 1819.*

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

I RETURN you many thanks for your kind insertion of a letter to a sister; I have now transmitted you another one from the same quarter, which I have recently discovered, and which, if it should meet with your approval, I should be most happy to see in the pages of your useful and excellent work.

I remain,
Your obliged Correspondent,
VESTA.

LETTER II.

*From a young Gentleman in the Country
to his Sister in London.*

DEAR HARRIET,

AFTER the solemn asseverations which you made to me in your last, that you had renounced Lord S. for ever, it was with the most poignant regret I learned from Mrs. —, that you still keep up a constant communication with him. Was it generous, was it kind to impose this falsehood on a brother, because you thought that he possessed no means of detecting the lie. Paltry dissimulation, I have now lost all confidence, all dependence, all hope in you, for you have deceived me; you have broken through the grand bulwark to all virtue, a sacred regard to truth, and that fatal breach once made, too often proves an entry for a train of sins.

You say that your behaviour to Lord S. is merely the effect of the gaiety of your heart, and the natural freedom of your manner; oh my sister, you are sportively playing on the edge of a precipice, whose brink is concealed by flowers.

"The gates of hell are open night and day,
Smooth the descent, and easy is the way."

Again, I am surprised to hear a person of your good sense say, as I find by a former letter, that you cannot conquer this unhappy passion; the fact is, that you have never seriously endeavoured to do so; finally resolve never to see, nor to think of him more, heaven would strengthen the virtuous resolution, and I would pledge my existence that the victory is complete.

Sometimes I endeavour to excuse you

to myself, and I have suffered no bosom to share my uneasiness, by attributing your behaviour to the folly and vanity of female youth, and comfort myself by the recollection, that every day advances you in years and understanding; then again, in despair, I wish that you might be seized with a lingering and dangerous illness, which by bringing before your eyes the dark chambers of the grave, may oblige you to ask yourself how you are prepared to repose therein; this period must one day arrive, heaven knows how soon, perhaps the next hour some unforeseen accident might stretch you on the bed of death; in a moment like this, do you suppose that you would derive any comfort and consolation to your soul, from a retrospection of the pleasurable hours that you had passed in the company of Lord S., or the blissful emotion that his fond attentions had then excited? No, rather would you not, while contemplating the purity and perfection of that Supreme Being, before whose tribunal you were shortly to appear, shrink with horror from your own corruption and unworthiness? Or while depicting to yourself the sublime pages of Eternity, would you not turn with disgust from the unreal delight which you once rapturously anticipated? Let me exhort you to repent, then, while it is day, "the night cometh when no man can work." Go throw yourself on your knees before the footstool of heaven, and cry in the penitential language of the Psalmist, "Turn thy face from my sins, oh Lord, and put out all my misdeeds. Create in me a clean heart, oh God, and renew a right spirit within me."

In conclusion, then, I entreat you once more, immediately to return to —, if you cannot resist temptation, at least you may fly from it—tis true that you will not find at home the amusements and luxuries to which you have been accustomed at your Uncle's, but we can enjoy health, and peace, and innocence, possessions which the proudest Monarch might envy us. Farewell, I cease not day and night to pray for you, dearest Harriet; you know not what I suffer.

May 12th, 1787.

W. H.

ERRATUM in Letter I, page 427, line 28, col. 1. for "*prude*" read "*female*."

FRAGMENTA.

BEING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

No. XXXI.

ADDENDA.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE, &c.

THE art of describing events to the sight, in some form or other, is certainly of great antiquity.

Homer's account of the works of Helen and of Penelope point out a very early era for coloured tapestry.

Virgil *supposes* painting to have gained some perfection in the age of his Dido, since Æneas could discover his own portrait in some of those pictures which adorned the Temple of Juno at Carthage.

Babylon had in her walls, according to Diodorus Siculus, many tiles or bricks painted with the forms of animals. And her famed sovereign, Semiramis, is said to have had a collection of pictures, particularly hunting-pieces.

The Egyptians, however, aver, that they understood painting six thousand years before the Greeks possessed that art, and bring proofs from their hieroglyphics.

Pliny tells a pleasing tale, as to the invention of sculpture: — Dibutades, the fair daughter of a celebrated potter of Sicyon, contrived a private meeting with her lover, at the eve of a long separation. A repetition of vows of constancy and a stay prolonged to a very late hour, overpowered, at length, the faculties of the youth, and he fell fast asleep; the nymph, however, whose imagination was more alert, observing that by the light of a lamp her lover's profile was strongly marked on the wall, eagerly snatched up a piece of charcoal, and, inspired by love, traced the outline with such success, that her father, when he chanced to see the sketch, determined to preserve, if possible, the effect. With this view, he formed a kind of clay model from it; which first essay of the kind had the honour to be preserved in the public repository of Corinth, even to the fatal day of its destruction by that bugbear to the arts, Mummius Æthiæcus.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. June 1819.

It is a trite observation, that many useful inventions have been owing, in late ages, to the eager researches which people of genius have made after the philosopher's stone. But it is not generally known, that the beautiful colour called Minium (said to be the finest red) was discovered, long before the Christian era, by an Athenian youth, who believed it to be a powder whence gold might be made.

The remark of a French critic on the Greek statues is singular and delicate. "They never," says he, "presumed to make use of the *perfect* tense, when the artist set his name to the statue. It was always 'ποιος,' not 'πεποινην.' He never ventured to affirm that his work was *perfect*. On the other hand, Titian, to reprimand the insolence of ignorant presuming critics, wrote beneath some of his pictures, *Titianus, fecit, fecit*."

When goddesses were to be drawn, the ancient painters always chose for their model either their own mistresses or some celebrated courtesans. This gave occasion for Justin Martyr to ridicule the Pagans, and to tell them that they paid adoration to a set of prostitutes, instead of divine beings. In this, they have been imitated by modern artists. Le Brun's Magdalen was taken from the celebrated La Valliere.

The Triumvir Lepidus having been disturbed extremely during the night, in his camp, by the whistling, hoooping, and creaking of many nocturnal fowls, was angry with the magistrates of a neighbouring town, for recommending him so very inconvenient a spot. To make their peace, they sent him a kind of flag, with a dragon exquisitely painted upon it, which terrified the noisy birds, and kept the camp quiet. Pliny recommends this expedient, which, however, seems only calculated for moonlight nights.

A plain, blunt German, being asked by an ancient Roman, how he liked a very famous picture of an Old Shepherd, leaning on his crook? "Like it!" replied he, "Why if the *original* was alive, I would not take him, if you would give him to me for a slave."

Nero, who, vile as he was, cultivated the arts, had a turn for drawing, and frequently amused himself in modelling with clay.

None carried the caprices of an artist so far as Regnier, King of Naples. He painted his mistress when just dead, and when in the most ghastly stage of decay. He was painting a partridge when he was told that his kingdom was lost, and he finished his work before he permitted himself to lament this great calamity.

In spite of the principles of Islamism, Mahomet the Second, who knew no religion but his own will, sent to Venice for Gentil Bellini, a painter, some of whose works he had seen and admired. When arrived at Constantinople, Mahomet reasoned with him on some error in a decollation of John the Baptist, which he had painted; and to convince him of his mistake, he sent in for a Greek slave, and in a moment struck off his head with his royal scymetar. Bellini wisely acquiesced in the criticism, slipped away to the harbour, and set sail for the Adriatic the same evening.

Of all crowned heads, Christina of Sweden seems to have had the least share of taste as to the arts. Her father Gustavus had left her many chests of paintings (the spoils of Prague), inestimable in value. These she offered to give to Sebastian Bourdon, a Huguenot artist, without having even unpacked the cases, or looked at their contents. Bourdon, however, who knew how great their worth *must* be, had the generosity to tell her, that she knew not what she offered. It was unlucky for the world that he acted in so disinterested a manner. The Queen of *Gothland** is said to have cut hands, and feet, and faces, from many of these very pieces, to adorn apt corners of her bed chamber. —What a pity that chronology will not allow us to make Mummies Achaicus her Majesty's favourite and generalissimo! A few of these pieces found their way to the cabinet of the Palais Royal.

The effect of good paintings has been great in every age. Portia, who had supported the farewell of her husband, after the death of J. Cæsar, with philosophic firmness, could not bear the view of the parting of Hector and Andromache, well expressed on canvas, without an agony of tears.

A great Duke of Russia, named Uladimir, was converted to the Christian faith, by the sight of a picture, representing the Last Day, with all its horrors. Terrified at the ghastly mass of shivering, guilty souls, he shrunk back, and averted his eyes. "Where would you wish to be?" said the Christian who had displayed the piece. — "By the side of that venerable and amiable figure," replied the barbarian, pointing to the Eternal Judge. — "Embrace the laws of Christ, and you *may* be placed there." The Russian assented, and his subjects followed his example.

Many years since the above event, Lestock,† a Hanoverian surgeon, by placing before the eyes of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, two paintings: the *one*, representing her in a convent, and Lestock broken on the wheel; the *other* Elizabeth alone, sitting on the Imperial throne; inspired that Princess with spirit enough to achieve a revolution, and to seize the crown, her undoubted right.

Some hundred years before the Russian revolution, Nicolas Gobrini Rienzi had actually accomplished, first the liberty, and then the subjugation, of Rome, by means of allegorical pictures, which were exposed to the view of the populace, by night as well as day, as lights were burnt before them. Some of these satyriized the aristocratic rulers of the city, under the character of different beasts. Wolves and bears represented the nobles, spaniels and monkeys their domestics: the clergy were painted as hogs, and the lawyers as foxes. The mob found these ideas so well assimilated, that they strenuously seconded Rienzi in driving wolves, monkeys, hogs, and foxes, out of their strongholds, and bringing matters to a much better regulated system. How that great demagogue lost, through his own mad folly, every advantage which his active spirit had gained for the Romans and for himself, is not here to be told.

* In an ingenious French work, from whence many of these anecdotes are taken, he is called "L'Estoc, a French adventurer." Dearly do our neighbours love to appropriate to themselves every extraordinary personage.

* One of Christina's titles.

A Norman priest, named the Abbé Malotru, remarkably ridiculous in his dress, as well as deformed in his figure, was so much irritated at the smile of contempt which he observed on the face of M. de Lasson, one of his audience, while he was performing mass, that the instant that service was over, he instituted a process against the mocker for irreverence. Lasson chanced to have a talent for drawing in caricature. He sketched out a figure of the ill-made priest, accoutred, as he used to be, in half-a-dozen black caps, over one another, nine waistcoats, and as many pair of breeches. When the court, before whom he was cited, urged him to produce his defence, he suddenly exhibited his Abbé Malotru, and the irresistible laughter which it occasioned ensured his acquittal. This happened about the year 1640.

In the early ages of Christianity, it appears that it was usual to paint or engrave crucifixes, and representations of venerable beings, on the floors of churches, &c. for St. Bernard laughs at his contemporaries for bestowing ornaments on what is made to be covered with dirt and dust. "Sometimes," says he, "you tread on the head of a saint, and sometimes you spit in the face of an angel."

Theophilus, Emperor of the East, abhorred the worship of images: his Empress, Theophila, was a zealous partisan for that species of adoration. One morn she was detected by the court buffoon, Danderi, on her knees, before a groupe of saints. Away ran the fool to tell Theophilus what beautiful dolls the Empress amused herself withal. The Emperor comprehended the mystery; and Theophila would have suffered severely, perhaps been divorced, had she not persuaded her husband that Danderi had mistaken her children playing around her for dolls. The whole ended in a hearty whipping for the impertinent tell-tale.

Painting was at no contemptible height in South America when it was subdued by the Spaniards, since Montezuma shewed to Cortez a complete representation, in colours, of the first landing of those fatal visitors, of their arms, their horses, and of those fierce dogs, whose presence conveyed more

terror to the Indians than even that of their masters.

Simon Memmi, who flourished at Sienna in the beginning of the fourteenth century, was the first painter* who, by way of explanation, put scrolls in the mouths of his figures; a practice which became afterwards not uncommon. A piece of his is now existing; wherein the devil, almost expiring from the severe pursuit of a saint, exclaims, "Ohime! Non posso piu!"† A portrait of the same infernal personage proved fatal to Spinello Aretino, an artist of Arezzo, in the same age. He had drawn the prince of the air under a form so exquisitely hideous, that he never could erase the idea from his mind. One night a dream represented to his frightened imagination that awful spirit, under the same horrid appearance, standing before him, in a menacing attitude, and reproaching him for drawing so very homely a likeness. Spinello awoke in an agony of dread; he had barely senses left to tell the tale, before his reason gave way, and for the short time he survived, a fearful insanity never left him.

Not much later lived Paulo Maz-zochi, surnamed Uccello. Whatever his talents were as a painter, he was surely no accurate natural philosopher; for in a piece representing the four elements, wherein fishes marked the sea, moles the earth, and a salamander the fire, he wished to have pointed out the air by a "camoleon;" but not knowing how to draw that scarce animal, he contented himself, from a similitude of sounds, to introduce a camel, who, extending his long neck, snuffs up the breezes around him.

'Qui ne seroit indigne,' says a French critic, 'de voir, (en Samnazar,) Junon, aux couches de la Vierge? Un evangeliste, (en Arioste,) s'interessier au destin de Roland? Et qui ne riroit de voir Vulcain presenter des armes à St.'

* It must not be omitted, that Boccacio imputes the rise of this ridiculous and tasteless fashion to the waggish advice given by Bufalmacco, a noted buffoon, to one Le Bruno, a simple brother of the profession, who asked his counsel how he "should make the expression of his figures understood by the spectators."

† "Oh! Oh! It is all over with me!"

' Louis, (en le Pere Le Moine,) pour le
' succes des Croisades !'*

Had M. Bardon, who wrote this stricture, attended to the works of old, nay modern painters, he might have found much greater absurdities than those which he complains of among poets.

He might have found in one piece, Joseph, the husband of the Blessed Virgin, employing his art, as a carpenter, in forming a *Confessional*.

In another (painted by F. Chellodella Fuera), the Blessed Virgin, sitting on a velvet sofa, playing with a cat and a parroquet, and ready to help herself to coffee from an engraved coffee-pot.

A late Neapolitan artist has represented the Holy Family, during their Egyptian migration, passing the Nile in a barge, as richly ornamented as that of Cleopatra.

Lanfranc has thrown churchmen in their robes at the feet of our Saviour, when an infant; and Paul Veronese is said to have introduced several Benedictines among the guests at the feast of Caenna.†

Tintoret arms the Hebrews, while picking manna in the desert, with modern fire-arms; and to complete the climax, a painter has allowed the good thief a confessor with a *crucifix* in his hand!

Andrea Mantegna, not having been rewarded quite to his expectations by Innocent VIII. who had employed him to paint the Four Cardinal Virtues and the Seven Mortal Sins, had the boldness to tell his Holiness, that there ought to be added to the groupe an *eighth* sin, *Ingratitude*.—"You are welcome," said the Pope, "to add what you please to the sins, provided that you paint for me *Patience*, as a fifth virtue."

Pope Julius II. was one of the most passionate of human beings. He was once so much displeased with the great Michael Angelo, that that great artist hardly dared appear before him.—"Let your Holiness," said a Cardinal, meaning to soften his resentment, "excuse

the artist's misconduct; these painters are such ignorant fellows!"—"You are ignorant yourself," replied the angry Pope, "and are ten times a greater blockhead than the great man of whom you speak." This "incartade" luckily for that time turned away the Pontiff's anger from the painter: but there were many occasions on which he treated him with great brutality. Once he hinted gently to the terrified artist, that "If he did not make more expedition, he would throw him headlong from his scaffold;" and once he gave him a hearty drubbing, which, however, he softened by a very large present in money.

The discovery, which the world owes, as is generally believed, to Van-Eyck, of painting with oil-colours, soon led to a most cruel murder. Dominico Beccafumi had been taught this great secret by Antonio of Messina, who had gained it, not very fairly, from Van-Eyck. Beccafumi imparted it to Andrea del Castagno, who, eager to be the sole possessor of such a treasure, assassinated his friend and benefactor. The unsuspecting Beccafumi, wounded to death, was carried to his false comrade's apartments, and actually breathed his last in the arms of his murderer. Andrea, now fearless of a rival in his art, flourished without suspicion, and lived long, loaded with riches and honours. On his death-bed, however, the horrors of guilt overtook him, he made a public confession of his crimes, and died detested and execrated by his fellow-citizens.

The celebrated P. Aretin, who knew better how to wield a pen than a sword, had taken the part of Titian warmly against Tintoret, in a dispute which had happened between those great artists. Tintoret, who resented this behaviour, and who knew the timid character of this "Scourge of Kings," took care to meet him one day near his own house, into which he pressed him to enter, that he might draw the picture of so celebrated a man. Aretin consented; when the painter, to the visible horror of his guest, advanced up to him fiercely, with a pistol in his hand.—"Alas!" said the satyrist, "what are you going to do?"—"I only mean to take your measure exactly," said Tintoret: "you are, I find, just four times and a half the

* "How ridiculous, to see *Juno* assisting at the nativity of our Lord, an evangelist anxious about Count Orlando, and *Vulcan* giving to *St. Louis* a suit of armour for his crusade!"

† C. Algarotti,

length of my pistol."—Aretin, however, is said to have made off as fast as possible, without waiting to sit for his portrait.

Rembrandt was one day employed in taking the portraits of a family who were all to be included in a large picture. A servant acquainted him that his favourite ape had died suddenly. The artist, forgetful of his own interest, ordered the dead animal to be brought in, and began gravely to sketch out its resemblance on the canvas, amidst the figures already painted. The representations which the family made were all fruitless; Rembrandt persisted, and chose rather to lose the price of the picture, already half painted, than submit to deprive himself of the indulgence of so odd a whim.

A Genoese painter, J. B. Bacici, who flourished in the seventeenth century, had a very peculiar talent of producing the exact resemblance of deceased persons whom he had never seen during their existence. He first drew a face at random; and afterwards reforming it in every feature, by the advice and under the inspection of such as knew the party, he improved it to a striking likeness.

The amusements of Charles the Vth during his retirement seem to have been trivial, proportionably as the actions of his past life had been important. Besides the well known earnestness with which that Emperor in vain endeavoured to reduce clocks to an uniformity of expression, he took great delight in viewing and regulating a number of automata, contrived expressly for his amusement, by an ingenious mechanic, whom Strada calls 'Jannellus Turrianus.' 'For often,' says Sir R. Stapylton,* who translated the work, 'when the cloth was taken away after dinner, he brought upon the board little armed figures of horse and foot, some beating drums, others sounding trumpets, and divers of them charging one another with their pikes. Sometimes he sent wooden sparrows out of his chamber into the Emperor's dining-room, that would fly round and back again, with such address, that the superior of the monastery, who came in by accident, suspected the inventor of magical delusion. He likewise framed a

'mill of iron, that turned itself, of such a subtle work, and smallness, that a monk could easily hide it in his sleeve, yet daily it ground as much wheat as would abundantly serve eight persons for their day's allowance.'

Much skill must have been exerted in forming the ghastly figure which Famiannus Strada describes, when he tells us, that the Prince of Parma, being willing to avoid the expense and trouble which the reception of the body of Don John of Austria would occasion at every town on its passage from Flanders to Spain, "caused him to be took in pieces, and the bones of his armes, thighs, legs, breast, and head, (the braines being taken out,) with other the severed parts, filling three mules, were by Nignir, &c. brought safely into Spaine. Where the bones being set again with small wyers, they easily rejointed all the body, which being filled with cotton, armed and richly habited, they presented to the King Don John entire, as if he stood, only resting himself upon his commander's staffe, looking as if he lived and breathed." The hard heart of Philip probably suffered little or no emotion at the sight of a brother, who had served him faithfully, had fought his battles with success, and had at length received for his reward a dose of poison.

When Michael Angelo cast a bronze statue of Julius II. he meant to have put a book in his hand. "Let it be a sword," said his Holiness; "I am no man of letters." That statue was, when the Bentivoglio family became masters of Bologna, metamorphosed into a cannon. No unpleasant destiny for the representation of so military a spirit.

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND
RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH
CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 430.)

FROM Hamilton, we passed through Strathaven, a small place, to the village of Galston, chiefly remarkable for some uncommonly fine large trees, and for a mill, called Patie's mill, which gave rise to the celebrated Scots song, "The Lass of Patie's Mill." From this we came to a large flourishing vil-

* STRADA de Bello Belgico, lib 1.

lage called Mauchlin, where the surrounding fields are in a state of great improvement. In this direction is Auchinleck House, the property of Mr. Boswell, spoken of by Dr. Johnson in his Hebridean tour. Journeying along, we arrived at Old Cumnock, where the soil is in general barren, and the prospect bleak and muirish. Near this village are the remains of a moat or court field, where the baronial courts were formerly held. New Cumnock is pleasantly situated on the banks of a river which afford sport to the angler, while the surrounding scene delights his various senses. In a sequestered vale stands an elegant house belonging to the Earl of Dumfries.

In this county, Ayrshire, Robert Burns was a native, whose inimitable lyric strains will continue to delight every heart susceptible of the charms of nature, while the language in which he wrote exists.—“Ask me of his genius,” (says a sister bard worthy of being his panegyrist, Mrs. Grant, of Laggan,) “I have not power to do justice to its vigor, extent, and versatility. His poetry shews him in a walk of superior excellence, while his correspondence proves him equal to any thing. It is nauseous to hear people say what he would have been if he had received a more thorough education. In that case he would not have been Burns,—that daring, original, and unfettered genius, whose wood notes wild silence the whole chorus of modern tame correctness, as one of our mountain black birds would an aviary of canaries.” How sincerely must we deplore the unhappy aberrations of a man who has contributed so largely and so exquisitely to our enjoyments.

But he himself has, in his pathetic and prophetic epitaph on a bard, touched the lines of his own character, and anticipated his hapless fate so emphatically, that no one can produce any thing comparable to it:—

“The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn, and wise to know,
And keenly felt the social glow,
And softer flame;
But thoughtless follies laid him low
And stain’d his name!”

From New Cumnock we came to Sanquhar, standing adjacent to the eastern bank of the Nith. It is a burgh, possessing a manufacture of stockings, serving as a market and post town to a considerable part of the surrounding

country. We next visited Drumlanrig. The castle of Drumlanrig, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, is a magnificent quadrangular palace, situated on the western bank of the Nith, on a rising ground, and surrounded by a spacious and well wooded park. The surrounding fertile vallies, and the verdant hills, compose a pleasant prospect. Through the village of Penpont we came to

DUMFRIES,

The capital of the county. This place is one of the most happily situated towns in Scotland, and may be in some measure regarded as the capital of the three counties of Wigton, Kircudbright, and Dumfries. It derives its origin from some religious houses, and from a castle which was anciently situated here. Over the Nith, where it washes the western side of this town, there is an ancient bridge, erected so long ago as the thirteenth century. A new bridge has been lately built, at some small distance above the ancient one. The principal street of Dumfries is at the middle, about one hundred feet wide, and extends nearly a mile in length. It is joined by seven or eight other streets, and by five or six lanes. The number of inhabitants may be nearly ten thousand. The intercourse between Galloway and England, which passes entirely by the way of Dumfries; the cattle market; the meal and grain markets; its advantage as the seat of the county courts; its importation and exportation; the beauties of its local situation, inviting strangers in easy circumstances to settle here; are among the principal means by which this delightful and flourishing place is supported and continually augmented. The town is built of a fine red free stone, and the houses in general are handsome, and have a light airy appearance. At the upper end, anciently stood the castle, near the station of the present new church. At the opposite end of the town, an infirmary hath lately been erected. Dumfries, is, perhaps, a place of higher gaiety and elegance than any other town of its size in Scotland. A great proportion of the inhabitants are descended of respectable families, have received a liberal education, and give a more elevated and polished tone to the manners and characters of the inhabitants. Dumfries has a well attended theatre, and

regular assemblies. The amusements of the town, and the advantages which its excellent schools afford for education, allure many of the inferior gentry from the neighbouring counties, to spend in it a great part of the year. The Dumfries and Galloway hunt meet here, and the Caledonian hunt sometimes hold their meetings in this place.

From Dumfries we took our course through a fine cultivated country to Lochmaben, situated on the west side of the Annan, near the place where the Yea and Kinnel unite their smaller streams. This is an ancient burgh, almost surrounded by lakes, exhibiting the ruins of an ancient castle, once the property of the Bruces, Lords of Annandale, and by King Robert Bruce added to the possessions in the domain of the Scottish crown. This burgh was formerly a place of considerable opulence, but now much decayed. It still carries on a manufacture of coarse linen. There are seven lochs in the parish of Lochmaben, from whence its name: Castle Loch, the largest, contains fifteen or sixteen different kinds of fish, one of which very much resembles a herring: It is called Vendyse, is esteemed remarkably delicate; but is to be found nowhere else. When transported to other lochs, these fishes uniformly die. We next arrived at

MOFFAT.

The village of Moffat is situated on a rising ground, at the head of a plain or valley, extending more than twenty miles along the banks of the Annan: it is encompassed on the east, north, and west, by hills of different heights. The principal and indeed only street is very spacious: there are two inns, and some very good lodging houses, which are let to invalids who resort to this place during the summer. The church is a handsome building surrounded by trees, which produce a good effect. Indeed the view of this village is by no means unpicturesque. The number of inhabitants is something more than a thousand. Lord Hopetoun has a house here, in which he occasionally resides.

Moffat has been long celebrated for its mineral waters, and on this account, numbers of invalids from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, and various parts of Scotland, resort to it every year; and though in winter a residence here would be very dull and dreary, in summer the village is all life and bustle. The two inns accommodate a considerable num-

ber, and there are several private lodging houses in which families can be accommodated.

The climate of Moffat is said to be remarkably healthy, the air extremely pure, exhilarating, and bracing; and though the showers of rain are frequent and sometimes heavy, as might be expected in a mountainous country, yet a moist foggy atmosphere is seldom seen. Every opening of the clouds discovers a sky of a beautiful azure, which in a clear day, assumes a distinctness and a brightness that might vie with an Italian sky. These circumstances, with exercise, contribute perhaps as much as the waters to restore the exhausted and debilitated constitution.

The mineral waters are of two kinds, sulphureous and chalybeate; the first has long been distinguished by the name of the Moffat well, and is situated about a mile and a half from the village. A good carriage road has been made to it, and there is a room and stables for the accommodation of the company while drinking the water. The spring oozes out of a rock, at the distance of two or three yards only from a little rivulet, a few yards above it is a bog, from whence it probably derives its sulphureous impregnation. A wine-gallon of the sulphureous water at Moffat contains of muriate of Soda 36 grains, sulphurated hydrogen gas 10 cubic inches, azotic gas 4 cubic inches, and carbonic acid gas 5 cubic inches.

The next water which I examined, was the Hartfell spa, which springs from the base of a high mountain of that name, and is nearly five miles distant from Moffat. It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine or lynn, the sides of which are entirely laid bare to the very top, and form a very interesting object to the mineralogist, as all the different strata can be distinctly seen. These strata dip towards the bottom of the mountain, and are inclined to the horizon in an angle of about fifteen degrees. It appears that a wine-gallon of the Hartfell-water contains of sulphat of iron 84 grains, sulphat of alumina 12 grains, azotic gas 5 cubic inches. Together with 15 grains of oxyd of iron, with which the sulphuric acid seems to be supersaturated, and which it gradually deposits on exposure to air, and almost immediately when boiled.

There are many pleasant rides about Moffat, and some scenes in the neigh-

bourhood by no means destitute of beauty and sublimity, which are frequently visited by the company; among these may be mentioned Belle Craig, situated at a short distance from the Carlisle road, a romantic and sequestered spot.

Leaving Moffat early one fine morning, we took the Carlisle road, and at the distance of about a mile and a half from the village passed Dumcrief, the property of the late Dr. Currie of Liverpool, delightfully situated, and surrounded with extensive plantations. The river Moffat runs through the midst of the grounds; and a branch of it being separated to turn a mill, insulates the garden. Proceeding along the Carlisle road, about a mile and a half beyond Dumcrief, we observed the conflux of three rivers—the Moffat, the Annan, and the Evan. These united streams take the name of Annan, though before their junction the Annan was the least of the three. As we proceeded, the extensive valley, flat and even like a lake, surrounded by hills, with the beautiful river meandering through it, attracted our attention.

About two hundred yards beyond the third mile-stone we left the high road, and ascended a kind of path on the right, which conducted us over a hill to the entrance of a glen, skirted with wood. Through this wood we descended by a path, not very distinct, to a little brook, which we crossed, and proceeded along a road by the side of another small brook: at this place the glen begins to contract, and its steep sides are covered with wood to the very top. On walking about a hundred yards, we came to a scene highly picturesque. On our right, a fine rugged rock crowned with oaks, and whose face was covered with a lichen of a beautiful whiteness, mixed with heath and shrubs, rises perpendicular from the bottom of the glen, and threatens destruction to those who venture near its base.

The remainder of the contracted view towards the left, is bounded by a concave precipice, almost covered with wood, there being only a few places where the bare rock overlooks the shrubs and trees. In one place a small but beautiful cascade descends from the top of a rock on the left, to join the brook below. Belle Craig is a white rock, rearing high its venerable front. When we had passed this beautiful and

sequestered scene, the glen contracted very fast, its high perpendicular walls approaching nearer and nearer, till they were only a few feet asunder; here we had another view of the cascade, which appears to consist of several different parts, its stream being here and there hid from the eye by shrubs. On going a little farther, the valley became so narrow, that there was scarcely room for a foot-path between the perpendicular rock and the brook. It soon afterwards widens a little, and on the left hand is to be seen a little projecting rock, from which water is continually dripping. We next descended a few rude steps hewn out of the rock, and soon came to the boundary, where the brook fills up the whole width of the glen. This is generally the *ne plus ultra* of the visitants, it being difficult to proceed farther; but those who do not fear being wet go up the brook, which has worn a deep channel in the rock down which it tumbles, forming a very fine cascade.

In the vicinity of Moffat is a very fine cascade, frequently visited by the company, called the Grey Mare's Tail. To see this cascade we went nearly half a mile from Moffat, on the Carlisle road, and then turning to the left, ascended a hill called Craigy-hill, which is a part of the late Dr. Currie's estate, and from which we had a fine view of the venerable woods of Dumcrief. Following the road to Selkirk, we crossed a small impetuous brook, with a very rocky channel called Craigy-burn, and soon entered a fine glen beautifully wooded. This wood, which consists chiefly of hazel and birch, is called Craigy-burn-wood. In the midst of a fat and fertile, but narrow vale, the Moffat winds its serpentine course. The other side of the river was formerly wooded, which, no doubt, added much to the beauty of the scenery.

When we had passed Craigy-burn-wood, we had a full view of the romantic glen, bounded by lofty hills, frowning like the surly centinels of the legions posted behind them. A ride more romantic than this, on a fine day, can scarcely be imagined. After riding by the side of the Moffat about seven miles we crossed it, and ascending the hill on the other side, had a full view of the cascade we were in search of. Here the water, precipitating itself from rock to rock, dashing, foaming, and thundering from a great height,

between two steep hills, falls into a dark pool, from whence it runs with less impetuosity to augment the waters of Moffat, where it joins a little above the place where we crossed the stream. The water, by its precipitous fall, is broken by the air, so as to appear as white as snow.

The water which forms this cascade, runs from a lake on the top of the hill, about three quarters of a mile distant from the highest part of the fall. This lake which is called Loch-Skeen, is one thousand one hundred yards in length, and about four hundred in breadth; there is a little island on this lake where the eagles build their nests, and bring out their young in great safety. The water of this lake abounds with very fine trout.

From Moffat to Lockerby, a flourishing village, and to the village of Ecclesfechan, noted for its great monthly market of cattle. To the west of this village stands Hoddam Castle, said to have been founded by Lord Herries, in the year 1407. A mile to the south of this is a tower called Repentance. Some writers narrate a pleasant anecdote of a shepherd's boy, who gave the following reply to Sir Richard Steele, founded on the name of that tower: Sir Richard having observed a boy lying on the ground, and very attentively reading his bible, asked if he could tell him the way to Heaven? "Yes, Sir," replied the boy, "you must go by that tower."

Proceeding onwards, we came to Graitney, commonly called Gretna, a village long concealed from the view by a grove of trees which surround it. Here Graitney-hill, two hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, and the remains of a Druidical temple of an oval form, and inclosing about half an acre of ground, are among the natural curiosities which merit a visit from the traveller. This place hath long been famous for the celebration of clandestine marriages of fugitive lovers from England, performed by persons, none of whom are clergymen. It is truly a stain upon the nation to permit such things to be practised.

It is more than sixty years since these marriages began to be solemnized; and, on the lowest computation, sixty or sixty-five couples are annually joined. The ceremony, when any form is used, is that of the Church of England; and the certificate is signed by the parson

as he is called, and two witnesses under fictitious names.

From hence we passed through Longtown, in Cumberland to Carlisle, concluding a delightful tour.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON THE DISCIPLINE OF PRISONS.

TO increase the moral excellence of its population, is the principal aim of all well-regulated governments. For in proportion as this is corrupted, authority, though apparently securely founded, will infallibly be weakened. The best constituted communities have in all ages resigned a portion of their liberty, more certainly, and to the remainder, and have delegated to individuals the power to punish those deeds, whose frequent perpetration would destroy the foundation on which society is erected. If crime was erased from the catalogue of human miseries, the abrogation of the codes now intended as checks to its advancement, would necessarily follow. But this is a consequence more feasible in speculation, than practicable in reality; more consonant with the wishes of philosophy, than the dictates of experience. These reflexions were suggested by the general discussion respecting the revision of the Penal Code, and the mischiefs attendant on the existing system of Prison Discipline. The consideration of the former would conduct me into too wide a field of discussion: I shall therefore confine my attention to the latter. The causes which contribute to render these receptacles of wretchedness schools of vice are, want of classification, of employment, and of religious instruction. The corruption of the human mind is gradual and progressive: between the first deed of guilt, when conscience dyes the cheek with the blush of shame, and the daring act of violence, perpetrated by incorrigible villainy, there is a wide and fearful chasm. Suppose a young man, hurried by the impetuosity of pleasure, resorts to dishonesty for the means of gratifying his desires, the horrors of a prison produce the rejection of those principles of religion and morality on his mind, which his course of life had smothered, but not extinguished. Deeply deploring his former errors, he determines that his future conduct shall obliterate the stains which deform

the past; but while the resolve is in the bud, it is blasted by the contagious air of evil communication. Ridicule, persuasion, and argument, alternately assail him; the ties which unite him to duty become gradually weaker, till unwilling, and consequently unable, to resist the solicitations of evil, he resigns all hope of amendment, and rivals the hoary veteran in deeds of infamy and shame. Such is a picture too often exhibited within those walls reared for the reformation of crime. Activity is a principle inherent in the human mind; when unchecked and unregulated, it will effect results pernicious to the individual, and to society.

The hours not occupied in a prison, are devoted by its inmates to idle and corrupting conversation, or to the practice of whatever vice can be committed with impunity. Generally uneducated, they are incapable of thinking; goaded by remorse, they are afraid to review the past, or to anticipate the future. What produces juvenile delinquency, and clouds with darkness the brightest period of life? Indolence. What hurls whole families from the heights of affluence to the depths of poverty? Indolence. It is the generator of misery and wickedness—it is the pillar of the scaffold.

I shall now offer a few hints respecting the removal of the evils I have complained of. When the violator of his country's laws becomes the inhabitant of a prison, inquiry should be made with regard to the events of his former life, that the remedy may be applied where the disease most requires it. The strictest attention should be paid to classification, which ought to take place with reference to their age in guilt. An experienced inspector will quickly ascertain the different degrees of depravity, and will separate precipitate error from deliberate villainy; nor will he ever forget, that the legitimate end of punishment is reformation; and that society benefits more by the repentance of one sinner, than by the immolation of a host of victims. A certain task ought to be assigned to each prisoner, and the performance of it rigorously exacted. All unnecessary conversation during the hours of labor should be decidedly forbidden, and monitors appointed to enforce the different regulations. A portion of the produce of his industry should be reserved for each individual, to be paid

him, on his release from captivity; or if death is the consequence of his transgression, to be subject entirely to his disposal; the remainder to be appropriated to his maintenance. His food and raiment should be coarse and plain, and not subject to addition or diminution from fluctuations in the price of provisions, which is the consequence whenever the prisoner is allowed a certain sum of money, instead of a fixed quantity of nutriment.

If the offence is not capital, the law, after exacting its penalty, restores the offender again to liberty, only to afford him fresh opportunities of doing wrong; for when a man is degraded in his own estimation, and finds himself an object of distrust and suspicion to his fellow citizens, his hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him. Loss of character operates as an insuperable barrier to every avenue of honourable employment. Few will venture to receive him who has no security to offer for his good conduct but promises and protestations. To suggest a remedy for this is difficult, if not impossible; but I think if a regularly organized plan of reformation was adopted in every prison, and the principal superintendent authorised to deliver to every prisoner deserving it, a certificate, expressive of his conformity to the rules; it would tend, in no inconsiderable degree, to accelerate repentance. The general admission of these certificates as vouchers of character must be the work of time: for experience can alone decide, whether the prospect of improvement they hold out, is delusive, or substantial. I am aware that much will depend upon individual opinion, which prejudice will probably render, in many instances, adverse to it; but policy and philanthropy imperatively demand the experiment should be made; for if penitence is repulsed, she will sink irretrievably into the abyss of ruin; and her last exclamation will be, Man is less merciful than God. The instructions of religion, in every form most likely to be successful, ought to form an essential part in the discipline of a prison. Though her warnings appear disregarded, still futurity may prove, that she has made a powerful and durable impression. Those apparently impenitent, if seen in the hour of silence and solitude, would contradict their professions of hardened obduracy. There

you might behold (to use the words of a popular divine) the languid eye lifted up to Heaven to implore forgiveness, the scalding tear stream down the pallid cheek, and hear the groan of self-reproach burst from the aching heart!

The mass of information recently procured on this subject, affords ample materials for the creation of systems which would obviate the evils deplored, and produce every good that could be wished; and it is ardently to be hoped, that supineness and inattention may not render abortive the attempts of benevolence to substitute regularity, industry, and repentance, for confusion and idleness in the abodes of vice.

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SKETCH OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.

(Continued from page 391.)

LETTER VII.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING determined to return to Rome by the same route and conveyance, we proceeded accordingly, but met with nothing worthy of remark till we arrived within a few miles of Torre del ponti. The spot was lonely, and bordered with trees, and overgrown on each side by beds of rushes; our escort suddenly drew their carbines from their sides, nodding at the same time to the courier, as if to apprise him of their being prepared for banditti: the postilion took the alarm, and drove with the utmost rapidity. We were in momentary expectation of being attacked; and perceiving lights in the distance, our courier told us they proceeded from persons at the next post waiting our arrival. On our coming up, numerous enquiries were made respecting the journey, attended with many preparations for the next stage, which was peculiarly dangerous, as we had to pass the ravine described in a former letter. The lamps were fresh trimmed, and our escort was augmented by an additional guard; two other carriages also joined us, taking advantage of this attendance. We soon reached the fatal spot, where we found the remains of the murdered horse, which the rapacity of the wolves had reduced to a mere skeleton. The place, however,

was now quiet; but after passing, proceeded a short distance farther the carriage suddenly stopped, the guards dismounted, and our ears were assailed with a babel of harsh and discordant notes. What could this be? The courier alighted, and on our following his example, we learned that 15 persons had taken possession of an adjoining hovel, who could not give a satisfactory account of their object, having no passports. A gentleman in one of the other carriages advised us to prepare our pistols, as we might have occasion for them ere long. The door of the hovel was forced open, when nine fellows were found sitting round a large fire, or lying in the different corners. The captain of the band, a tall man, rose as we entered, but many of the others remained immovable, notwithstanding the interference of the guard. They were all secured in the hovel, and six more, consisting of five men and one woman, whom we discovered outside, were conducted safely to the next military, who at certain stations were appointed to guard the road. They formed a circle round a large wood fire, and betrayed an almost total indifference to their duties. The night was dark, and the light from this rustic hearth gave a fine effect to the surrounding assemblage. A memorandum on a slip of paper was given to one of our escort, when we proceeded on our journey, and the next morning arrived at Rome.

Having fully examined in our preceding visit the ancient monuments, we were now anxious to see St. Peter's, the largest cathedral existing. After crossing the Ponte St. Angelo over the tranquil stream of the Tyber, and turning a little to the left, this vast edifice opened upon us in all the grandeur of its sublime proportions, and we had scarcely recovered from our surprise before we reached the front colonnades; these were designed by Bernini, and are in the form of two semicircles, approaching at each extremity. In the centre stands an Egyptian obelisk of red granite, the best preserved in Rome; it was placed here by Sextus V. and is 124 feet in height. The porphyry fountains on each side were erected at two different periods. Before us, surmounting three flights of marble steps, and towering to the height of nearly 400 feet, arose the superb Basilica of St. Peter. The

interior abounds with every thing that human ingenuity can invent, or riches bestow; and in these respects, it may be considered the grandest of edifices. It is paved with a profusion of costly marbles; its dome and altars are beautified with paintings and glowing mosaic, the master-pieces of Raphael, Michael Angelo, and other distinguished artists. The high altar, which is composed of bronze, stands immediately under the dome, and the spot beneath it has been consecrated as the tomb of St. Peter: this is surrounded with lamps continually burning. Below the present pavement, are the remains of the ancient church, built by Constantine; these consist of long winding passages, extending in various directions. In exploring these galleries, we observed the tombs of several popes, and many fresco paintings. The ascent to the ball of the cathedral begins with a well-lighted and gently inclined staircase, which leads to the platform of the roof: here the traveller has an opportunity of examining minutely the workmanship and construction of the two domes; these are of stone, with an interval between them, which leaves room enough for a narrow staircase, and in the ascent the arms are frequently jostled against the two walls. The ball will allow 16 persons to stand upright within it; but at nine in the morning it was so hot, that a very few minutes made it untenable. This is surmounted by a cross, the top of which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. The exterior crowded with columns and pilasters, with domes and pinnacles, and decorated with every appendage which the taste of the age considered as ornamental, falls short, nevertheless, of that sublimity and grandeur which so forcibly characterise the ancient monuments.

A profusion of ornament may excite a temporary surprise, but it will never command that enthusiasm which the majestic outlines and arcades of antiquity, though stripped of their decorations, still excite in the mind of the spectator, as he muses on the wreck of the Coliseum.

Adjoining the cathedral, on the Vatican Mount, stands the papal palace of that name. It is celebrated for its superb library, and a splendid collection of paintings and sculpture.

The Roman churches are in general

handsome, though in different styles of architecture; among the principal may be enumerated those of St. Paul, St. John Lateran, and Santa Maria Maggiore, &c.

From the church of St. Sebastian is a descent to the catacombs, where the early Christians secreted themselves to escape persecution: they form a variety of dark passages, running in different directions to a considerable distance. The palaces are large, and contain many beautiful fresco paintings, by Raphael and others; the chief are the Barberini, Farnese, Doria, Orsini, &c. many of them may be considered memorials of the mistaken taste of the age, since they have owed their principal decoration to the plunder of the Coliseum. The Fountains in different parts of Rome are also pleasing and ornamental; the chief are the Fontana di Trevi, and Fontani Felice, the former extremely beautiful. That part of the city termed the Ghetto, which is allotted for the Jews, is miserable in the extreme; those unfortunate persons are nightly confined to it, and denied an additional room, even to an increase of numbers. The dirt, filth, and poverty, which from this and other causes, exist amongst them, are truly deplorable.

We set off early on a fine morning to visit Tivoli, and the Villa of Adrian. At a little distance beyond the tomb of Munnatius Plancus, now reduced to the appearance of a round tower, we crossed a rivulet, which is supplied from the Solfatara lake about a mile off: the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, as the taste and smell indicate. Adrian's villa is situated to the right of the road; enough remains to give the traveller some idea of its former grandeur and magnificence. A few mules brought us to Tivoli, formerly called Tibur. The Temple of Vesta is a circular building, and is much celebrated for the beauty and lightness of its design; near it is another dedicated to the Sybils. The cascades formed by the Anio are impressive beyond description; and the mountain outlines, crowned with woods, and in their declivities decorated with villas delightfully situated, afford a surrounding scenery in exact unison.

Having returned to Rome, the next day we visited the Museum of the Capitol, and from its tower enjoyed an interesting panorama of the modern

city; in the evening we gratified our curiosity with another view of the Coliseum, and at midnight took our final farewell of this illustrious metropolis. On the road to Bologna, Civita Castellana, supposed to occupy the site of ancient Veii, is the first place of interest. A little farther we obtained a beautiful view, from Otricoli, over a plain watered by the tranquil stream of the Tyber. The situation of Narqi is very delightful, and the scenery romantic. Beyond this, cultivation improves, and woods and pasturage attract the traveller's notice. During the next night we passed through several celebrated towns, and arrived in the morning at Pesaro, a handsome bathing-place on the Adriatic, with a fine beach. Near this is the residence of the Princess of Wales, delightfully situated; the royal proprietor discovers great taste in her town and country mansions, of which there are several in Italy. Rimini is celebrated for its triumphal arch and bridge; the former dedicated to Augustus; the latter of marble, and very substantial; erected during the reigns of that Emperor and Tiberius. This was the first city entered by Julius Cæsar after he had passed the Rubicon. A few miles beyond Scavigliano we crossed a bridge over a rivulet, near which is a pillar, which denotes the identical spot of that famous transit. After another night's expedition we arrived early in the morning at Imola, the situation of which is beautiful and picturesque. We had now entered the plains of Lombardy, and soon reached Bologna, celebrated for its university, with its schools for painting and various branches of science, which I was prevented by indisposition from visiting. The streets of this place are narrow, but decorated in general with arcades. Our next stage brought us to Ferrara, which we left early in the morning. After travelling a short distance, we had to cross the river Po by a flying bridge, "a large and solid though moveable structure: its parts are connected by a row of boats; the last of which, in the middle of the stream, lies fast at anchor, whilst the whole is conveyed, by the united action of the current and the rudder, with facility and swiftness, to the opposite shore." Passing through Rovigo, we arrived at Moncelice, a rock situated in the middle of a vast plain; the view

from the summit is extensive, and the vintage having commenced, the different groupes in the vineyards gave great interest to the surrounding scenery. From hence to Padua, which we reached in the evening, the road is agreeable, leading nearly the whole way by the side of a canal. On our way to the hotel we passed a large piece of ground fenced in, and apparently ornamented with statues, but from the lateness of the hour, and having sprained my ankle, I did not stay to examine them. Opposite to the inn is the church, planned by Palladio; it is composed of two spires, and an assemblage of domes. The next day we set off for Venice, passing through a country which may be truly termed the Garden of Europe; the Bienta bordered the road, and the surrounding landscape was interspersed with villas and palaces, the walls and gardens adorned with statues, and the vines, which hung in festoons between the trees, displaying their glowing clusters amidst a profusion of the richest and most luxuriant foliage. Such is the stage to Fusina; whence we had a good view of Venice; and crossing the Lagoon in a gondola, we soon arrived at this celebrated city.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your's, sincerely,

R. C. M.

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. LI.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

T A venison feast, Sir Joshua Reynolds addressed his conversation to one of the company who sat next to him, but to his great surprise could not get a single word in answer, until at length his silent neighbour, turning to him, said, "Mr. Reynolds, whenever you are at a venison feast, I advise you not to speak during dinner-time, as in endeavouring to answer your questions, I have just swallowed a fine piece of the fat, entire, without tasting its flavour."

There is only one marble bust of Sir Joshua, executed by Ciracchi, an Italian sculptor. This Ciracchi was a young man of some ability, but of a turbulent spirit, and had been driven from every country which he had visited. When he left England, he went to France, where he soon

got himself guillotined for being concerned in a conspiracy formed against the life of Buonaparte, by means of a horrid contrivance which the French named the Infernal Machine.

One day, when Lord Mansfield was sitting, Sir Joshua asked him his opinion, if he thought it was a likeness:—when his Lordship replied, that it was totally out of his power to judge of its degree of resemblance, as he had not seen his own face in any looking-glass, during the last thirty years of his life; for his servant always dressed him, and put on his wig, which therefore rendered it quite unnecessary for him to look at himself in a mirror.

A Clergyman, a friend of Mr. Opie's, declared to him that he once delivered one of Sir Joshua's discourses, from the pulpit, as a sermon, with no other alteration but in such words as made it applicable to *morals* instead of the *fine arts*: which (says the relater) is a proof of the depth of his reasoning, and of its foundation being formed on the principles of general nature.

When Barry first showed some dilatoriness in preparing for his lectures as Professor of Painting, Sir Joshua made some remarks upon his conduct; to which Barry retorted with great insolence and brutality, saying, "If I had no more to do in the composition of my lectures than to produce such poor, flimsy stuff as your discourses, I should soon have done my work, and be prepared to read."—Sir Joshua used to say, that as many of Barry's discoveries were new to himself, so he thought they were new to every body else.

One evening, at the Artists' Club, held at the Turk's Head, in Gerrard-street, Sir Joshua came into the room, having just before seen a very fine landscape, painted by Gainsborough, with which he had been exceedingly struck, from its extraordinary merit. He was describing its beauties to the members of the Club then present, and finished his eulogium by saying, "Gainsborough is certainly the first landscape-painter now in Europe;" when the famous Richard Wilson, the landscape-painter, who was one of the auditors of this high commendation, and who, from an excusable jealousy, felt himself offended, after begging leave to add also to this high character given of Gainsborough, said, "Well, Sir Joshua, and it is my opinion that he is

also the greatest portrait-painter at this time in Europe." Sir Joshua felt the rebuke, and immediately apologized for his inattention in making the observation in Wilson's company.

It was of advantage to the old school of Italian painters, that they were under the necessity of making most of their colours themselves, or at least under the inspection of such as possessed chemical knowledge, which excluded all possibility of those adulterations to which the moderns are exposed. The same also was the case in England, till the time of Sir Godfrey Kneller, who, when he came to this country, brought over a servant with him, whose sole employment was to prepare all his colours and materials for his work. Kneller afterwards set him up as a colour-maker for artists; and this man's success, he being the first that kept a colour-shop in London, occasioned the practice of it as a trade. Sir Joshua was ever careful about procuring unadulterated articles of every sort, and used to say, that he should not regard any price that might be demanded, provided the colours were genuine.

ANECDOTE.

William Bilderdyck, so generally admired as the first poet that modern Holland has produced, and not less distinguished by the other brilliant qualities of his mind, did not in his youth seem to shew any happy disposition for study. His father, who formed an unfavourable opinion of his talents, was much distressed, and frequently reproached him in severe terms for his inattention and idleness; to which young Bilderdyck did not appear to pay much attention. In 1776, the father, with a newspaper in his hand, came to stimulate him by shewing the advertisement of a prize offered by the Society of Leyden, and decreed to the author of a piece of poetry signed with these words—"An Author eighteen years old;" who was invited to make himself known. "You ought to blush, idler," said old Bilderdyck to his son; "here is a boy who is only of your age, and, though so young, is the pride and happiness of his parents; and you——"—"It is myself," answered young William, throwing himself into his father's arms.

To the Editor of the European Magazine,

YOU will particularly oblige a Constant Reader by inserting in your truly valuable and instructive Magazine, the following list of some of the most celebrated battles fought before the Christian era.

B. C.

490. *Marathon*, between the Athenians under Miltiades and the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes.
- 480 Aug. 7th. *Thermopylae*, between the Persians under Xerxes, and Leonidas with his brave "three hundred."
- 480, Oct. 20 *Salamis*, a naval fight between the Persians and Peloponnesians.
- 479 *Plataea*, between the Athenians under Pausanias, and the Persians under Mardonius.
- Sept. 22d. *Mysale*, on the same day, between the Greeks and Persians.
447. *Chæronæa*, in which the Boeotians defeat the Athenians.
- 405 *Egospotamos*—a naval engagement, in which Lysander destroys the Athenian fleet under the command of Philocles.
- Dec. 13th. 401. *Cunaxa*, between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus, in which battle the latter is killed, and from whence was the famous retreat of the "10,000."
394. *Coronæa*, between the Spartans under Agesilaus, and the allied forces of Thebes, Athens, Corinth, and Argos.
- 377 *Naxos*, at which place the Athenians, under the command of Chabrias, defeat the Lacedæmonians.
- Sept. 10th 371. *Leuctra*, between the Thebans under Epaminondas, and Pelopidas and the Spartans under Cleombrotus.
363. *Mantineæ*, between the Thebans under Epaminondas, and the Lacedæmonians. In this battle the Theban General was killed.
360. *Methone*, where Philip of Macedon gained his first victory over the Athenians.
- Aug. 2d. 338. *Chæronæa*, between Philip, and the Athenians and Thebans.
- 334 *Granicus*, in which Alexander, after passing the river, defeats Darius with immense slaughter.
- May 22d. 333, Oct. *Issus*, between the same.
- 331, Oct. 2 *Arbêla*, between the same, where Alexander is a third time victorious.
301. *The Battle* in which Antigonus and his son are defeated by the united forces of Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander.
- 280—74 *Pyrrhus* contends in several pitched battles with the Romans.
256. *Hegulus* defeated by Xantippus in Africa.
217. *Thrysymenus*, between Hannibal the great Carthaginian General, and the Romans under Flaminius.
- 216 *Cannæ*, between Hannibal, and the Romans under the two Consuls Paulus Æmilius and T. Varro.
- May 1st 202. *Zama*, in Africa, in which battle Hannibal is defeated by Scipio.
99. *Chæronæa*, where Sylla defeats Archelaus, the lieutenant of Mithridates.
48. *Pharsalia*, in which Cæsar defeats Pompey with immense loss.
45. *Munda*, between Cæsar and the republican forces of Rome under Labienus and the two sons of Pompey.
- 42 *Philippi*, between Octavius (afterwards Augustus Cæsar) and Antony on one side, and Brutus and Cassius, two of the conspirators in the murder of Cæsar on the other.
- October. 31 *Actium*, a naval engagement, in which Augustus defeats Antony, in consequence of the desertion of Cleopatra with sixty sail.
- Sept. 2d.

Hoping this short account will meet your approbation, and that it will soon appear in your Magazine, I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, with respect,
Queen-square, May 12th, 1819. D. W. F.

* It was here that the ghost of Cæsar appeared to Brutus before the battle. "Thou shalt see me at Philippi." (Julius Cæsar, Act iv. Scene 3.)

520 *Variations in the Prices of Bank Stock, from 1790 to 1819.* [June

MR. EDITOR,

IN addition to my former Table of the comparative Price of the 3 and 4 per cent. Consols, and the 5 per cent. Navy (*vide* page 431), I herewith send one of the Price of Bank Stock for the same period; *i. e.* from January 1790 to June 1819; taken on the 15th day of each month. S. E.

DATE.	Bank Stock.	DATE.	Bank Stock.	DATE.	Bank Stock.	DATE.	Bank Stock.
1790.		1791.		1799.		1803.	
January	187½	July	164	January	140	July	143
February	184½	August	165½	February	139	August ..	140½
March	Shut	September ..	Shut	March	Shut	September ..	Shut
April	186½	October	151	April	135½	October ..	138½
May	170	November ..	155	May	137	November ..	142
June	Shut	December	155	June	148½	December ..	144½
July	173½	1795.		July	158	1804.	
August	182½	January	154	August	169½	January ..	151
September ..	183½	February	152	September ..	Shut	February ..	153½
October	172½	March	Shut	October	156½	March	Shut
November ..	182½	April	150½	November ..	152½	April	147½
December	187½	May	166½	December	155½	May	152
1791.		June	166½	1800.		June	154
January	Shut	July	163½	January	155	July	156½
February	188½	August	172½	February	154½	August	160
March	184½	September ..	Shut	March	Shut	September ..	Shut
April	Shut	October	167	April	160½	October ..	160½
May	186½	November ..	166½	May	162	November ..	167½
June	187½	December	179	June	161	December ..	167½
July	189½	1796.		July	162½	1805.	
August	Shut	January	178½	August	167½	January ..	174
September ..	Shut	February	175	September ..	Shut	February ..	176½
October	196½	March	Shut	October	166	March	174
November ..	196½	April	167½	November ..	164½	April	Shut
December	199½	May	Shut	December	159½	May	171½
1792.		June	153½	1801.		June	178
January	206½	July	151½	January	161	July	184½
February	Shut	August	151½	February	Shut	August	180½
March	218	September ..	Shut	March	151½	September ..	Shut
April	210	October	143	April	Shut	October ..	188
May	Shut	November ..	116	May	167½	November ..	192½
June	204½	December	144½	June	167	December ..	195
July	206½	1797.		July	168½	1806.	
August	Shut	January	139½	August	169	January ..	192½
September ..	Shut	February	138½	September ..	Shut	February ..	198½
October	Shut	March	Shut	October	180½	March	Shut
November ..	181½	April	125	November ..	190	April	206
December	Shut	May	119½	December	186½	May	Shut
1793.		June	132	1802.		June	210½
January	Shut	July	130	January	189½	July	212½
February	Shut	August	130	February	192	August	214½
March	174	September ..	Shut	March	Shut	September ..	Shut
April	169½	October	Shut	April	194½	October ..	211½
May	166½	November ..	118	May	190½	November ..	214½
June	169½	December	117½	June	183	December ..	210½
July	177	1798.		July	190	1807.	
August	178	January	118½	August	183½	January ..	213
September ..	172½	February	121½	September ..	Shut	February ..	220
October	167½	March	Shut	October	Shut	March	Shut
November ..	163½	April	117½	November ..	180	April	231
December	167½	May	117½	December	187	May	231
1794.		June	119½	1803.		June	Shut
January	163	July	123½	January	186	July	231½
February	159	August	127	February	188½	August	234½
March	Shut	September ..	Shut	March	Shut	September ..	Shut
April	169½	October	126	April	167	October ..	226
May	161	November ..	137½	May	165½	November ..	225
June	163	December	137	June	145	December ..	235½

DATE.	Bank Stock.	DATE.	Bank Stock.	DATE.	Bank Stock.	DATE.	Bank Stock.
1808.		1811.		1813.		1816.	
January	226	January	241½	December....	234½	October	215½
February	230	February	247	1814.		November	218
March	Shut	March	Shut	January	250	December	219½
April	Shut	April	Shut	February	266	1817.	
May	239	May	244	March	Shut	January	221½
June	243½	June	239½	April	258½	February	237½
July	243	July	231	May	250	March	Shut
August	240	August	237	June	256½	April	255½
September ..	Shut	September ..	Shut	July	258½	May	Shut
October	233	October	233	August	259½	June	258½
November	238	November	232½	September ..	Shut	July	295
December....	235	December....	230½	October	250½	August....	288
1809.		1812.		November....	245½	September ..	Shut
January	238½	January	231½	December....	250	October	282
February	Shut	February	231½	1815.		November	291
March	Shut	March	Shut	January	252½	December	294
April	245	April	223½	February	257	1818.	
May	245½	May	225	March	Shut	January	290
June	260	June	220	April	281	February	290½
July	260½	July	214½	May	Shut	March	Shut
August	261½	August	219½	June	220	April	285
September ..	Shut	September ..	Shut	July	230	May	282
October	260½	October	216½	August	224	June	279½
November	279	November	216	September ..	Shut	July	277
December....	277½	December....	219	October	233½	August....	273½
1810.		1813.		November....	240½	September ..	Shut
January	278½	January	221	December....	238	October	270½
February	276½	February	220½	1816.		November	270½
March	Shut	March	Shut	January	237	December	268½
April	269	April	216½	February	247½	1819.	
May	267½	May	216½	March	Shut	January	269
June	261½	June	211½	April	Shut	February	268
July	259	July	218½	May	260	March	Shut
August	263½	August	219	June	220½	April	252
September ..	Shut	September ..	Shut	July	220	May	237
October	252	October	216½	August	216½	June	220
November....	248	November....	219	September ..	Shut		
December....	244						

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. No. L.

THE following is a scale of population provisionally assumed, according to which the military force of the Germanic Confederation is to be organized:—

Austria	9,482,227
Prussia	7,923,439
Bavaria	3,560,000
Saxony	1,200,000
Hanover	1,305,551
Wirttemberg	1,395,463
Raden	1,000,000
Electorate of Hesse	540,000
Grand Duchy of Hesse	619,500
Holstein	360,000
Luxemburg	214,058
Brunswick	209,600
Mecklenburg Schwerin	858,000
Nassau	302,769
Saxe Weimar	201,000
— Gotha	185,692

Saxe Coburg	80,012
— Meiningen	54,400
— Heildburghausen	29,706
Mecklenburg Strelitz	71,769
Oldenburg	217,769
Anhalt-Dessau	52,947
— Bernburg	37,046
— Coethen	32,454
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	45,117
— Rudolstadt	53,937
Hohenzollern-Hechingen	14,500
Lichtenstein	5,546
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	35,360
Waldeck	51,817
Reuss, elder branch	22,253
— —, younger ditto	52,205
Schaumburg Lippe	24,000
Pippe Detmold	69,062
Hesse Homburg	20,000
Lubeck	43,600
Bremen	48,500
Hamburg	129,500

Total.....30,044,000

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE, 1819.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, &c. &c. late Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, appointed to consider of the State of the Bank of England, with Reference to the Expediency of the Resumption of Cash Payments at the Period fixed by Law. By Samuel Turner, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. pp. 88.

AMONG all the voluminous claims upon the attention of the public, which the various writers upon this important and intricate question have submitted to the consideration of the political world, we may venture to select the Letter before us as one of the most intelligent and convincing—*intelligent*, because it takes the plainest view of the subject, which meets the common sense of every unprejudiced mind; and *convincing*, because this has been done with a perspicuity of explanation and a fairness of deduction, which bear with them the stamp of truth, and enforce the arguments of the author by a train of reasoning that carries the acquiescence of the readers along with it through all its demonstrations.

It is not too much to say, that while Mr. Turner, with much adroitness, places his question in so clear a light, by freeing it from all abstract obscurity of speculative discussion, he is the only writer upon the subject who has brought it within the compass of practical exposition. A task of no easy accomplishment, distracted as the public mind has been by the conflicting opinions of two opposite parties, who it would seem,

from the manner in which the contest has been carried on, have rather contended for victory than truth.

As far as the human judgment can decide upon the result of an experiment which from its nature can only be substantiated by a progressive development of its effects, Mr. Turner has very ably anticipated those which may reasonably be calculated upon as likely to ensue from the operation of the Bullion scheme—and these he has sufficiently shewn to be ruinous in the extreme to the general interests of the country, and those of every individual concerned in its commercial dependencies.

At the same time he presents us with such an arrangement of the opposite argument, which, having the advantage of many years' experience, requires nothing but an impartial recurrence to facts to enforce it, as at once invalidates and refutes all the sophistical subtleties of those theorists who would reduce the identity of metallic currency to the metaphysical standard of an unreal quantity and supposititious value: unreal in quantity, because they extend their data beyond the possible supply of the precious metals for the purposes which they insist upon, and supposititious in value, because they build their hypotheses upon postulates which the very nature of the causes they depend upon for the proof of their proposition render uncertain, and therefore inadmissible.

The application of these general re-

marks to the great question they refer to, will be made apparent by an analysis of Mr. Turner's discussion of it;—for which we are indebted to the ingenious speech of Mr. Peel—A speech which we heard with pleasure, but we cannot add with conviction. It certainly was a master-piece of senatorial eloquence; and was delivered with a grace of manner and expression, in a style of language and fluency of diction, that far surpassed all that we have of late years witnessed within that Honourable House of which he is so distinguished a member—Yet we could not help feeling, according to our conception of the realities of the question, that there were in great measure lost sight of by the speaker, and in that degree of notice which he found it necessary to take of them, were very much perverted from their true character and essential connexion with the subject.

The observations with which Mr. Turner prefaces his refutation of the Right Hon. Gentleman's arguments, are themselves couched in language not at all inferior to that which we have so justly eulogized.

“ SIR,

“ Having been present in the House of Commons, during the Debate of Monday last, I had an opportunity of listening to the speech delivered by you, upon presenting to the consideration, and recommending to the adoption of the House, the Resolutions founded upon the Report of the Secret Committee appointed to consider of the expediency of resuming Cash-payments, over which Committee you had presided as Chairman. I hope I shall not be considered, either by you or by the country, as taking an improper liberty, or infringing upon the privileges of Parliament, in commenting, as I purpose to do in this Letter, both on the Speech delivered by you, and on the Plan itself, which you recommended to the House in a manner conciliatory, certainly, to the feelings of all, and enforced with a degree of eloquence, and with a candid confession of former error, likely to make a deep impression, and calculated to carry the House and the country along with you in those reasonings, so ably and ingeniously deduced from the premises you had assumed. It requires far more ability than I can pretend to

possess, effectually to counteract such an impression; but, feeling as I do the grave importance of the subject, as it concerns the highest interests of this great and powerful country, and persuaded as I am that the deductions drawn by yourself and others are contrary not only to past experience but to sound theory, I cannot remain silent in such a moment as this; and, not ~~having~~ the honour of a seat in Parliament, I feel called upon, as a citizen, and as having been for the last thirteen years one of the Directors of the Bank of England, whose conduct has been so severely arraigned, (although now out of the Direction by rotation,) to submit to your candid consideration, and to that of the country, my view of the many important subjects connected with the present monetary system of this country, which you touched upon in your very able speech. I must premise, however, that in doing this I act for myself alone, and I beg that you will consider the sentiments I shall deliver as attaching to myself, individually, and not to the Directors of the Bank of England, with whom, as a body, I have had no communication whatever upon this occasion.”

The author thus opens his own view of the question, and it bears with it a very impressive evidence of the profoundest knowledge of the subject, as well as a most familiar acquaintance with all its practical relations.

“ Now, when the principles of the Bullion Committee are avowed by you, sanctioned by his Majesty's Government, and recognised by Parliament, I feel that it would be a dereliction of that duty which every man owes to his country, were I any longer to refrain from expressing, thus publicly, the principles upon which I am compelled to differ from those who have supported the Bullion-question, and to expose the errors into which I think they have fallen. This brings me to the next topic of your speech, the restoration of the old metallic standard of value: and the difficulty to you seemed at once got over, when you stated that the House had only to determine that this standard should be restored, by adopting the resolutions you had laid on the table. That it was true a trifling deviation would be allowed for two years; but then the old standard would be effectually restored: and you proceeded to

comment upon the evidence of an individual, who held that the pound sterling was the real standard of value, and had been so for 800 years; and you stated that Mr. Locke, after elucidating the subject of identity, dispelling all the erroneous views with respect to innate ideas, and endeavouring to penetrate even the properties of eternity, could not, with all his powers of reasoning and subtlety of disquisition, succeed in defining what he meant by an abstract pound. That, on this point, this distinguished man was evidently misled himself, and, of course, misled his readers; and that the fact was, the only intelligible idea, was in a certain quantity of metal of a determinate quality and fineness. Now it appears to me, that the difficulty of understanding this subject consists in not sufficiently distinguishing between a natural and an artificial state of society. That, unless we alter our weights and measures, a pound of gold must ever continue a pound of gold, will not admit of question; and of course it follows, that a Sovereign, or a pound sterling as it is called, must consist, when coined at the Mint, of $\frac{1}{46.723}$ of a pound of gold. But the question is, whether this is or is not the real standard or measure of value, whenever we have, as we had prior to 1797, a convertible paper currency; and whether it is possible to exist as a standard or measure of value in that highly artificial state, arising from excessive taxation, in which we are now unhappily placed. To examine this subject fairly, it will be necessary to advert to first principles; and, above all, not to confound possibility under qualified circumstances with practicality under all. From very early stages of society, the precious metals have constituted the medium or representatives of value, and the price of any given commodity has been measured by certain relative portions of one or both of the precious metals; which price has been regulated according to the quantity existing of such precious metals in circulation, together with the facility or rapidity with which it has been possible for them to change hands. This position I am sure you will not deny, for it is that of every writer on the nature of money, and the doctrine of the Bullionists themselves. And it is equally clear that in this stage of society the sum of com-

modities to be exchanged must accommodate itself, if I may be allowed such an expression, to the quantity of the metals circulated, and the power of circulation; so that if the commodities are abundant, a larger portion will be given for an ounce of gold than would be were they scarce. Supposing, therefore, goods to increase, and metals to remain stationary, that which at one time sold for an ounce of gold, or, in other words, commanded an ounce of gold, would, at another time, only sell for half an ounce, or a quarter of an ounce, exactly according to the quantity of metal and circulating power as compared with the whole quantity of commodities."

By a simple application of symbols, algebraically arranged, Mr. Turner has placed a very material part of his argument, not only in a novel, but in an unanswerable point of view.

"What, therefore, is the remedy by which society is still kept together, and different articles still bear their relative value one towards another? I answer, an increase of the circulating medium; either by advancing its nominal value, so as to call what before passed as a pound sterling, two pounds sterling, or by adding a paper or fictitious circulating medium to the former Bullion circulation. You will, of course, not suspect me of using the word fictitious in an invidious sense; but I know of no other word which will so clearly express the artificial value fixed upon articles by the arbitrary enactments of Government, over and above their real value as represented in Bullion. The history of this country will sufficiently elucidate, that, prior to the reign of Elizabeth, it was the practice of the sovereigns to debase the coin, and thus to make the same weight of the precious metals pass for a larger nominal amount. The same effect has since been produced by the system of banking, and the issue of Bank-notes; and I should hold as demonstrably true, that, since the first necessary introduction of paper-money, coined Bullion has ceased to be the measure of value, even when the representative or Paper has been convertible, at option, into its nominal value in Coin. Let the Coin be the same as was before supposed, b ; call the Paper in circulation p : then $b + p \times c$, or $bc + pc = a$,

and any fractional part of a , say $\frac{a}{f} = \frac{bc + pc}{f}$; that is to say, that every frac-

tional part of a , or of the annual produce of the lands and labour of the country, must be represented partly in coin and partly in paper: and if we say that a commodity sells for forty-four guineas and a half, or a pound troy of Gold, although such pound of Gold may be actually obtained, yet it becomes quite clear, that it is only so obtained through the general confidence or credit of the community; and that, if every person insisted upon receiving coined Bullion for his commodity, that it would be impossible that commodities should sell at the same nominal price. But it has already been shown, that if the prices are reduced, contracts could not be fulfilled; and it therefore follows, that wherever the precious metals and paper circulate together, although one may be constantly exchangeable for the other, yet that every article is measured by a standard, bearing a higher nominal value than it would be possible to obtain, if the precious metals were the real measure, and the amount of depreciation on any given article is

exactly $\frac{pc}{f}$, that is to say, such article

sells for $\frac{bc + pc}{f}$, whereas the real nat-

tural price would only be $\frac{bc}{f}$. I shall shortly endeavour to prove that this fictitious price is not only necessary, but that it causes taxation to fall evenly on the community. Suppose, for instance, a farm, the produce of which, at natural prices, would produce exactly 900*l.* per annum, and that it was thus appropriated; one third to the landlord, one-third for the support of the farmer and his family, and one-third for the expenses of labourers and other necessary charges: suppose, then, by an arbitrary act of Government, the farmer was compelled to pay 300*l.* per annum as taxes, what would be the effect if his produce still sold at the same price? Either that 300*l.* would be left for the support of himself, his family, the labourers, and charges, or that less rent could be paid to his landlord. But go on still further, and suppose that instead of 300*l.* the Government were

to exact 600*l.*, it becomes quite self-evident, either that the farmer must be totally ruined, as well as his landlord, or that the produce must sell at a higher nominal value. But how can it so sell, if the circulating medium is not increased? and how can the circulating medium be increased, unless artificially, when we suppose the produce to remain stationary? It can only be increased artificially; and I may safely defy the production of proof to establish the reverse of the position which I lay down, that prices have always nominally increased with the artificial excess of value caused by taxation. In the case first supposed, the landlord had one-third of produce

produce	£300
Farmer, one-third	300
Labourers, one-third	300
	£900

But, by artificial prices, the produce sells for 1200*l.* Then Government taxes,

one-fourth	£300
Landlord, one-fourth	300
Farmer, one-fourth	300
Labourers, one-fourth	300
	£1200

“ Thus the weight of taxation is borne equally by all, according to the relative situation they bear in society. Taxation, in fact, fixes a *minimum*, below which any given article so taxed cannot be sold; and the diffusibility of the precious metals, if I may be allowed such an expression, is destroyed. It is no longer a piece of Gold of a relative magnitude, according to the whole quantity which is to cover the value of any given article; but it is at once declared, without reference to the whole quantity, that the article in question must be covered by a piece of Gold of a definite size. Continue this to a greater extent, and the whole quantity of Gold may still be insufficient to cover the articles upon which such *minimum* is fixed, and nothing would be left to measure the remaining articles, which is quite absurd. I have thus endeavoured to prove that all Paper circulation, whether exchangeable for Gold, or not, is a fictitious circulation, that it is the offspring of necessity, and the consequence of prices being necessarily

raised by taxation, and not the cause of such rise."

We must readily acknowledge the justice of the author's sentiments with respect to the conduct of the Directors of the Bank of England—and by the extract which we make of his remarks, we rejoice in the opportunity of evincing our own; and humble as may be such a testimony on our part, we feel fully warranted in the tribute by what we know to be the sense of the most judicious among the merchants of the Land, and what indeed we may fairly, and without fear of contradiction, assert to be the unqualified acknowledgment of every honourable and impartial mind.

"This leads me to notice that part of your speech in which you commented upon the late Resolutions of the Court of Directors, and particularly upon the passage which runs thus:

"Under these impressions the Directors of the Bank think it right to observe to his Majesty's ministers, that being engaged to pay on demand their notes in *inconvertible* coin, at the Mint-price of £37 : 17 : 10½ per ounce, they ought to be the last persons who should object to any measure calculated to effect that end; but, as it is incumbent on them to consider the effect of any measure to be adopted as operating on the general issue of their notes, by which all the private Banks are regulated, and of which the whole currency, exclusive of the notes of private Bankers, is composed, they feel themselves obliged, by the new situation in which they have been placed by the Restriction-act of 1797, to bear in mind not less their duties to the establishment over which they preside, than their duties to the community at large, whose interests in a pecuniary and commercial relation have, in a great degree, been confided to their discretion. The Directors being thus obliged to extend their views, and embrace the interests of the whole community in their consideration of this measure, cannot but feel a repugnance, however involuntary, to pledge themselves in approbation of a system, which, in their opinion, in all its great tendencies and operations, concerns the country in general more than the immediate interests of the Bank alone."

"Not being at present in the direction, I did not know of these Resolutions until I saw a copy of them in the newspapers, after they had been laid upon

the tables of the Houses of Lords and Commons by Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart. It is almost unnecessary to say that I have read these Resolutions with the profoundest attention; and in my opinion there is not one word in them which is not founded in fact, and not a sentiment, which, had I been in the direction, would not have met with my entire concurrence. It has, I understand, been asserted in another place, that the Directors of the Bank forsooth wished to erect themselves into legislators; that it was their sole province to look to the proper management of their own establishment, and to leave it to the legislature to take care of the public interest. But I should wish to ask those, to whom these opinions relative to the conduct of the Directors are attributed, whether, when they themselves constituted part of his Majesty's Government, they never urged the public interests upon the consideration of the Directors. Were not remonstrances made again and again, relative to the great extent of the advances to Government, and were not the Directors called upon for larger and larger advances, not as a matter of advantage to the Bank, but on the sole plea of convenience to the public service? And were the Directors not to consider this? Moreover, what says the Bullion Report? After recommending the repeal of the law which suspends cash-payments by the Bank of England, it proceeds thus:—"In effecting so important a change, your Committee are of opinion that some difficulties must be encountered, and that there are some contingent dangers to the Bank, against which it ought most strongly and carefully to be guarded. But all these may be effectually provided for by entrusting to the discretion of the Bank itself, the charge of conducting and completing the operation, and by allowing the Bank so ample a period of time for conducting it, as will be more than sufficient to effect its completion. To the discretion, experience, and integrity, of the Directors, your Committee believe, that Parliament may safely entrust the charge of effecting that which Parliament may in its wisdom determine upon as necessary to be effected, and that the Directors of that great institution, far from making themselves a party with those who have a temporary interest in spreading alarm, will take a much larger view of the permanent interest of the Bank,

as indissolubly blended with those of the public.' And it goes on to recommend that the Directors, availing themselves only of favourable circumstances, may tread back their steps slowly, and may preserve both the course of their own affairs as a Company, and that of public and commercial credit not only safe, but unembarrassed." Have, therefore, the Directors exceeded their province, in taking an extended view of the permanent interests of the Bank, as indissolubly blended with those of the public? Have they exceeded their province in endeavouring to preserve both public and commercial credit not only safe but unembarrassed? Would they have done their duty, either as Directors of the Bank, as merchants, or as men, if they had hesitated to lay before his Majesty's government, their view of those doctrines and of that plan, which, in their consciences, they believed would compromise not only the interests of the Bank, but those of the public,—not only endanger commercial but public credit? The noble merchant, Antonio, encountered the hatred of Shylock; and so it is with the Bank of England. The vulgar, the purse-proud, the disappointed, will beset it with all the arts of envy, hatred, and malice; and this spirit has been so artfully fomented, that even many of those of enlightened views upon most subjects, seem now never to speak of the Bank without reproach, or to regard it but through a jaundiced eye. So that even its noble sacrifice of at least a million in the public service, (as was specified by one of its Directors,) which ought to have been lauded both by the House and by the country, met with nothing but reproaches, even from so enlightened an individual as the honourable member for Port Arlington, who was pleased to say that, in attending to the public convenience, we had sacrificed the interests of the proprietors. That he expected we had a great deal more money, but that we gave a million here, and a million there, and did not know how to manage our own affairs, much less to attend to those of the public. The honourable member in question is a proprietor of Bank-stock, and, of course, in that capacity, has a right to arraign, at a General Court, the conduct of the Directors; but, as a member of Parliament, it did seem rather extraordinary that he should complain

of the generosity of the Bank. On one day we hear of the inordinate gains of the Bank;—on another, that it lavishly gives to the public millions upon millions. It is blamed for its rapacity, it is blamed for its generosity; and the very men who differ in so material a point as this, still draw together on all other occasions where the Bank is concerned.

"This leads me to revert to the Report itself. After sifting the conduct of the Court of Directors to the very bottom, and perhaps we may proudly affirm that few establishments could have borne such a scrutinizing examination, the Committee, instead of stating broadly the simple fact (as in my humble view of the question should have been done) that the Bank had made every preparation in their power, but that the Government had failed in their engagements, and that not only part of the loans of six millions and three millions remained unpaid, but that eleven millions of the purchased Exchequer bills were actually over due, endeavoured, by a kind of side wind, to escape the main question, and by impugning not the motives but the judgment of the Directors, to lead the public mind to imagine, as I have before expressed myself, that all the evils of our present state have proceeded from an over-issue of Bank-notes, arising from the Directors having neglected constantly to diminish the circulation whenever the market-price of Gold bullion exceeded the Mint-price, and the foreign exchanges became unfavourable to this country."

The remarkable perspicuity with which Mr. Turner reasons upon all the points of this difficult question, has induced us to indulge in very copious extracts from his letter—but we are well aware, that detached passages from a dissertation so closely connected in all its parts as this before us, by the skilful management of its arguments, cannot convey either so distinct an idea of its merits, or of the subject itself, as the whole in its undivided state. Indeed, selections, however judiciously made from a work of this nature, whose parts must be necessarily interwoven by a continuous series of argumentative positions and proofs, can at best furnish no more than specimens of the writer's ability to support his own side of the question—but they cannot give that

broad and ample display of the various bearings of it, which is indispensable to do justice to the intelligence and talent with which they are argued. Anxious, therefore, not to break a single link of the admirable chain of irrefragable argument, with which Mr. Turner has united the substance of the best written Tract that has yet appeared upon this question, we have given our extracts more at large than we otherwise should have done, had we merely consulted our own convenience and the narrow limits of our pages.

Nor can we dismiss this article without adding one more extract, which, if facts may be allowed to have any weight against the speculations of theory, ought at once to urge the bullionists to surrender much of that tenacious opinion

with which they have adhered to their favourite doctrine.

"It is," says Mr. Turner, "the pivot upon which their whole machinery turns, that the high price of Bullion and the exchanges can constantly be regulated by contracting the issue of Paper; and the declaration of the Court of Directors, that they could see no solid foundation for such an opinion, was commented upon more severely, by one of his Majesty's present ministers, than any other passage in their Resolutions, and was of itself, according to that Right Honourable individual, a sufficient cause for the interference of Parliament.

"The following Table will at one view, show the inconsistency of this doctrine with the real facts.

	Increase in Bank-notes.	Decrease in Bank-notes.	Rise per oz. in Price of Stan- dard Gold.	Fall of Price in Standard Gold.
			£. s. ^{d.}	£. s. d.
1813. 2d Six Months	167,752	—	0 7 1	—
1814. 1st "	1,469,567	—	—	0 4 9
2d "	2,780,820	—	—	0 16 8
1815. 1st "	—	1,136,008	0 14 8	—
2d "	—	537,614	—	0 15 2
1816. 1st "	"	149,927	—	0 5 10
2d "	213,115	—	—	0 2 0
1817. 1st "	658,370	—	—	0 0 2
2d "	1,970,267	—	0 1 2	—
1818. 1st "	—	1,255,477	0 1 6 ¹	—
2d "	—	1,466,699	nil	nil
1819. "	—	693,390	0 1 6	—

"If the truth or falsehood of any theory whatever is to be determined by the test of facts, then this Table affords a refutation of the position that the price of Gold Bullion and the quantity of Bank-notes, or circulating credit, have a necessary relation one towards the other, for we see an increase of notes of 167,752*l.* only, raises the price of Gold 7*s.* 1*d.* and an increase of 2,780,820*l.* lowers the price of gold 16*s.* 8*d.* per oz.; and, again, a diminution of notes, to the extent of 1,136,008*l.* is attended with an increase of the price of Gold of 14*s.* 8*d.* per oz.; and it, therefore, appears to me quite as irreconcilable with common sense, to hold that it is the sun and not the wind which turns the weathercock, as to affirm that it is the amount of Bank-notes and not the balance of trade and of foreign payments which regulates our

exchanges and the price of Gold Bullion."

So much satisfaction have we experienced in reading this very sensible letter, and so much information have we derived from the superior knowledge of the subject manifested throughout, and the clear light in which all its numerous intricacies are placed, that without presuming to suppose we pay any complement to the author himself, we do most cordially recommend it to every one of our readers as the purest source from which they can derive a just idea of this important question, and be enabled to form an accurate judgment between the sophistries of obstinate error, and the demonstrations of practical truth, as they affect the pretensions of their respective advocates.

R.

Oakwood Hall, a Novel; including a Description of the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a Part of South Wales. By Catherine Hutton. 3 vols. 12mo.

EPISTOLARY novels have fallen so much into disuse, that the present performance may be esteemed a rarity; and from the ability displayed in it, Miss Hutton deserves the praise of having greatly contributed to restore this neglected species of composition to its former popularity. The great difficulty attending it, is to detail a clear history of domestic transactions in a miscellany of letters supposed to be written while they are in progress, and to obviate those repetitions which are usually found on collating the correspondence of different persons relative to the same event. Over this difficulty the fair writer has completely triumphed, and she has evinced equal ingenuity and judgment, not only in adapting the several letters to the characters from whom they proceed, but in rendering them mutually illustrative of each other, and subservient to the leading interest of her plot. The whole is conducted, from its commencement to its close, with an admirable simplicity, and with that refinement of art which conceals all appearance of it. On entering upon the work, the reader fancies that the letters are merely those of a few friends who are absent on travel, and have agreed to amuse each other with descriptions of the beautiful tracts of country which they are traversing; but he finds them gradually involved in a complication of adventures which leave them little leisure for descanting on ruined castles and cathedrals; on the picturesque lakes of Westmoreland, or the lovely vales and rivers of South Wales. The thread of the story, or, to use a lawyer's phrase, the *gist* of the action, consists in a certain love-suit between a Mr. Millichamp, appellant, and Margaret Freeman, spinster, respondent. Many formidable obstacles occur to prevent the auspicious issue of this suit. The lover, an enthusiastic and rather eccentric young man, is misled, by a combination of equivocal circumstances, into a belief that his vows have been trifled with; and concluding that the lady's affections are bestowed on his unworthy rival, departs with the resolution of estranging himself from her for ever. Margaret, who to

the most engaging qualities of person and of mind, unites a deep sense of filial duty, is induced by the urgent entreaties of her parents to receive the addresses of the suitor whom Millichamp suspected; and they are on the eve of marriage, when, in consequence of an heroic exposure of his life to preserve her's, he is seized with a fever, and dies. Millichamp is fortunately undeceived, and at length obtains the rich reward of his sufferings in being united to her who had unconsciously caused them. The parties who are principally interested in this union, and are instrumental in accomplishing it, are, Mr. Goldacre, an enterprising and opulent manufacturer, very self-willed, though overflowing with good-nature; he is the uncle of Millichamp;—Mr. Oakwood, an inveterate though philanthropic humourist; and Mrs. Jane Oakwood, his matronly sister, through whose mild and conciliating influence most of the difficulties and misunderstandings which alienated the young couple are explained and smoothed away. This lady has the largest share in the correspondence, and as her letters are of a more historical cast than the others, we shall select our specimens from them. The following is her detail of the circumstances attending the separation of the lovers.

"Our little society at Oakwood, as once the Spectator's club was, is dissolving. I hope you will be sorry; for rather than you should have been weary of our conversations, I would have you feel as much as I have done for the death of Sir Roger de Coverley, or even for that of Don Quixote.

"Millichamp is gone, in a way totally unexpected, and, to all but me, unaccountable.

"It appears that my nephew has loved Margaret, and seized every opportunity of addressing her, during the whole time he has been here; at first, I apprehend, with no very good intention. A little farmer's daughter probably seemed lawful prey to a man of his family and fortune; but Margaret's virtues have made an impression upon him, as well as her beauty; they have always called him to order, and have, at last, determined him to make her his wife. He has observed so much caution in his pursuit of her, that none of us suspected it. He concealed it carefully, because he had not decided to what lengths he should go: and she con-

tented herself with repulsing him, without informing me, lest she should lower my nephew in my esteem; or Millichamp, lest she should rouse his jealousy, and produce a quarrel.

"The proposal of marriage was made a fortnight ago, in the parlour of the farm-house, where Charles locked the door, to oblige Margaret to hear him. Millichamp arrived, by accident, to inquire after the poor man, who had hurt his leg; heard Charles tell her that she could not hesitate between himself and Millichamp, now she had the choice of both; heard an unfinished expression of her's, which implied consent; attempted to open the door, and found it locked. This was too much even for a philosopher. He disappeared in a moment; at supper he was missing. As that was an hour in which we had always been sure of his company, my brother sent into the library; he was not to be found. At length one of the grooms told us, that he had ordered his horse, between five and six o'clock, and had ridden out. We sat till twelve, every instant expecting his coming; we then concluded it was his intention to return no more; and so it has proved. We are all uneasy on his account. Goldacre says his nephew was born to plague him. 'No sooner out of one scrape than he gets into another.'

"Goldacre despatched messengers to every inn within twenty miles of Oakwood, in order to obtain intelligence of his nephew; and it was discovered that Millichamp had been at the first post-town on the road to Manchester. To this town Goldacre went himself; but, with all his sagacity and industry, he was not able to trace the wanderer any further. He then wrote to his housekeeper at home; but Millichamp had not been heard of there.

"'Advertise him again,' said I.

"'If he was a bale of cottons,' replied Goldacre, 'the oftener he was advertised, and the more he was known, the better; but I am loth to keep advertising my nephew for a madman.'

"'It would be of no avail now,' said my brother. 'An advertisement restored Millichamp to his duty, when love had led him astray; but he is now determined to avoid you, and all he loves best.'

"We do not fear his laying violent hands upon himself; for he has a dignity of mind that will support misfortune; but, always heedless, he will

be ten times more so, now his mind is occupied by Margaret's supposed infidelity; and he cannot escape danger, if he do mischief.

"The rash conduct of Millichamp seems astonishing to all but me. The reasoning, the dispassionate Millichamp, they say; whose fault, if he had one, was weighing things too scrupulously before he determined which should preponderate; that he should fly off at a tangent, without hearing Margaret's justification, is strange! To me, it seems natural. The reasoning Millichamp was also the unsuspecting Millichamp. Loving Margaret with all the powers of his soul; trusting that her love for him was equally fervent and sincere; finding himself at once deceived; could he argue the matter? could he stay to ask, 'Why do you desert me for Charles Oakwood?' could he demand an explanation of what seemed to him as clear 'as proofs of holy writ?' No. The man who could have deceived, or suspected deceit, might have listened to an excuse, or a justification. Millichamp could only fly; and, I am afraid, for ever.

"The expression of Margaret imposed upon Charles, as well as Millichamp. Believing himself sure of her, whenever he would condescend to propose marriage, and that the pains she took to avoid him shewed only that she was not to be won on other terms, he took her approbation of his addresses as a thing of course, and immediately obtained that of my brother and John Freeman.

"The poor girl does not like this transfer of her affections; she grows pale, and suffers; though she does not complain. They have given her to Charles; she enters her protest against it. She has undeceived them with regard to the ambiguous expression, and convinced them that the preference was meant for Millichamp; but the desertion of the one, with the person, fortune, and assiduities of the other, are to prevail in time; and she is looked upon as the future mistress of Oakwood."

We have not space for the denouement; but the scene which immediately precedes it, has so much truth and nature, that it ought not to be omitted.

"From the time that Millichamp returned, and Margaret consented to be his, she had always believed that something would happen, to interrupt her

marriage. When pressed by him to name a time for it, 'Millichamp,' said she, 'though it is my fervent wish to pass the remainder of my days with you, I cannot persuade myself that blessing is in store for me, and I dare not say when I will meet you at the altar. If the day, if the hour, were to arrive without accident, I should almost look round the church, like Cecilia, to see what would happen to prevent the ceremony.'

"Millichamp combated her melancholy forebodings in vain; love and reason, united, were not strong enough to overcome them. He consulted me; and this morning, at six o'clock, I went into Margaret's chamber. 'Come!' said I, 'love need not stay for pomp and preparation; rise and be married.'

"'Married!' repeated she, starting up in bed, with her eyes wide open, 'you never trifled with my feelings before!'

"'What!' said I, 'you love Millichamp, and you will neither be married in haste, nor at leisure! I assure you that this is your wedding-day, fixed by Mr. Goldacre, and known to every body, but yourself, for this fortnight past. I heard Millichamp walking two hours ago, and I shall not leave you till you are his wife. Anson is below, with your bridal dress, which I beg you will accept from me; and when you have recovered from your surprise, she shall come up and assist you.'

"'You are very kind,' said Margaret, and burst into tears. I was not sorry to see it, and I let her weep till she recovered of herself. 'My love,' said I, when she had done weeping, 'your superstitious fears would have converted this whole fortnight into misery, had you known what was to happen at the end of it. I have spared you this; but I could not spare you a sudden shock also. That over, I hope you will exert yourself for the short time which remains. It is a duty you owe the man of your choice, to go through the ceremony that makes you his with steadiness.'

"'I will do so, indeed,' said the sweet girl. 'I am ashamed of myself.'

"Anson was now called up, and performed her office. Margaret looked lovely as—an angel, I was going to say; but 'what know we of angels?' You will have a better idea of her, when I tell you she was a most beautiful and interesting young woman."

After such⁹ proof of her success in a species of composition demanding extensive knowledge of life and a rare union of talents, it is to be hoped that Miss Hutton will speedily retract the determination she has announced, of laying down her pen as a writer of novels.

—♦—
The Waggoner: A Poem. By William Wordsworth

WE are so great admirers of Mr. Wordsworth's genius, that we had hailed with pleasure the unusual fertility of his Muse; but "what a falling off is here!" our disappointment is proportioned to our anticipated gratification. As soon as *Peter Bell* was published, *The Waggoner* was announced; and before the relish of the excellence of the former had subsided, the insipidity of the latter came full upon our critical palate. It is, perhaps, this immediate contrast which is as injurious to the *Waggoner* as its intrinsic defects.

The dedication to Mr. Charles Lamb seems shyly to insinuate that it has been published with his approbation, if not at his request; if this be so, his friendship must have blinded the judgment of the most clear-sighted critic of the present day; and we may venture to assert, that had the poem been written by any one, other than his friend, none *could* have discovered its blemishes more readily than Mr. Lamb.

The subject is not so well adapted for Mr. Wordsworth's talents as those which he generally selects, nor is the execution more happy than the subject;—they are both fitter for a nursery song, than to assist in establishing the author in that station among the first poets of the country, to which, with all his faults, he is undoubtedly entitled. There is none of the elegant painting of the silent objects of Nature, no pathetic delineations of deep feeling, which adorn his other poems, and for which *Peter Bell* is so eminently remarkable.

The story, if story it may be called, is of a good tempered silly sort of a Waggoner, for whom good liquor has irresistible charms, driving his team along the road through the mountains, in the neighbourhood of the Lakes, in the close of a very hot day in June. The description at the commencement is in the author's usually excellent style.

" 'Tis spent—this burning day of June!
Soft darkness o'er its latest gleams is
stealing;
The buzzing dor-hawk, round and round,
is wheeling,—
That solitary bird
Is all that can be heard
In silence deeper far than that of deepest
noon!

Confiding glow-worms, 'tis a night
Propitious to your earth-born light!
But, where the scattered stars are seen
In hazy straits the clouds between,
Each, in his station twinkling not,
Seems chang'd into a pallid spot,
The air as in a lion's den,
Is close and hot;—and now and then
Comes a tired and sultry breeze
With a haunting and a panting,
Like the stifling of disease.
The mountains rise to wondrous height,
And in the heavens there is a weight;
But the dews allay the heat,
And the silence makes it sweet."

Our friend Benjamin, "that frail child of thirsty clay," after making violent resolutions of sobriety, and passing two public-houses without yielding to his inclinations, is overtaken by a violent thunder tempest, during which he falls in with a sailor, and his wife, and child, who are also exposed to *the pelting of the pitiless storm*. The sailor has in his suite "a solitary ass," dragging a model of a ship. The ass is to Mr. Wordsworth's poetry what the *White horse* is to Wouvermann's paintings, always in the fore-ground;—or like the jack at bowls—no play without him.

Benjamin, whose head and heart seem of a congenial softness, gives the woman the shelter of his waggon, and himself, the sailor, and the ass, follow on foot.

The second canto begins with a most novel and ingenious method of telling the hour, by informing you what it *would* have been by the clock of a certain church, if that church had, *par hasard*, happened to have had a clock.

"If Wytheburn's modest House of Prayer,
As lowly as the lowliest dwelling,
Had, with its belfry's humble stock,
A little pair that hang in air,
Been mistress also of a clock,
(And one, too, not in crazy plight,
Twelve strokes that clock would have
been telling
Under the brow of old Helvellyn—
Its bead-roll of midnight."

And this is the awful period at which all Benjamin's good resolves are to fail before the attraction of a fiddle and a full tankard.—(Beer, rascally beer, was the

first parent of the sophisters and the fullacys.)

"A welcome greeting he (Benjamin) can hear—"

It is a fiddle in its glee,
Dinning from the CHERRY TREE!

* * * * *

He hears a sound, and sees the light,
And in a moment calls to mind,

That 'tis the village MERRY NIGHT!

* * * * *

—Benjamin is wet and cold,
And there are reasons manifold,
That make the good tow'ards which he's
yearning,

Look fairly like a lawful earning."

The sailor persuades Benjamin, who has no very forcible objection to the measure, to enter the Cherry Tree!

"And Benjamin—Ah woe is me!
Gave the word,—the horses heard,
And halted, though reluctantly."

The description of the rustic fête at the Cherry Tree is given with a vigorous jollity, more like the effusions of poor Burns, than those of the "musing melancholy" author—the subject seems to have inspired him.

"Blithe souls and lightsome hearts have we,
Feasting at the Cherry Tree!

This was the outside proclamation,

This was the inside salutation;

What bustling—jostling—high and low!

A universal overflow!

What tankards foaming from the tap!

What store of cakes in every lap!

What thumping—stumping—overhead!

The thunder had not been more busy;

With such a stir, you would have said,

This little place may well be dizzy!

'Tis who can dance with greatest vigour—

'Tis who can be most prompt and eager;—

As if it heard the fiddle's call,

The pewter clatters on the wall;

The very baron shews his feeling,

Swinging from the smokey ceiling!

A steaming bowl—a blazing fire—

What greater good can heart desire?

'Twere worth a wise man's while to try

The utmost anger of the sky;

To seek for thoughts of painful cast,

If such be the amends at last.

* * * * *

All care with Benjamin is gone,

A Cæsar past the Rubicon!"

After the exhibition of the sailor's ship to the guests of the Cherry Tree, and two hours' toying, "Again behold them on their way."

The poet then pictures the feelings of the drunken men in very rapturous terms, but a water-drinker like Mr. Wordsworth paints the delights of

drunkenness rather too warmly for the reality—at least we (who are *not* water-drinkers) think so. And the only excuse for the application of such lines as the following to the two drunken fools, will be, to believe that the author was himself a little *dans les histoires* when he wrote them.

“While they coast the silent lake,
Their inspiration I partake;
Share their *empyrean* spirits—yea,
With their enraptured vision, see—
O fancy what a jubilee!
What shifting pictures—clad in gleams
Of colour bright as feverish dreams!
Earth, spangled sky, and lake serene,
Involv'd and restless all—a scene
Pregnant with mutual exaltation,
Rich change and multiplied creation!
This sight to me the Muse imparts;
And then what kindness in their hearts!
What *tears of rapture*,”

Maudlin drunk too! From this fellowship arises an offer on the part of Benjamin to tether the ass (*two* are good company where *three* are none) to the waggon, by way of getting rid of him; but there is unfortunately a mastiff also tied under the waggon, whose convenience had not been consulted in the arrangement, and who was

“not well pleased to be
So very near such company.”

These new allies under the waggon are by no means such good friends as their biped masters; and the ass, who by the way is not so well bred as Mr. Wordsworth's asses, in general, are, kicks the poor dog on the head, as a means of teaching him better manners.

“The ass uplifting a hind hoof,
Salutes the mastiff on the head,
And so were better manners bred,
And all was calm and quieted.”

The *impression* which this made on the dog was not easily effaced, as the sequel shews.

They proceed:—the following is an elegant description of a circumstance which in any other hands would either be offensive or nothing—the horses pulling up hill:

“Tugging all with might and main—
Last and foremost, every horse
To the utmost of his force!
And the smoke and respiration
Rising like an exhalation,
Blends with the mist,—a moving shroud
To form—an undissolving cloud;
Which with slant ray the merry Sun
Takes delight to play upon.

Never, surely, old Apollo,
He, or other God as old,
Of whom in story we are told,
Who had favorite to follow
Through a battle, or elsewhere,
Round the object of his care,
In a time of peril, threw
Veil of such celestial hue;
Interposed so bright a screen
Him and his enemies between!”

But, alas! all “this outward glory” cannot shield poor Benjamin from the ire of his master, who, in consequence of his delay, has come to look for him. He is angry at finding the vagabond inside and outside passengers of his waggon—angry at Benjamin's loitering—but most angry when he discovers the trilling remembrance which the ass had bestowed on his noble mastiff, on whose head

“there plainly might be read
What *feats* an ass's hoof can do.”

We suspect that the author meant something like a pun in this last line—but as this is an infirmity to which all frail mankind are obnoxious, in Christian charity we pass it. The consequence of the master's anger is Benjamin's discharge.

“And thus, and through distemper'd blood
On both sides, Benjamin the good,
The patient, and the tender-hearted,
Was from his team and waggon parted;
When duty of that day was o'er,
Laid down his whip, and served no more.”

And the waggon and team were after that reduced to eight sorry carts, “unworthy successors of thee!” as Mr. W. has it, apostrophising the waggon.

When such a man as Mr. W. will condescend to write in the silly style in which he has here indulged, it can hardly be wondered at, that some persons shall be found to parody, and others to vilify his works; for it is his own fault that he is placed within reach of the puerile ridicule of the one, or the unprincipled abuse of the other.

THE INVARIABLE PRINCIPLES OF POETRY: In a Letter addressed to Thomas Campbell, Esq. occasioned by some critical Observations in the Specimens of the British Poets, particularly relating to the Poetical Character of Pope. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles. pp. 46.

The celebrity that Mr. Campbell has attained in the literary world by his poetical and critical labours, together

with Mr. Bowles's acknowledged merit as a poet, render this pamphlet curious and interesting. It is an answer to some observations made by the former gentleman on Mr. Bowles's estimate of Pope's genius. In Mr. Campbell's work of the *British Poets* (where the above observations appear), he defines the faculty by which a poet luminously describes objects of art "to be essentially the same faculty which enables him to be a faithful describer of simple nature." This is precisely the case—but it does not interfere in the least with Mr. Bowles' doctrine, who observes, that "*All images drawn from what is beautiful and sublime in the works of Nature, are more beautiful and sublime than images drawn from art, and consequently more poetical.*"—Now it cannot be inferred from this passage, that its author ever meant to deny the justice of Mr. Campbell's definition. The faculty is alike in both cases, though the sphere in which it moves very different. Natural objects evidently present more to a poet's mind than objects of art, and it must also be remembered that Nature is here taken in its widest sense. At the same time, art is often made the medium of natural illustrations—but as our limits will not allow us to be very diffuse, the following quotation will suffice to shew the exact nature of the question, and with which we conclude the subject:—

"The pyramids of Egypt, the Chinese Wall, &c. had occurred to me, at the time of writing, as undoubtedly POETICAL IN WORKS OF ART; but I supposed that any reflecting person would see that they were poetical, *not essentially as works of art*, but from associations both with the highest feelings of nature, and some of her sublimest external works * * * * * Build a pyramid of new brick, of the same dimensions as the pyramids of Egypt, in Lincoln's-inn fields, and then say how much of the poetical sublimity of the immense and immortal piles in the deserts of Egypt is derived, *not from art*, but from the association with GENERAL NATURE * * * * * But to come to your most interesting example. Let us examine the ship which you have described so beautifully. On what does the poetical beauty depend? not on art but NATURE. Take away the waves, the winds, the sun, that, in association with the streamer and sails, make them look so beautiful! take all poetical as-

sociations away, *one* will become a strip of blue bunting, and the *other* a piece of coarse canvas on three tall poles." Q.

THE PAMPHLETEER. No. XXVII.

THE twenty-seventh Number of the Pamphleteer, which is just published, contains the following interesting articles:—

1. *A complete Refutation of the Arguments used on the Subject of the Agricultural Petition.*

This is an original essay; and though the title may be objected to, as betraying somewhat too much of the author's good opinion of his own performance, it will yet be found to contain some reasoning which is worthy of attention, though it may not amount to what the writer is pleased to term "a complete refutation" of the arguments on the popular side of the question.

2. *A plain Statement of the Bullion Question: In a Letter to a Friend. By Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P.*

It is almost needless to say that Mr. Gilbert is a warm advocate for a metallic currency; and in this letter he sets forth the evils attendant upon the enormous extent to which our paper-medium is carried; and suggests the remedies which appear to him, and we doubt not will appear to the majority of his readers, the most likely to work their gradual and effectual cure.

3. *What is a Revolution?*

This also is an original pamphlet, and is well calculated to warn the public of one of the greatest evils to which it is subject, as a drawback for the blessings it would otherwise enjoy in the unrestrained liberty of the English Press: we mean, the torrents of calumny, falsehood, scurrility, and abuse, which are ejected every Sunday by the editors of certain newspapers, which are, most unfortunately for the lower classes of the people, published on the only day when they have leisure to read any thing, and are disseminated among them with an industry so unremitting, and at a price so fitted to their means, that they are generally enabled to lay in a sufficient store of murmuring and impiety for the rest of the week, without making any imperceptible diminution in the sum they think it their duty to devote on that day to the ale-houses and dram-shops.

4. *A Dissertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence. By George Dyer, A.B.*

This dissertation is concluded from the last number of this work.

5. *A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P. From John Ireland, D.D. formerly Vicar of Croydon, now Dean of Westminster.*

This is a fine and eloquent, vindication we will not call it, for the well-known integrity and virtue of Dr. Ireland would render it an injustice to couple such a word with his name, but statement we may say, of the unjustifiable and erroneous account Mr. Brougham has given of the management of that part of the Croydon Charities with which the author is professionally connected; viz. the lauds at Streatham and at New Cross, as well as of the Hospital, with which Dr. Ireland has, in fact, nothing to do, except to benefit it occasionally by his visits. The warmth of Dr. Ireland's feelings in the cause of truth, and the vigour of his general style, the public are already acquainted with: this letter is an interesting specimen of both, and it may have the good effect of at least teaching Mr. Brougham more caution in the next inquiries he may feel inclined to make, of the same, we can hardly say charitable nature.

6. *Observations on the Casual and Periodical Influence of particular States of the Atmosphere, on Human Health and Diseases, particularly Insanity; with a Table of Reference to Authors.* By Thomas Forster, M.B. F.L.S.

This essay has already passed through two editions, and we shall not be surprised at any number of it that may be called for, in a country like this, more likely than any other on the face of the globe to take an interest in the subject, and agree to the truth of its general position, that we are literally subject to "skiey influence." It is dedicated to Dr. Spurzheim, and may by some be thought to advance wilder notions than the wildest of that ingenious, though eccentric, philosopher; but more will regard them as important truths, the investigation of which may be attended with the most beneficial consequences, not only to the bodily, but, what is of far more consequence, to the mental health of the human race.

7. *The Hunterian Oration, for the Year 1819. Delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons in London.* By John Abernethy, F.R.S. &c.

This is a fine and generous eulogium, not only on Surgery, as an operation of

intellect, as well as of mechanical art, but also on the genius and character of him who has thrown so much light upon the practice of it in this country, of John Hunter, whose name ought to be held in grateful reverence by all who make the science of physiology their study, and who is styled by this his ingenious and admiring pupil, "the first and great physionozologist, or expositor of the nature of disease."

8. *The Equality of the Constitution.* By the Author of *Anacreon in Dublin*, &c. &c.

An original essay.

9. *On the Presence of Pluto in Elysium.*

A paper full of classical learning, suggested by the discussion which appeared in the Morning Chronicle and New Times, relative to the Portland Vase, and containing many striking testimonies of the connexion of the Pagan mythology with the truths of Sacred History.

10. *Thoughts on the Resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank; and on the Coin Bill, as connected with that Measure.* By W. H. Chambers, Banker, Bond-street.

These thoughts are addressed in a letter to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and take the same view of the subject treated on, as the currier did, when, on being consulted as to the best means of defending a besieged town, he advised that it should be fenced round with leather.

11. *A Letter to the Independent Freemen of the City of Rochester, on the Petition against Lord Binning's Return being declared frivolous and vexatious.* &c. By R. Torrens, Esq. F.R.S.

12. *The Real Cause of the increased Price of the Necessaries of Life, and of the High Price of Gold Bullion: with an Appendix.* By Edward Cooke, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Every thing on this subject at the present moment is interesting. Mr. Cooke deprecates the danger of forcing the Bank to return to Cash Payments; and he is among those whose arguments ought at least to be treated with respect, for he has studied them well before he calls the attention of the public to either embrace or controvert them.

13. *A Letter to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. M.P. on the Inadequacy of Courts Martial, in their present Form, to Purposes of Justice.* By an Officer.

This is an original performance. The evils it complains of are self-evident, and temperately set forth. The first that is mentioned is the practice of delay in promulgating the judgment of courts-martial. No cruelty can be greater than that of unnecessarily inflicting suspense, which has been styled by Lord Bolingbroke the only insupportable evil. Courts-martial have, however, other ways of trying the philosophy even of those who may be philosophers by profession.

Treasures of Thought, from De Stael Holstein: To which is prefixed, Cursory Remarks upon her Writings, and a Monody on her Death. By the Author of "Affection's Gift," &c. Foolscap 8vo. pp. 160.

THE Compiler of this volume says, "She thinks she may safely appeal to every individual possessed of feeling, taste, and judgment, to decide, whether they do not possess a powerful tendency to elevate those feelings, to purify that taste, to invigorate that judgment; nor can she envy the apathy of those who can rise from the mental feast unsatisfied."

Prejudice itself must allow that Madame de Stael traces, with a masterly and accurate pencil, the springs of human action; that she follows up the source of sentiment; that she discloses each movement of the heart to our view; and that, by her luminous page, we may find our intellect enlightened, and be led to a knowledge of ourselves.

Any thing which prompts and assists us in this important inquiry, must strengthen the mental faculties, must exalt the moral qualities, must be favourable to virtue, consequently must be useful—"for we must learn to think justly before we can act virtuously."

Le Traducteur: or, Historical, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous Selections from the best French Writers, on a Plan calculated to render Reading and Translation peculiarly Serviceable in acquiring the French Language; accompanied by an Abstract of Grammar, a Selection of Idioms, and explanatory Notes. By P. F. Merlet. 12mo. pp. 238.

MR. MERLET says, he has long been sensible of the want of an elementary

work for translating French into English, which, from the care and discrimination shewn in the pieces selected for it, might be placed without reserve in the hands of youth of both sexes; and he trusts that the present Manual may be found to possess the deemed requisites.

The selections have partly been made from esteemed writers of the *present day*: and the notes and references are numerous, and adapted to the progress the learner is supposed to have made.

We have only to add, that Mr. Merlet has laid before students of the French language a production well deserving their notice.

The Reports of the present State of the United Provinces of South America, drawn up by Messrs. Rodney and Graham, Commissioners sent to Buenos Ayres by the Government of North America, and laid before the Congress of the United States; with their accompanying Documents; occasional Notes by the Editor; and an Introductory Discourse, intended to present, with the Reports and Documents, a View of the present State of the Country, and of the Progress of the Independents. With a Map. 8vo. pp. 358.

THE object of this publication is to diffuse among our countrymen correct notions of the situation and resources of the provinces on the Rio de la Plata. The Report of Messrs. Rodney and Graham have already appeared in most of our newspapers. But a newspaper is seldom read with that degree of attention and reflection, which a subject so important as the present requires: and as those documents were printed in detached morsels on successive days, no person had the full extent of the Commissioners' views before him at once. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to republish the Reports of Messrs. Graham and Rodney, so as to enable the reader to take a connected survey of the whole subject. The information which they contain is valuable, and the language in which it is conveyed is clear and forcible; sometimes it even aspires to the praise of elegance.

FINE ARTS.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

^{AND,}
IT has been so much the fashion of late years to decry the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and to uphold those more especially set apart for the production of foreign masters, that there are many, otherwise well disposed people, who think they cannot speak with sufficient disparagement of the one, or raise their laudatory strains too high in favour of the other. To deny the super-eminence of the latter, as a whole, would be to controvert a position established by reason and common sense; since it must appear evident, that a selection of the choicest works of the most renowned artists of different ages and cities, would form a galaxy of talent not to be surpassed by the productions of one country in a single year;—but if we look backward a few years, and withdraw from the annual academical exhibitions a few of the choicest specimens of art, and form them into one collection, it would exhibit as proud a testimony of native genius, and elicit as great a share of merited applause as the collected labours of the continental artists. As a nation, we are certainly becoming more and more fastidious, and what with importations of one kind and the other, begin to look upon our own country with an eye of prejudice—involving in the alleged or rather presumed inferiority of our artists, an insensibility to that delicacy of refinement, which only enervates the taste and corrupts the manners.

These reflections occurred to me a few days ago, when, on expressing an intention of visiting the Royal Academy, I was seriously advised not to waste my time by persisting in it; because that, in addition to the usual blemish of a great proportion of portraits, there was scarcely a work of merit to be seen. Happening, however, to be troubled with a strange infirmity; viz. always in such cases to judge for myself, and not to suffer my view of things to be biased by the opinion of another, I went to the Exhibition, and after staying there nearly four hours, began to have a shrewd suspicion that I had contracted a bad taste, since (I confess) I had seldom seen an exhibition so prolific in

works of real merit. When I returned, it induced me to draw out a few remarks, which I have the pleasure of transmitting you herewith. I pretend not to any critical acumen, nor set myself up as a profound critic, but my humble delineation of, what I conceive to be, the principal beauties now exhibiting at Somerset House, if not characterised by any very great portion of skill, shall at least be distinguished by candour.

An elaborate account would be as great a trespass on your limits, as it would be on the patience of your readers; and as my object is not to give a regular critique, but rather a summary notice of some of the most distinguished subjects, you will (I trust) excuse the want of method observable in my remarks, and remember, that as I address you in the first person, I necessarily relinquish the aid of the imposing and authorative plural *We*, the assumption of which gives more weight in matters of this nature, than is generally supposed.

Portraits, as usual, form the leading feature—a most insurmountable argument in these enlightened days against the merits of an Exhibition; but, if I mistake not, Sir, it is for the benefit of the professors, who must conform to the taste and will of their patrons, as well as the promoting of the art, that we are thus annually indulged; and if my Lord A, and Lady B, together with the citizen's wife, and tradesman's daughter, choose to have their pretty faces exhibited, why blame the artist, who is to *live* by his profession; rather blame the age itself, if *blame* is incurred—but no unprejudiced mind can assert that such is the case, when the works of Oliver, Reinagle, Jackson, Chalon, Drummond, Beechey, Owen, Phillips, and others, spiritedly deny it.—“*Oh! but how are we to know who these people are?*” exclaims one—a drawback to be sure—but (independent of the fact, that a great many public individuals, illustrious by their actions, and worthy of a nation's example, are annually held forth) the art of portraying the “*human face divine*,” not only consists in a correct delineation of feature, but in catching the mental energy as it develops its workings on the counte-

nance, and transferring the minds characteristic qualities to its index; and if a thick-headed "*gentleman*," or a vapid, uninteresting "*lady*," who have no *mind* to give credit to the artist's pencil, think proper to expose themselves on the walls of the Academy, we can only pity, though not feel astonished at, their want of discernment, in short, do any thing but quarrel with the artist, who must live upon their absurdities.

Of this class of painting, it may suffice to say, that few exhibitions have equalled it in point of colouring and execution; and if the friends of the respective candidates for observation, find the likenesses as faithful as the execution is good, the several artists will have no reason to doubt the success of their exertions.

In landscape, and the more immediate features connected with it, there are some most delightful specimens—witness: 13, a View on the River Tweed, by *P. Nasmyth*; and 94, View of the Pass Glencoe, by *A. Nasmyth*; also, 70 and 268, Duunobin Castle; and 316, Coxtown Tower, by *W. Daniell*; 191, 217, 265, 357, four Views taken from the Seat of Sir G. Cockerell, Sezincott, Gloucestershire, by *T. Daniel*; 131, Landscape, by Sir *G. Beaumont*, Bart.; 175, Morning, with Fishermen on the look-out, by *W. Collins*; 206, England, from Richmond Hill, by *J. M. W. Turner*; 251, Scene on River Stour, by *J. Constable*; 277, Richmond Hill, near Twickenham, *P. Reinagle*; 314, Scene on the Thames. Vauxhall, *J. Ward*; 371, View of Hastings, by *J. J. Chalon*; 289, Campo Vaccino, at Rome; and 314, Temple of Cletumnus; 391, View of Tivoli; 409, View of Patterdale Wood; and 472, the Cascatelli, at Tivoli, by *J. Glover*: these, with several others, are (with a few slight exceptions) entitled to much praise; especially Turner's large Picture of England, Daniel's Views in Gloucestershire, and Glover's Views in Rome and Tivoli: all the variety of softness, delicacy, richness, and boldness of touch, are here exhibited; perhaps the glow of the painter's imagination has in many instances been too liberally diffused over the canvas, as many of them have certainly imagined a deep pinkiness of sky more conformable to their own ardent ideas than the general face of nature warrants; but this is a secondary consideration,

lost in the bright effulgence communicated by the principal objects. *Cooper's* picture of the Battle of Marston Moor, is a very spirited and animated production; as is also the Passage of the River Berecina, by the French army, on its retreat from Moscow, by *Dighton*; both of which I would just observe, "*en passant*," as they cannot be classed under the head of landscape, or the subject I am now about to treat of.

In representations of familiar life, I do not remember for some years so rich a collection, not exactly in quantity, but in quality; and I cannot help dilating on the six following, as being peculiarly entitled to enumeration. This is a department, indeed, I could wish was more extended than it is, as its subjects in general more immediately interest the heart, and captivate the imagination; and, as our best feelings are awakened, when we recognise scenes endeared to us by early recollections.

143. *Lending a Bite*, by *W. Mulready*. This gentleman is always sparing in his productions; but when he does exhibit, exhibits to some purpose. I look upon this as one of his best. A lad is just coming from a pump, with a pitcher of water in his hand, and a newly purchased apple, the sight of which has apparently attracted the notice of an acquaintance, who is in the act of borrowing a bite. The manifest anxiety of the one, lest the other should trespass beyond the bound prescribed by his finger; and the contrasted eagerness of his friend, in striving to obtain as much as possible, are rich in the extreme. The minutiae, also, and the various component parts, tell in with equal felicity, and render this one of the most interesting in the Exhibition.

153. *Penny Wedding*, by *D. Wilkie*. It is worth while to visit the Academy, if only to see this interesting picture. All Mr. Wilkie's characteristic beauties are here displayed. The bewitching modesty of the bride, as she is led out to dance by her enraptured partner, the carelessness of the bridesmaid, who is pulling up her shoe at heel, the spirited movements of the dancers, whose very hearts seem to be in the reel, together with the old man and woman smiling with complacency at the recollection of their earlier days, are all in his best style. The grouping is admirable. In short, Sir, to recapitulate its beauties would be impossible; they are so thick,

that the oftener you gaze upon it, the more you discover to admire.

267. *Post Office*, by C. V. RYPPIN-
GALLÉ. A young artist of very considerable promise, who has presented the public with a work sufficient to stamp him in the admiration of every man of taste. The scene is a country post office, where the letters are just delivered. In the middle, an elderly man has just received the *Times* newspaper; his aristocratical appearance is contrasted by a meagre figure who stands opposite to him, with Cobbet's paper peeping from his pocket, and is apparently arguing on some political subject, while a barber is snatching a peep from the paper, to retail to his customers. The dejection of a lady, on receiving no intelligence from her husband, is pleasingly contrasted by the smiles of her infant child, who is attracted by the horn of the mail coach just setting off. A Dandy is quite delighted at the receipt of a bank note; a farmer and his wife, unable to read, are just communicating their letter to the schoolmaster to read for them; while, behind them, a boy is admirably delineated in the act of peeping into a letter he is carrying home. In the opposite corner stands a young lady, anxiously peeping over her father's shoulder, at a letter he is examining, and which, by the device of an arrow on the seal, she judges to be for her; the postman is sitting down, quite exhausted: other subjects, equally interesting, fill up the scene, and it is altogether as well executed as imagined. Perhaps the idea of distance is not sufficiently developed; but the well-told tales on every countenance render it impossible to look on the *Post Office* without delight.

323. *The Village School*, by C. CRANMER. A participation in the well-remembered delights of "School's up," makes me turn to this effusion of genius with redoubled pleasure. The objects of the matron's care are hurrying out as fast as possible, betraying the happy carelessness of innocence. Some have run behind the cottage, playing at hide and seek; one is thrusting its arm through the broken paling, to secure a

stick: in the front, a little girl is mounted on the back of her elder, with one of her shoes in her hand, surrounded by two or three little ones, with their school paraphernalia. A river runs before the house, on the banks of which a boy, fishing, looks up at the noisy intruders with an air of surprise. The lights of this picture are more judiciously managed than the preceding; and, on the whole, forms a most pleasing and interesting subject. But I have already strayed beyond my due bounds, and will therefore hastily mention 341. C. R. LESLIE'S picture of *Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church*, accompanied by the *Spectator*, and surrounded by his tenants. The widow is presenting her children to the worthy Knight, who is in the act of patting one on the head, and draws from the little urchin a look expressive of his reverence and fear, while his younger brother is looking up with infantine simplicity, the finger resting on the mouth. The old farmer, and the modesty of his pretty daughter, are happily contrasted with the vanity of the old maid, who is decorating her bosom with flowers. The story altogether is well told, and happily designed, as is the remaining one, by H. P. BRISSES, representing *Calandrino*, a Florentine painter, in the imagined possession of an invisible stone, as related by Boccaccio. His companions, who to cure him of his folly are pelting him home, pretend not to see him; and he, unwilling to confess his stupidity, endures the assault with silent anguish; while the laugh on the face of one of his persecutors plainly shows the efficacy of their punishment.

It would be easy to enumerate others deserving of notice; but (after noticing the wonderful imitation of bronze in basso relief, by R. FENICHAUX) I will here conclude, satisfied that every candid mind will allow with me, the general merits of this Exhibition, and not suffer prejudice to detract from the excellence of our native artists. Aware that their cause might have been better advocated, but not more warily, I conclude, subscribing myself,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

JUNE 8. A few unproductive benefits, and a few public nights still less successful, have again prematurely closed the doors of this splendid Theatre, but as the last evening of the season claims some particular notice, it becomes our duty to state, that Mr. S. Kemble terminated his official duties by addressing a scanty audience nearly as follows.

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"This being the last night of the season, I am requested by the Proprietors and Performers to offer you their sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage you have honoured them with. I am also instructed to say, that the circumstance will not fail to stimulate their future exertions. During the vacation, the Theatre will be decorated and beautified by able artists; and the strength of the company will be increased with performers of acknowledged merit in every department; so as to make the establishment worthy of your continued patronage. For myself, Ladies and Gentlemen, in my official capacity, I have received from you the greatest kindness, and I wish to return you my sincerest thanks. I wish also to return my thanks to my brother performers, by whose kind assistance I have been enabled to go through the arduous duties of my situation. I mention this, because it is said, or affected to be understood, that there is generally a schism behind the curtain. This is not true, as far as regards this theatre at least, for we have lived together like friends, like brothers. As this is the last time,

in all probability, that I shall ever have the honour of addressing you, as I approach the moment in which I am to bid you farewell, it is impossible for me to describe the emotion which I feel. Farewell, Ladies and Gentlemen, farewell. I wish you all health, happiness, and prosperity."

Several meetings of Proprietors have, however, been held relative to letting the theatre, and giving it a chance for existence, by a change of arrangement; we are happy to add, that there does at length appear a probability of effecting something like a successful result, and as this can only be accomplished by adopting a line of conduct diametrically opposite to that hitherto so fatally pursued, we have every hope, that the determination to change the system, will be speedily succeeded by a change of fortune.

JUNE 17. The Drury-lane Season of Performances being this year so materially "*curtailed of its fair proportion*," the company connected with that establishment, this evening commenced a short career, on their own account, at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and under the superintendence and management of Messrs. Munden, Rae, Russell, and Holland. The *ecclé* of to-night's representations, was all that could have been anticipated, and affords, we trust, a fair augury of the future success of an experiment, to which we heartily wish every prosperity.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

- May 24. Carib Chief—The Review.
31. Pizarro—All the World's a Stage.
June 1.
2. Persian Heroine—Amoroso—Falls of Clyde.
3. Iron Chest—Who's Who?
4. Romeo and Juliet—Raising the Wind.

1819.

5. King Richard III.—Lock and Key.
7. Pizarro—Day after the Wedding—My Spouse and I.
8. King Henry IV.—Sylvester Daggerwood—Modern Antiques.
9. Artaxerxes—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Lar—A Grand Concert.

DRURY-LANE COMPANY, THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

1819.

- June 17. Poor Gentleman—Rival Soldiers—Irishman in London.
18. King Richard III.—Two Strings to your Bow.
19. Road to Ruin—Spoiled Child.
20. Wild Oats—The Womp.
22. A Cure for the Heart Ache—Spoiled Child.

1819.

23. Mountaineers—Sylvester Daggerwood—All the World's a Stage.
24. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto—Rival Soldiers.
25. Birth-day—No Song no Supper—Who's Who?
26. Jew of Lubek—Modern Antiques—Turnpike Gate.

COVENT GARDEN.

JUNE 5. SHAKSPEARE'S historical play of "*King Henry the Eighth*," was performed here this evening, the part of *Queen Katharine* by Miss O'Neill, in which character she had appeared, for the first time, on the night of her benefit. Though there is less of bustle and incident in this play than in many others which Shakspeare has founded on memorable portions of English history, yet the chief personages who figure in it are drawn with so much strength and fidelity, and its principal scenes combine, in so eminent a degree, all that is noble in poetry, with all that is interesting in situation, that it must ever be read, and, when properly represented, ever be seen, with pleasure and with interest. The part of *Queen Katharine* does not embrace so extensive a scope of action as any of those characters which we had previously seen Miss O'Neill delineate. She may be said, indeed, to live but in one scene—but that one is of transcendent excellence—and transcendent must be the talents that can place it before us glowing in the vivid colours of reality. We allude, of course, to the scene in which the *Queen* is cited to hear the question of her divorce solemnly argued, and we are of opinion, that greater genius never was, and probably never will be, displayed in this scene, than glowed in the performance of Miss O'Neill. There were, in her deportment, a grace and dignity, which, however erroneously, the mind generally associates with its idea of royalty. She looked, indeed, "*every inch a Queen!*" Perhaps her countenance was not maternally enough for the representative of one who had been twenty years a wife—but this is a fault, which we are not anxious to see corrected—we trust, on the contrary, that it may be the subject of observation for many years! In the opening of this scene *Katharine* appeals to the *King*, as a forlorn woman and a stranger, to do her right and justice,—and, this passage as delivered by Miss O'Neill, excited in every heart, not utterly destitute of sensibility, emotions of the deepest commiseration. The subsequent struggles to conceal the wounded feelings of the woman, and to assert the proud dignity of the sovereign, was also portrayed with great excellence, and was painfully true to nature. The rebuke of *Wolsey* partook of the stee-

ing, but passionate energy, which usurps the place of grief, when we encounter the author of our wretchedness. Her words were "*sparks of fire*," and produced as powerful an effect on the audience as any passage we ever heard recited on the stage. Young's *Cardinal Wolsey* was a fine specimen of sober, intelligent, and, in his last scene, of pathetic acting. The beautiful soliloquy, beginning "This is the state of man," was delivered in a most impressive style. Egerton's representation of the passionate and lascivious *Henry*, who may, not unaptly, be denominated the English *Blue Beard*, was, as it ought to be, bold, rough, and overbearing, and Mr. E. has evidently studied the character as it has been drawn by the historian.

JUNE 9. No circumstance connected with the drama has excited so strong an interest, during the present season, as the return of Mrs. Siddons to the stage, though but for this evening, when that distinguished ornament of the British stage appeared in the character of *Lady Randolph*, in Home's tragedy of "*Douglas*," for the benefit of her brother, Mr. C. Kemble. Years have neither robbed her countenance of its dignified beauty, nor her genius of its force. All her powers of expression are still in their youth; all the feelings of the audience still at her command. The whole of her performance elicited boundless applause, and when the curtain fell, admiration was mixed with the most sincere regret. Mr. C. Kemble played *Norval* with his wonted ability; and *Glenalvon* found a most energetic and able representative in Mr. Macready.

All the deficiency we discover in Mrs. Siddons, and it is so obvious that such deficiency must exist that it is almost invidious to point it out, is, the mere want of physical power, and of a certain fineness of tact, which is only to be retained by continual practice. All those other transcendent qualities which, in the zenith of her fame, attended her, are still unclouded by age; and we can only regret that Mrs. Siddons is not likely to leave her retirement for a longer period, and that this still great luminary of the stage is but shown to us for a moment, and then withdrawn for ever.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.
 May 28. *Isabella*—Cozening—A Roland for an Oliver.
 31. *Castle Spectre*—Ditto—Mother Goose.
 June 1.
 2. *Evadne*—Ditto—A Roland for an Oliver.
 3. *King Henry VIII.*—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Citizen.
 4. *Heart of Mid-Lothian*—Cozening—A Rowland for an Oliver.
 5. *King Henry VIII.*—Ditto—Deaf Lover.
 7. *Haunted Tower*—Ditto—Mother Goose.
 8. *Julius Cæsar*—Sylvester Daggerwood—Cymon.
 9. *Douglas*—Personation—Critic.
 10. *Marriage of Figaro*—Sylvester Daggerwood—Libertine.
 11. *Rob Roy*—Ditto—Critic.
 12. *Heart of Mid-Lothian*—Cozening—Tom Thumb the Great.
 14. *Julius Cæsar*—Cozening—Mother Goose.
 15. *Rivals*—Don Giovanni.
 16. Every one has his Fault—A Roland for an Oliver.
 17. *Rob Roy Macgregor*—Love, Law, and Physic.
 18. *Guy Mannering*—Where shall I Dine—Blue Beard.
 19. *Marriage of Figaro*—Cozening—Husbands and Wives.
 21. Every one has his Fault—Ditto—Comus.
 22. *Clandestine Marriage*—Rehearsal—Cozening.
 23. *Slave*—Sylvester Daggerwood—Miller and his Men.
 24. *Evadne*—Cozening—Comus.
 25. *Rob Roy Macgregor*—Magpie and Maid.
 26. *King Henry VIII.*—Cozening—Comus.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

JUNE 5.—To-night's entertainments closed the 2d season of Mr. MATHEWS "*At Home*," after a most splendid and successful career, on which occasion he delivered the following

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"The longest journey must have an end, and the pleasanter our progress on the road, the more painful is the parting with our fellow-travellers—Such are my feelings at this moment, when, after travelling forty nights to and from Paris in your company, the hour is at length arrived when I must reluctantly bid you farewell.

"If I may be allowed to judge of the cordial smiles with which my labours have been cheered throughout, I may venture to hope that you participate in this feeling; and I shall therefore solace myself, in separation from my indulgent friends, with the pleasing task of preparing to receive them *At Home* again next Season, with new matter for their entertainment.

"To this end I shall study new characters, and aim at new personations; not with an unworthy view to outrage private feelings, by holding up personal defects to ridicule, but with the more useful, and at the same time less offensive object, of shewing how easily peculiarities become disagreeable if suffered to grow into habits; and how frequently habits, if so indulged in, may become ridiculous.

"Such, with all humility, I consider to be the fair game of what is attempted to be degraded by the name of mimicry. It is that in the physical world which Satire is in the moral; and if the

work of a Satirist of manners be not degraded by the appellation of a Lam-poon, I know not why the exhibition of an Imitator of Manner should be classed with the mere grimaces of a Buffoon.

"I have thought it necessary to say thus much in defence of that which I consider as the very soul of the profession of an actor—*Imitation*: for no one, I presume, will deny, that Shakespeare would have written in vain (so far as applies to Stage representation), had actors attempted to play *Othello* with a fair face, or *Richard the Third* without a hump.

"Thus it appears there are cases in which even personal deformities and defects may become proper subjects of satire. Such as the decrepitude of age affecting the follies and gay frivolities of youth; the rich, and antiquated, one-eyed lover, ogling the young and beautiful victim of an odious passion; or a youthful coxcomb, with hand-yls, obtruding his pitiable deformity on your notice by exhibiting his otherwise pretty person in a quadrille. Such, in endless variety, are the fair and allowed objects of imitative satire; still, I may perhaps be acquitted from any charge of vanity, when I assert, that, even in such cases, a more than ordinary accuracy of observation is necessary to hit off successfully those nice distinctions of character and manner which form the wide difference between a correct portrait and a vulgar caricature; and if I have succeeded, or can succeed, by holding the mirror up to nature, and shewing Folly her own image, and Vice its own deformity, in correcting any one of a foolish habit, or

an offensive peculiarity—and, above all, in affording the public a few hours of harmless mirth, I think my labours amply rewarded, and that my life has not been altogether passed, or my humble talents exerted, without some degree of usefulness.

“*Ladies and Gentlemen*—It now only remains for me to offer my grateful acknowledgments for the liberal—indeed splendid patronage, I have received—So greatly has that patronage exceeded my hopes, that I have to boast this season of having been honoured by the presence of some thousands of visitors more than attended me last year—and it is this unlooked-for increase of public favour that not only encourages a hope for the future, but stimulates every exertion of which I am capable, to merit, if possible, a continuance of your valuable, and believe me ever, and highly, valued kindness.”

JUNE 14.—This evening commenced the regular season of the National establishment of an ENGLISH OPERA, for which the public are indebted to the spirit and liberality of Mr. ARNOLD; and in the brief space of only five days since it was last opened for the benefit of Miss Kelly, the Theatre has undergone a transformation of embellishment and appearance, that appears scarcely credible to have been accomplished in so limited a period. The splendour of its new decorations fully evince the taste and liberality of the Proprietor, and prove that he spares no expense to make this House worthy of the distinguished patronage it so constantly receives. The ceiling has been lowered several feet, and the pit raised so considerably, that its elevation is at present greater than that of any other theatre in London. The ground work of the decorations is composed of the newly invented crystalized metallic paper, bordered with massy gold mouldings, and studded with brilliant gold pateras, copied from those which render the sculpture of the ancient Greek temples so much admired. This composition is relieved by a colouring of light blue, which gives additional brilliancy to the white crystalization and gold. The new ceiling is clouded, and the proscenium also white and gold, with a border of green metallic crystal. This likewise forms the bases of the pilasters, which appear to be composed of *verde*

antique marble, highly polished. Splendid, however, as is the interior of the Theatre, it is surpassed, both in point of brilliancy and novelty, by the large saloon, which last season represented a grove with bowers and fountains, but is now formed into a spacious Mameluke Pavilion, nearly fifty feet square and fifty feet in height. This is composed of striped linen of various bright colours, clustered into festoons round columns of blue and pink, and displaying through the openings of the drapery, panoramic views of Egypt, which not only give beauty to the *tout ensemble*, but contribute most considerably to the appearance of extent. A large fountain plays into a shell in the centre, and the whole is brilliantly illuminated with gas, supported by pillars of silver. The panoramic paintings by Mr. Gill, exhibit representations of all the chief objects of curiosity in Egypt, including the city of Menouf; the Baths of Cleopatra; a part of Alexandria, with Pompey's Pillar; a Turkish encampment, with the great Pyramids; the city of Rosetta, and the Colossal Sphinx.

The appearance of this room is in the highest degree splendid, and does much honour to the taste of the designer—Mr. R. B. PEAKE, Treasurer of the House, and author of some of its most popular pieces.

In this first adoption of the *Motée métallique* in our theatres, the Proprietor has certainly shewn where it may be appropriated with the most effect, and has given to it an effect truly brilliant.

The alterations in lighting the house, are also at once *unique*, and elegant, nor have we a doubt, but that the vast labour, and immense expense, which have effected these splendid changes, will be amply remunerated by the increased liberality, and extended patronage of the public.

The opening performance, was Bickerstaff's “*Lionel and Clarissa*,” in which excellent Opera, Downton was a richly comic *Colonel Oldboy*, Pearman a pleasing *Lionel*, and Wrench a tolerable *Jessamy*. Miss Carew with much tenderness of acting, and singular sweetness of voice, performed *Clarissa*, and Miss Kelly was a most admirable *Jenny*.—The Opera went off well, and was succeeded by “*God save the King*!” and the evening concluded with a new Operetta, we believe by Mr. S. Beazeley, entitled “*The Quadrille; or, a Quar-*

rel, for what?"—The plot of this piece is extremely simple, and somewhat resembling "*Matrimony*." The dialogue is, however, in most instances, particularly smart and pointed; and supported

by such performers as Miss Kelly, Mrs. Chatterley, Harley, Wrench, and Mr. Chatterley, it could not but be successful, and has been since frequently repeated with every mark of approbation.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

- June 14. *Lionel and Clarissa*—The Quadrille.
15. *Beggars Opera*—Ditto—Boarding House.
16. *The Castle of Andalusia*—The Quadrille.
17. *The Devil's Bridge*—Ditto.
18. *The Duenna*—Ditto.
19. *The Bee-hive*—The Blind Boy—Fire & Water.
21. *The Quadrille*—The Deserter of Naples—My Aunt.

1819.

22. *Is He Jealous*—Amateurs and Actors—Blind Boy.
23. *Turn Out*—Amateurs and Actors—The Deserter of Naples.
24. *Up all Night*—Amateurs and Actors.
25. *Ditto*—Ditto.
26. *Bachelors' Wives*—Ditto—Ditto.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

MAY 31. To the literary popularity of Lady MORGAN's last celebrated novel of "*Florence Macarthy*," was this evening added the dramatic fame arising from its adaptation to the stage in the form of Melo-dramatic Romance, by that most able and industrious caterer for the public entertainment, Mr. T. Dibdin.—To relate the story would be both irrelevant and unnecessary, for it is in the libraries of most, and in the memories of all; and in the present instance the original has been followed sufficiently close to retain all the principal adventures from the landing of the Guerilla Chief in Dublin Bay, to the recovery of his lost estates and title at Dunore House. The scenery deserves every encomium we can bestow, for fidelity of representation, and picturesque effect; and the performers were too excellent in their respective parts, for us not to regret that some of those parts were necessarily very short. *Fitz-walter*, *Lord Adelm*, *Darby Crawley*, and *Padreen Gar*, as the most prominent, were admirably represented by Watkins, Gomery, Herring, and Fitzwilliam; nor were the parts of *Lady Dunore*, and *Florence Macarthy* (under her several disguises) less efficiently sustained by Misses Taylor and Copeland.—The crowded audiences which have since nightly witnessed its repetition, render any recommendation of its merits superfluous, while they amply justify the favourable opinion we have

ventured to advance. The tribute lately paid to the genius of *Caledonia*, attained a popularity which we could scarcely expect to see again equalled, though we shall know not where to trace the cause of neglect, if similar honours do not attend the homage now offered to the genius of *Hibernia*.

JUNE 21. *Vive la Bagatelle!*—This evening was produced a new "*Comic, Pathetic, Historic, Anachronasmatic, Ethic, Epic Melange*," full of doleful mirth, and right merrie conceit," called "*Melodrame Mad! or the Siege of Troy*."—The introductory appellations of this dramatic curiosity, naturally prepared us for something whimsical, and we were not disappointed, for the extravaganza of to-night very far exceeded all its rivals, both in point of wit and splendour. Any attempted detail must do it injustice, and we can only refer our readers to the Theatre itself, to give any correct idea either of its burlesque whim, its gorgeous magnificence, or its scenic splendour. It was received throughout with constant and genuine (*not play-bill*) peals of laughter and applause, from a crowded audience; and we are persuaded, that a long period must elapse, before Mr. Dibdin finds it necessary to *raise the Siege!*—"Florence Macarthy" continues to increase in popularity, and in spite of emigrations to Brighton, and steaming visits to Margate, the Theatre is filled every evening.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

- May 27. *Love, Hatred, and Revenge*—Heart of Mid Lothian.
28. *The Italian Wife*—Ditto.
29. *Ditto*—Ditto—The Quaker.
31. *Florence Macarthy*—The Reprobate.
June 1. *Ditto*—Ditto.
2. *Ditto*—Ruffian Boy.
3. *Ditto*—Ditto.
4. *Ditto*—Don Giovanni.
5. *Ditto*—Ditto.
7. *Ditto*—Azim.
11. *Ditto*—Ditto.

1819.

9. *Florence Macarthy*—Lady of the Lake.
10. *Ditto*—Ditto.
11. *Ditto*—Ditto.
12. *Ditto*—Ditto.
14. *Ditto*—Don Giovanni.
15. *Ditto*—Ditto.
16. *Ditto*—The Italian Wife.
17. *Ditto*—Ditto.
18. *Ditto*—Kouli Khan.
19. *Ditto*—Ditto.
21 to 26. *Melodrame Mad*—*Florence Macarthy*.

POETRY.

THE MINUTE BELL.

TOLL for an hour!

Life needs no longer kneel!
 One little hour's brief history
 Told o'er and o'er, is all we see
 In manhood's best and brightest scene,
 And all that yet has ever been—
 In less than one brief minute's space
 All precious things that nature grace,
 And all that can with beauty live,
 Or wisdom teach, or greatness give,
 Have perish'd like the sounds that tell
 " 'Tis nothing that we lov'd so well!"

Toll but one hour!

O, it were well for failing life,
 Could one sad hour decide its strife,
 If this frail frame of earth would pass
 As sands sink thro' the brittle glass!
 Then Love, that wastes its vain excess,
 And loves its own fond uselessness,
 Might spare the ling'ring, doubting care,
 That shrinking meets the dull eye's glare,
 And ask, yet shuns, what passes there:—
 Or leaning on the hopeless bed,
 Lifts to its breast the sinking head,
 Till the last start and sob reveal
 The icy change it dare not feel.

Toll for an hour!

Love has no longer date!—
 Poor mortal! Gratitude's frail flow'r
 Scarce blooms to grace one little hour—
 All that thy rich heart's bounty gave
 To grasping Av'rice, could not save
 Thy spirit from a ling'ring grave—
 A burial among hearts of stone,
 That held thee desolate and lone:—
 Thy bounty spent its balm to sate
 An envious few, and one ingrate.

Toll not an hour!

The hearts of brothers change to ice,
 Touch'd by the wizard Avarice;
 And sons have ceased to bless the link
 That held them back from ruin's brink;
 And daughters' eyes have gladly wann'd
 The dew that chill'd the kinder hand!
 Yet there was one that o'er thee bent,
 To see thy life's last ember spent—
 One friend, whose long and warm caress
 Thy hand, tho' lifeless, strove to press—
 One that for tedious minutes gazed
 On eyes by dim remembrance glazed,*
 And waited for the last long look,
 That told when parting life forsook
 The bounteous heart and gracious eye,
 That glow'd with man's divinity.

And was there but that lonely one
 That would not thy damp death-bed shun?
 But one of all thy rich youth's pride
 Then left to linger by thy side?
 One comfort only found among
 The tinsel pomps, and abject throng,
 That hover'd round thy couch so long?

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Now they are gone—the gaudy crowd
 Has vanish'd like a sun-set cloud;
 And all that Glory has to tell,
 Is, but the echo of that bell
 Told in an hour!

V.

REQUIEM

TO THE MEMORY OF BURNS.

*Written at the Request of the Committee,
 for the Commemorative Festival celebrated
 at Freemasons' Hall, Saturday, June 5,
 1819, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the
 Chair.*

Harmonized to the ancient Scots' Air of
 "Lord Gregory," by J. B. HOWARD;
 and sung by Messrs. BROADHURST, EVANS,
 C. TAYLOR, and Master COLE.

THE Sun is set, the stars are fled
 Down Evening's gloomy sky;
 And Cypress twines the narrow bed,
 Where BURNS's reliques lie.
 And Minstrel pomp, and garlands sweet,
 That gladden'd every e'e,
 Are changed for pall and winding sheet,
 To grace his memory!

The Dirge that wails our Poet's doom,
 Like him shall pass away;
 The spring-flow'r wreaths that bind his tomb,
 In Winter's storms decay;
 Yet thou loved Spirit! still shalt view
 The hearts that mourn for Thee;
 And Scotia's tears will still bedew
 Her BURNS's memory!

JAMES THOMSON,
 Priv. Sec. for Charities to
 H. R. H. the Duke of KENT.

SONNET,

WRITTEN DURING SICKNESS.

*My soul must melt at the remembrance,
 My eyes must have their tears.* OBIAN.

AS musing here, oppress'd by care, I
 lie,
 And list in pensiveness the fitful breeze
 Rush like some angry spirit through the
 trees
 Which wave above, I cannot chuse but
 sigh*
 To think how fraught with sin and vanity
 My youth has sped away; as though the
 hour
 Of Terror's* King would never on me
 low'r.
 To shroud in endless sleep this tearful
 eye.—

* I cannot chuse out weep.—SHAKESPEARE,

4 A

But ah! already doth my brow exhale
Cold clammy dew, and my poor aching
heart
Tells me I soon, alas! must hence depart,
And journey through Death's dark and
shadowy vale!
Oh! may I find, when'er that time shall
come,
The path conducting to a far, far better
home. PELLIO.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
RICH as your miscellany generally is
in the poetical department, a novel
feature that has occurred to me, will,
doubtless, add greatly to the amuse-
ment of your readers. It consists in the
selection of the smaller pieces and *jeux*
d'esprits of our native poets, and will ge-
nerally be taken from "*Campbell's Specimens*." If the idea is of service, I enclose
two or three for present insertion, and will
from time to time supply you with such as ap-
pear best calculated to secure the approba-
tion of your readers. I have commenced the
extracts as late as the end of the 16th cen-
tury, as most of the poets before that pe-
riod are sufficiently known; and what are
not, will not justify any particular notice.

I am Sir, with respect, your's, Z.

EXTRACTS FROM BRITISH POETS.

No. I.

THE SOUL'S ERRAND.

(From Davison's "*Poetical Rhapsody*.")
"This bold and spirited poem," says
Mr. Campbell, "has been ascribed to several
authors, but to none on satisfactory
authority." Sir Walter Raleigh and Jo-
shua Sylvester have specifically been named
as the authors, but without any evidence
to substantiate their claims. Its date is
about 1593.

GO, Soul, the body's guest,
Upon a thankless errand;
Fear not to touch the best,
The truth shall be thy warrant;
Go, since I needs must die,
And give the world the lie.
Go, tell the Court it glows,
And shines like rotten wood;
Go, tell the Church it shews
What's good, and doth no good;
If Church and Court reply,
Then give them both the lie.
Tell Potentates they live,
Acting by others' actions,
Not lov'd, unless they give,
Not strong, but by their factions,
If Potentates reply,
Give Potentates the lie.
Tell men of high condition,
That rule affairs of state,
Their purpose is ambition,
Their practice only hate;
And if they once reply,
Then give them all the lie.

Tell them that brave it most,
They beg for more by spending,
Who, in their greatest cost,
Seek nothing but commending;
And if they make reply,
Then give them all the lie.
Tell Zeal it lacks devotion,
Tell Love it is but lust;
Tell Time it is but motion;
Tell Flesh it is but dust;
And wish them not reply,
For thou must give the lie.
Tell Age it daily wasteth,
Tell Honour how it alters;
Tell Beauty how she blasteth,
Tell Favour how she falters;
And as they shall reply,
Give every one the lie.
Tell Wit how much it wrangles,
In treble points of niceness;
Tell Wisdom she entangles
Herself in overwiseness;
And when they do reply,
Straight give them both the lie.
Tell Physic of her boldness,
Tell Skill it is pretension;
Tell Charity of coldness,
Tell Law it is contention;
And as they do reply,
So give them still the lie.

Tell Fortune of her blindness;
Tell nature of decay;
Tell Friendship of unkindness;
Tell Justice of delay;
And if they will reply,
Then give them all the lie.
Tell Arts they have no soundness,
But vary by esteeming;
Tell Schools they want profoundness,
And stand too much on seeming;
If Arts and Schools reply,
Give Arts and Schools the lie.
Tell Faith it's fled the city;
Tell how the Country erreth;
Tell manhood shake off pity;
Tell Virtue least preferreth;
And if they do reply,
Spare not to give the lie.
And when thou hast, as I
Commanded thee, done blabbing,
Although to give the lie
Deserves no less than stabbing;
Yet stab at three who will,
No stab the Souk can kill.

CUPID AND CAMPASPE,

BY JOHN LYLY.*

CUPID and my Campaspe play'd
At cards for kisses: Cupid paid.
He stakes his quiver, bow and arrows,
His mother's doves, and team of sparrows;
Loses them too: then down he throws
The coral of his lip—the rose

* Born about 1553, or perhaps earlier,

Growing on's cheek, but none knows how
 With these the crystal on his brow,
 And then the dimple on his chin,
 All these did my Campaspe win.
 At last he set her both his eyes;—
 She won, and Cupid blind did rise.
 O Love! hath she done this to me?
 What shall, alas! become of thee?

FROM MOTHER BOMBIE.

BY THE SAME.

O CUPID! monarch over kings,
 Wherefore hast thou feet or wings?

Is it to show how swift thou art,
 When thou wound'st a tender heart,
 Thy wings being clipt, and feet held still,
 Thy bow so many could not kill?
 It is all one in Venus' wanton school,

Who highest sits, the wise man or the fool—
 Fools in Love's college
 Have far more knowledge
 To read a woman over,
 Than a neat, prating lover;
 Nay, 'tis confessed
 That fools please women best.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

AN ACCOUNT of GOLD and SILVER COIN, and BULLION and WROUGHT PLATE, exported from Great Britain to Foreign Countries in each Year from 1811 to 1819 inclusive; and a like Account of Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion and Wrought Plate, exported from Great Britain to Ireland;—ending the 5th January in each Year.

To Foreign Countries.	GOLD.			
	Bullion.	Coin.	Plate.	Total of Gold.
End. 5th Jan.	Oz. dts.	Oz. dts.	Oz. dts.	Oz. dts.
1815.	40,835 12	246,976 9	309 16	288,121 17
1816.	51,012 3	294,309 8	729 1	346,050 12
1817.	...	10,797 15	905 7	11,703 2
1818.	57,569 5	116,277 17	2,576 0	176,423 2
1819.	57,437 9	78,770 12	1,768 3	137,976 4

To Foreign Countries.	SILVER.			
	Bullion.	Coin.	Plate.	Total Silver.
End. 5th Jan.	Oz. dts.	Oz. dts.	Oz. dts.	Oz. dts.
1815.	296,532 15	2,305,409 18	97,941 5	2,699,933 18
1816.	37,195 0	6,260,140 12	121,052 9	6,418,388 1
1817.	195,119 0	6,463,839 16	149,703 2	6,813,661 18
1818.	1,300,746 15	6,878,838 0	142,991 1	8,322,575 16
1819.	9,205,636 17	8,425,905 10	145,824 4	17,777,366 11

To Ireland.			
End. 5th Jan.			
1815.	84 0	.....	7,587 0
1816.	.....	2,464 0	14,613 7
1817.	.....	.....	4,575 0
1818.	.....	.....	22,576 6
1819.	.....	.....	9,900 0

NOTE.—The Official Records of the Quantity of Foreign Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion exported from Great Britain during the years previous to 1814, having been destroyed at the Fire at the Custom House, the above return is necessarily confined to the Years subsequent thereto, ending the 5th January in each year, being the annual period to which the Accounts are officially recorded.

WILLIAM IRVING,

Inspector-General of the Imports and Exports of
 Great Britain.

Custom House, London, 21st May, 1819.

The fourth Report from the Select Committee on Finance has been printed by order of the House of Commons. This Report relates exclusively to the Ordnance department, and shews, that the estimate for the present year, as compared with that of 1818, exhibits a reduction of expense to the amount of £62,178. The Committee remark, that the estimated charge of the Ordnance for the current year bears the proportion of one to 7½ to the whole expense of the army, and one to

nearly ¼ to the whole sum required for the navy; and they further add a remark, which we trust will not be overlooked by Parliament and the country—"that they cannot dismiss this branch of the military establishment, without adverting to the necessity of turning times of tranquillity to the improvement of the revenue, by retrenchment and economy, without which the best means of defence may be rendered incapable of exertion in moments of alarm and danger.

REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of the Customs and Excise Duties in the weeks ended 15th June, 1818, and the 15th June, 1819; as also the total receipt, from 5th April to 15th June, 1819, with the corresponding period in 1818:—

CUSTOMS.	1818. £.	1819; . £.
Total receipt in the week	149,520	205,231
Previous receipt since 5th April	1,142,112	1,328,254
Total receipt since 5th April	1,291,632	1,533,485
Increase on the Customs.....	£241,853	
EXCISE.		
Total receipt in the week.....	433,501	498,244
Previous receipt since 5th April, exclusive of tea	3,779,888	3,610,821
	4,213,389	4,109,065
Deduct decrease of Excise from increase of Customs, as above	£104,324	
Net increase on the quarter up to this time	£137,729	

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 28.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent will hold a Levee at Carlton House, on Thursday next, the 3d of June, at two o'clock.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 28th of May, 1819, present,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Charles Grant was, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

CARLTON HOUSE, MAY 25.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Charles Warren, Esq. one of his Majesty's Council learned in the Law, to the office of his Royal Highness's Attorney-General.

[This Gazette also contains an Order in

Council, permitting British vessels to import, subject to the usual duties, into the Mauritius and its dependencies, from any foreign country in amity with his Majesty, any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of such country (those of cotton, iron, steel, or wool excepted); and to export to such country any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Mauritius, or any other previously legally imported; and extending this privilege to the vessels of any foreign country permitting British vessels to carry on such traffic.—Also an Order in Council, renewing, for six months from this day, the existing prohibitions with regard to the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, and all sorts of arms or ammunition, without permission of his Majesty or the Privy Council.

CROWN OFFICE, MAY 20.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Shrewsbury.—John Mytton, Esq. in the room of Richard Lyster, Esq. deceased.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 1.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Lumley, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermuda, or Somers Islands, in the room of Sir James Cockburn, resigned.

WHITEHALL, MAY 31.

MEMORANDUM.

The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Norman M'Leod, of the Royal Scots, ought to have appeared in the list of Officers mentioned in the *London Gazette* of the 17th of October, 1818, as having been nominated and appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, as a Companion of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 5.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honourable George Rose, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated May 27, 1819.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland was safely delivered of a male child, at forty minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, at his Royal Highness's hotel in this city. I attended her Royal Highness's confinement, as instructed by your Lordship, together with Baron Ompteda, his Majesty's Hanoverian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, and Mr. Douglas, Secretary of his Majesty's Legation, who were both present, by the desire of his Royal Highness.

Conformably to your Lordship's orders, I have drawn up and signed a solemn declaration of the circumstances to which we were witnesses; the original of which I herewith enclose, and which is also subscribed by Baron Ompteda and Mr. Douglas.

The accounts of her Royal Highness and of the child are quite satisfactory, and, to appearance, he is perfectly healthy and well sized.

CROWN-OFFICE, JUNE 5.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Burghs of Selkirk, Linlithgow, Lanark, and Peebles.—John Pringle, Esq. of Clifton,

in the room of Sir John Buchanan Riddle, deceased.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

CARLTON HOUSE, JUNE 8.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Richardson, Esq. on being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

CROWN-OFFICE, JUNE 8.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Trales.—James Cuffe, of Deel Castle, in the county of Mayo, Esq. in the room of Edward Denny, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

CARLTON HOUSE, JUNE 8.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Draper Best, Esq. on his being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

The Gazette announces the appointment, by the Prince Regent, of the Earl of Stainford and Warrington to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of the county of Chester; of the Marquis of Lothian to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Depute of the shire of Mid Lothian; and the Marquis of Queensberry to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Dumfries; both the latter Noblemen in the room of the Duke of Buccleugh, deceased.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

[This Gazette notifies the appointment of Sir Samuel Shepherd as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, also of Lieutenant-Colonel Bosanquet, of the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers, to be Colonel, *v. Herries*, deceased.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 22.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Dorchester.—Charles Warren, of Bedford-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of Sir Samuel Shepherd, Knt. who has accepted the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM MAY 26, TO JUNE 20.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, by a Circular has informed the Members thereof, that the persons under-named, or using the firms of

REID, CROWLEY, and Co. 16, Distaff-lane;

JAMES CLIFFORD, Mile End Road;

WILLIAM WASS, 2, Bury-street, St. James's;

WILLIAM and THOMAS OAKLEY, Builders, 16, Swallow-st. Piccadilly;

GEORGE TUART, representing himself as Captain of the Ship Hero, lying at Ports-mouth;

THOMAS LOVELL, Glove-maker and Cleaner (mentioned last year), now resides at 8, Theobald's-road, corner of Old North-street; and that

THOMAS COULSON and Co. (so often mentioned) appear as Treasurers to a Society, entitled, The Royal Military, Naval, and Metropolitan Bread Institution, for the Relief of the Industrious Poor, by supplying them with best Wheaten Bread at 4d. per Quartern Loaf. The collector of which, G. R. Bowman, is now actively employed in obtaining subscriptions in the north part of the town. The Duke of Wellington, (named in the printed prospectus as one of the patrons, states that he has no recollection of having heard any thing about such an Institution; and several of the persons who are mentioned as subscribers, declare that they have never contributed to it. The Office is at No. 98, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, where A. Thompson, the Sub-treasurer, has hired an apartment. The Royal Arms are now over the door; are reported to that Society as improper to be balloted as Members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the Members, that

C. M. BONACHEY (frequently noticed), now resides at No. 16, Great-Distaff-lane.

JOHN FRANCES, No. 14, Albany New Road, Walworth; and

JOHN WEEDON, Hawking Stationer, No. 1, Rawstone-street, Islington, both connected with

HENRY WADE and Co. No. 46, Lime-street, lately mentioned.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"Windsor Castle, June 5.

"His Majesty has passed the last month very quietly, though still exhibiting the same continued marks of disorder. His Majesty's general health is unimpaired."

The Lisbon Mail of the 22d of last month brings the following account; viz.

The Importation of grain of every description has lately been immense; and in the course of this week about eighty additional vessels have arrived. Never we believe did there such a quantity of corn exist in this city, at least in proportion to the consumption. On the 1st of May the stock in hand was 47,970 moyos of wheat, 3,697 ditto of barley, 26,860 ditto of Indian corn, 1,200 ditto of rye, and 5,769 barrels of American flour. The government has quite unexpectedly laid a new duty on the importation of wheat, of Rs. 80 per alquir, and on Indian corn, Rs. 100 per alquir, instead it was formerly only Rs. 20; and the last arrivals, as mentioned above, will be subject to this duty, which is already in force. There is certainly less barley than any other grain, but it shares the general stagnation equally with other descriptions, as Indian corn is found to answer as a substitute. Barley is not contemplated in the additional duties placed on wheat and Indian corn, which is done to try the stoppage of the immense importation. The nominal price for Odessa wheat is Rs. 205 to 270, Riga and Petersburg Rs. 300 to 400 per alquir. Sicilian barley Rs. 210 a. 300, and Memel Rs. 220 to 280 per alquir.

From Oporto they write the same lamentable stories, and wish for no consignments of any description of corn, as they do not know how to dispose of the same. The price for Wheat was there from Rs. 600 to 850 per alquir, and Rs. 300 to 400 per ditto for Indian corn, but no sales to be effected.

N.B. One moyos is about 3 English qrs. 19½ alquir in Eissabon, 1 ditto ditto. 15 a 16 do. in Oporto 1 ditto ditto.

The house of B. J. Zuckerbecker, Klein, and Co.* in Riga, one of the oldest and most respectable establishments in that place, was thrown into the greatest difficulties, by reason of their drafts on different houses, in Holland and Hambro coming back for want of payment; there were running alone on Schwartze and Rellich to the amount of 448,000 marks banco, which it was expected would come back all at once, as this house had stopped payment. The friends of Mr. Klein, chief partner of the above Riga House, offered to interfere, and had actually prepared for him sufficient cash to meet these drafts, and requested him to receive the same, which offer, if he had accepted of, he might have parried off the first shock, and the house by degrees would

* Vide our last, page 462.

have recovered its stability; but Mr. Klein had lost his spirits, under an idea that the firm would never be able to fulfil his engagements, and therefore he left his home and family in the night, and resorted to the dreadful alternative to put an end to his existence. In consequence of which, the house suspended its payments the next day. Owing to the great stock of corn which the house holds in Holland, there prevails an opinion, the estate will be sufficient to cover every demand on it. (This is the real circumstance of the house in Riga. Mr. Klein never did reside at Hambro). As for Schwartz and Rettich in Hambro, they have stopped for the amount of about 3 millions of marks banco; and though the estate, according to circumstances, may produce a good dividend, it is a mis-statement in the newspapers when they assert, the deficiency was only 12000 marks: for so small a sum it is hardly to be expected the house would have stopped.

Accounts have been received from Panama of four vessels belonging to the Independents, having landed some troops at the Mandingus, to leeward of the Gulf of Darien.

Accounts from Tunis continue to mention the dreadful ravages of the plague. Tunis had lost more than half its population; and the greater part of the villages in the interior were deserted. It is reported, that 15,000 Arnabs were about to march upon Tunis, to take advantage of the weakness caused by this dreadful calamity. At Fez 200 persons die daily of the plague; at Rabat from 60 to 70; and at Tetuan 80. It has become less violent at Tangiers.

JUNE 2. Papers and letters were received from various parts of the West Indies. The advices from Trinidad are dated April 9: they mention that a body of Patriots, amounting to 1400 men, had invested Cumana on the land side, and had succeeded in reducing one of the forts. The intelligence previously communicated by the American Papers, of the advantages gained over Morillo by the army under Paez, is corroborated, but is still deficient in particulars; neither has any official account been received. The news from Margarita is of the 19th of April. Colonel English, with his troops, was still there; he was stationed on the west side of the island, waiting to co-operate in an expedition on a great scale, which was expected to take place in a few days against some part of the Main. It is stated in accounts from Berbice, that on the 15th of March the French Government schooner *La Sauterelli*, pierced for 24 guns, but mounting only six, was totally lost off the Corentyne sandbanks; the crew, 45 in number, were all saved, as also six 24-pounder carronades, and a small part of her rigging. She was on her passage to Martinique, from Cayenne, where she had lately arrived with despatches from France.

The advices received from Barbadoes are to the 13th of April, at which time the island continued perfectly healthy. On the 4th of April, his Excellency Lord Combermere, the Governor, arrived at the island, from Demerara and Berbice, which colonies he had been visiting, as Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces on this station. We extract the following article of intelligence from a Barbadoes paper:—

“BRIDGE-TOWN, APRIL 13.

“The transports that arrived on Saturday, as we were going to press, proved to be the *Lord Mulgrave*, *Diadem*, *Importer*, and *Elizabeth*, with the 9th foot. The 4th regiment landed yesterday morning at the Engineer's Wharf, and were reviewed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, on the parade ground at St. Ann's, where the 5th foot were likewise inspected this morning; and we are informed, the 9th will be disembarked to-morrow, in order that they may be reviewed. It is reported that the head quarters of the 4th will be at Grenada, and detachments are to serve in Tobago and Trinidad; the 5th at Antigua, St. Kitt's and Montserrat; and the head-quarters of the 9th at St. Vincent, with detachments in St. Lucia and Dominica.”

A ballot was taken at the East India House, for the determination of the following question; viz.:—

“That a sum of money, equal to seven rupees 180,000, be paid to Mr. James Wilkinson, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per seven rupees, in consequence of the losses sustained by him from the enactment of a monopoly of saltpetre by the Bengal Government, in the year 1812, and that such payment be made from the commercial funds of the Honourable Company.”

At six o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be—For the question, 269—Against it, 482—Majority, 213.

According to a letter from Cadiz of the 11th of May, the *San Thelmo* and *Alexandro* ships of war, and the *Prueva* frigate, sailed from that port the preceding evening.

The destination of this little squadron, whose sailing has been frequently ordered and countermanded, is understood to be Lima. The vessels were separated from those constituting the grand expedition, and additional exertions used to hasten their equipment, as soon as the arrival of Lord Cochrane in the Pacific Ocean was known at Madrid. Papers have also arrived from Cadiz to the above date. They notice the capture of the Spanish ship *Tiger*, by a Buenos Ayres privateer. The *Tiger* had no specie on board, which greatly disappointed the privateer's men. Two Spanish merchantmen, under convoy of two armed brigs, had just arrived at Cadiz, from Vera Cruz and the Havannah, with 100,000 dollars. Several vessels under protection of a schooner, sailed for South America about the same time.

THE LOAN.

Wednesday, June 9th, pursuant to appointment, the contractors for the Loan waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Lord of the Treasury, to deliver their proposals. The lists, which were three, were respectively headed by Mr. Rothschild; Messrs. Ricardo (brothers) and Co.; and Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co. The negotiation only lasted a few minutes. Previous to its commencement, Mr. Ricardo suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the propriety of changing the day fixed on for the second payment; viz. the 17th July, as, that being the settling day for the account in Consols, much inconvenience would be caused by double arrangements of so much magnitude taking place on the same day. The Right Hon. Gentleman readily assented to the alteration, and the second payment now stands postponed to the 23d of July. The sealed proposals of each contractor were then opened. It will be recollected, that for every 100*l.* subscribed in money, 80*l.* were to be given in Consols, and that the biddings were to take place in Reduced, the party willing to accept of the smallest sum in that stock, of course, obtaining the contract. The following are the sums named by each contractor:—

Mr. Rothschild	£62	18	8
Messrs. Ricardo (Brothers) and Co.	65	2	6
Messrs. Reid and Irving	65	10	0

The Loan, therefore, is taken by Mr. Rothschild. Before the gentlemen quitted the room, Mr. Ricardo expressed a desire to learn from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the manner in which the Exchequer bills are to be received in payment of the instalments of the Loan. The Chancellor replied, that the Exchequer bill itself, with the premium of 20*l.*, and the interest due upon it, would be taken as so much money; the balance of the instalment to be paid in notes. Thus a person wishing to pay an instalment amounting to 1000*l.* and taking with him an Exchequer bill for 500*l.*, on which a year's interest was due, would deliver his bill as 520*l.* and pay 480*l.* in money.

The following calculations will show the nature of the offers made by each contractor, and the bonus arising out of each, estimating the funds at the concluding price of Tuesday, when Consols for the account were 70½, and Reduced 69½:—

MR. ROTHSCHILD.

80 <i>l.</i> Consols, ex. div. at 60	£55	4	0
Discount, 279 days, at 3 per cent.	2	1	3
65 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Reduced, at 69½	43	18	0

101 3 3

Bonus 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* or a premium of nearly ¾ per cent.

Messrs. RICARDO (Brothers) and Co.

80 <i>l.</i> Consols, ex. div. at 60	£55	4	
Discount, 279 days, at 3 per cent.	2	1	3
65 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Reduced, at 69½	45	8	6

102 13 9

Bonus 2*l.* 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* or a premium of more than 2½ per cent.

Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co.

80 <i>l.</i> Consols, ex. div. at 60	£55	4	0
Discount, 279 days, at 3 per cent.	2	1	3
65 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> Reduced, at 69½	45	13	9

102 19 0

Bonus 2*l.* 10*s.* or a premium of very nearly 3 per cent.

WATERLOO TROPHIES.—A sale by auction of the carriage and other things which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, which were captured at Waterloo, took place at Bullock's Museum, Piccadilly, where they had been exhibited for some time. A numerous and most fashionable party were present. The following statement of the prices which some of the articles were purchased at will serve to shew the estimation in which these relics are held:—The carriage, 168*l.*; small opera glass, 5*l.* 5*s.*; tooth-brush, 3*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*; black military stock, 1*l.* 17*s.*; snuff-box, 166*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; old slippers, 1*l.*; razor (common), 4*l.* 4*s.*; shaving-brush and shirt, 6*l.*; old gloves, 1*l.*; pocket handkerchief, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; shaving-box, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; comb, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; shaving-box, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; comb, 1*l.* Many other articles fetched equally high prices.

The famous edition of Boccaccio, which, at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale, was bought by the present Duke of Marlborough for the enormous sum of 2,260*l.* was on Thursday purchased by Messrs. Longman at the inferior price of 87*s.* 7*d.* guineas. Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, had in both instances the disposal of it.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 27th of March were received yesterday morning. The *Cape Town Gazette* of the 13th contains a proclamation of martial law in those districts, where the rebellious Caffres were then carrying on their depredations. It appears, however, by the same paper of the 20th, that a speedy prospect existed of these marauders being reduced to submission, or driven across the frontiers. The extent of the insurrection itself seems to have been exaggerated. It was begun, in the first instance, by three chiefs, named Sámbe, Congo, and Lyng, of subordinate note; but one of the most powerful of them, Hlinza, kept aloof during the aggressions, and took care to deliver to the Governor assurances of his peaceable disposition. The rebellious party, with the whole of the plunder they had collected, had concealed themselves in a thick wood. A strong force was immediately sent against them. A great

scarcity of wheat existed at the Cape, in consequence of which the Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, had issued a proclamation, requiring the farmers and others to make a return of the stock in hand, in order to husband the resources of the colony.

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas information has been received that the Border Chiefs, who are at variance with the principal Chief, Gaika, have entered the province of Albany (Zureveld) in several directions, and have committed great and unforeseen outrages, devastations, and murders.

"Now, in order to put a stop to these calamities, I have thought proper to call out a considerable commando from each of the interior districts, for the purpose of driving those marauders over the known boundaries of His Majesty's settlement; and I have further thought proper to send a military force to support the same, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wiltshire, of His Majesty's 38th regiment of foot, whom I have appointed to the command of the whole of this united force.

"These are therefore to give notice, that from and after the promulgation of these

presents, martial law shall be in force within the droedies of Graaf-Reynet, Uitenhage, and all such places in which the aforesaid force shall be employed, for all cases connected with the assembling and conducting the aforesaid commando, and continue to be in force until the object thereof be accomplished, of which the aforesaid officer commanding, or senior officer for the time being, duly authorised by us, shall give public notice, but without prejudice to the usual course of law in all other matters whatsoever.—God save the King.

"Given under my hand and seal at the Cape of Good Hope, this 3d day of March, 1819.

(Signed) "C. H. SOMERSET.

"By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) "C. BIRD, Sec."

A gentleman who left the Cape of Good Hope on the 23th of March, states, that Gaika, the King of the Caffres, had surrendered himself to Major Fraser, and was on his way to Cape Town. We are sorry to add, that he also states the Caffres had joined the Bushmen, and their force is thereby considerably increased.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

MAY 31.—The following Gentlemen were on Wednesday last admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—

MASTERS OF ARTS.—George Cookson, of St. John's College; John Brand, of Trinity College; Edward Dykes Bolton, of Pembroke Hall.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL LAW.—John Morton, of Jesus College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Arthur Inghard, of Christ's College; John Lucas Worship, of Jesus College.

JUNE 5.—The Rev. Daniel Guilford Wait, of St. John's College, was on Monday last admitted Bachelor in Civil Law.

JUNE 11.—Sir William Browne's three gold medals for the present year were on Tuesday last adjudged as follow:—For the Greek Ode, "*Regina Epicædium*," to Mr. Horatio Waddington, Scholar of Trinity College.—For the Latin Ode, "*Thebae Egyptiace*," to Mr. Thomas Henry Hall, Scholar of King's College.—For the Epigrams, "*Discrimen Obscurum*," to Mr. Richard Okes, Scholar of King's College.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English Ode was on Tuesday last adjudged to Mr. Thomas Robinson Macauley, of Trinity College.—Subject, *Pompeii*.

OXFORD.

The whole number of Degrees in Easter Term was B.D. one; B.C. five; B.C.L. *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXV. June 1819.*

two; B. Med. one; M.A. twenty-six; B.A. thirty-nine.—Matriculations seventy.

Wednesday last, the first day of Easter Term, the following Degrees were conferred:—

MASTERS OF ARTS.—Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, Fellow of All Soul's College; Edward Elton Chaundy, and John Garden, of Exeter College; Rev. William Coles Bennett, of Queen's College; Rev. Hugh Williams, Fellow of Jesus College; Edward Philip Cooper, Fellow of St. John's College; Rev. Robert Salkeld, of Corpus Christi College; Rev. Miles Furnby, and Joseph Hodgkinson, of Brasenose College; Rev. Thomas Glascock, of Balliol College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—George Hemming, Esq. of Merton College, grand compounder; Thomas Shaw, Esq. of Brasenose College, grand compounder; Daniel Harson Collings, Robert Duncombe Wainer, and Edward Davis Slade, of Queen's College; Thomas Powell, Scholar of Worcester College; John Hughes Williams, of Jesus College; George Walker, of St. John's College; Henry Washington, Fellow of New College; Henry Brown Newman, Scholar, Henry Thomas Atkins, George Rivers Hunter, and Charles Howard Whitehurst, of Wadham College; James Acland Templer, and Robert Oliver, of Merton College; Honorable William L. L. Fitz-Gerald-de-Rons, Student, William Graham, William Gray, Thomas Rowley, and George Tyndall, of

Christ Church; John Sinclair, Gent. Commoner, of Pembroke College; William Simmons, Frederic Borrodaile, Frederic Vincent, John Bonham, and James Formby, of Brazenose College; Charles Addams Williams, Edward Timson, and John Sillifant, of Trinity College; Charles Edward Smith, of Oriel College.

JUNE 12.—On Tuesday last the following degrees were conferred:—

James Young, M.A. was admitted Bachelor, and had a licence to practise in Medicine.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Charles Boothby,

Esq. of St. Mary-Hall, and Thomas Coleman Welch, Esq. of Lincoln College, grand compounders; Henry Gordon, and Robert Fitzhardinge Jenner, of Exeter College; Edward Williams, Scholar of Jesus College; Thomas Butler, Scholar of Pembroke College; John Wrottesley, Esq. Thomas Shifner, and Clarence Pigou, of Christ Church; John Hinckley, of St. Mary Hall; George Williams, of Magdalen Hall; Charles Whitcombe, of Oriel College.

Wednesday the Rev. Edward Wyvill, of Brazenose College, was admitted Master of Arts.

BIRTHS.

MAY 22. In Weymouth street, the lady of Jos. Browne Wilks, Esq. of Tandridge-hall, Surrey, of a still-born child.

JUNE 1. At Southgate, the lady of Quarles Harris, Esq. of a son.

3. The lady of J. F. Lockhart, Esq. of Tavistock-square, of a son.

Mrs. Bunning, Bernard street, of a son.

4. Mrs. G. Murriotti, of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, of a son.

Mrs. Stewart Pearce, of Peckham-park, of a daughter.

9. At Pimlico-lodge, Mrs. Elliott, of a son.

Mrs. F. Thornhill, of a son.

13. The lady of Sir Frederic Baker, of a daughter.

18. The lady of George R. Dawson, Esq. M.P. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, P. Magrath, Esq. of, Fortlands, to Mary Ann Hayes, of that city.

Lately, at St. George's Hanover-square, Arthur Macnamara, of Langwood-castle, Brecon, Esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Lee, Esq. of Anstey-house, Hants.

Lately, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Whyte Melville, Esq. of Mount Melville, in Fifeshire, to Lady Catharine Osborne, only daughter of the Duchess Dowager of Leeds.

Lately, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Rossmore, to Lady Augusta Charteris, youngest daughter of the late Lord Elcho.

MARCH 30. At Bordeaux, L. Smith, Esq. Commissary of Ordnance, to Mary Violet, of Stonehouse, Devon.

MAY 22. Mr. John Sullivan, of Bally-cockera, aged 72, to Miss Landers, aged 13. 25. At West Ham, R. Kerrison, Esq. of Pauxworth, to Miss Dawson, of Stratford.

R. Tyser, Esq. M.D. of Tiverton, to A. M. Bayley, of Natwich, Cheshire.

26. Mr. Thomas Whiteman, of the Post Office, to Serena Vincent, of Lewes.

29. James Irving, Esq. of Jamaica, to J. Bowen, of the same island.

Mr. T. Carey, of the Stock Exchange, to Sarah Watts, of the same place.

J. Innes, Esq. of Guildford-street, to Caroline Beechey, of Harley-street.

Mr. Morgon, of the Strand, to Miss Mary Lloyd, of the same place.

31. Benjamin Burton, Esq. second son of the late Sir Charles Burton, Bart. of Pollerton, Carlow, Ireland, to Ann Grace, only daughter of the late William Roberts, Esq. of Gloucester-place.

JUNE 1. William R. Robinson, Esq. of Walthamstow, to Jane, fourth daughter of Thomas Malthy, Esq. of the same place.

John Mackarness, Esq. to Catharine Poynter, youngest daughter of the late George Smith Coxhead, Esq.

2. D. Carruthers, Esq. General to the Forces, to Sarah Procter, of Grandhouse.

Mr. John Bartram, of Lewes, to Miss Field, of Bradvoura Vale.

The Rev. R. P. Carrington, Rector of Bridford, to Camilla Adair, of Cumberland-place, Antrim.

3. R. Sullivan, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Margaret Filmer, of East Sutton, Kent.

Charles George Horatio Clark, Esq. of St. James's Palace, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Joshua James Nicholls, Esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey.

5. Mr. John Hughes, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Fillan.

John Ledger, Esq. of Quendon, Essex,

to Elizabeth, second daughter of W. Williamson, Esq. of Buntingford, Herts.

John Butler Lodge, Esq. to Mrs. Helen Gramlick, widow of the late Dr. Gramlick, of Upper Berkeley-street.

Mr. Joseph Berkley, of Old Fish-street, to Phillis Broomheale, of Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street.

The Rev. W. Russell, of Shepperton, Middlesex, to Letitia Ann, daughter of the late Benjamin Nicholls, Esq. of Kennington.

Mr. Wm. McCall, Frith-street, Soho, to Sarah Henrietta, fourth daughter of Knight Spencer, Esq.

7. John King, Esq. of Tobago, to Margaret, only daughter of James Forster, Esq. of Glasgow.

John Henry Latham, Esq. to Harriet Stringer, daughter of Edward Broderip, Esq. M.D.

8. Mr. George Moorsom, Trafalgar-place, Stepney, to Miss Lister, of Great Prescott-street.

Mr. H. B. Elwell, of Staffordshire, to Hephzibah Eden Smith, of Hammersmith.

9. The Rev. Francis Rutledge, of Cornfield, Mayo, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Col. Brien, of Carlow.

10. Mr. Robert Bury, of Bentley, Hants, to Sarah McWhinnie, only daughter of the late Benjamin Baker, Esq. of the Old Artillery-ground.

Mr. J. P. Royston, of Old Broad-street,

to Miss Mary Ann Smith Haylet, of Norwich.

11. At Hayes, Middlesex, Major M. H. Court, of the Hon. Company's Madras Artillery, to Emily Susan, youngest daughter of the late Archdale Wilson Taylor, Esq.

12. William Pounsett, Esq. to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Philip Booth, Esq. of Russell square.

13. Chevalier Ruspini, to Martha Atherden-Hughes, of Weymouth.

15. Colonel Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, Knight of the Royal Military Order of the Tower and Sword, and Companion of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, to Caroline Drury, third daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Kew, Surrey.

16. Charles Winn, Esq. of Nostall Priory, Yorkshire, to Priscilla, youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Strickland, Bart. of Yorkshire.

Joseph Hawks, Esq. of Gateshead, Durham, to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hawks, jun. Esq.

17. Robert Lewis, Esq. of West Pleam, Stirlingshire, to Margaret, eldest daughter of David Hunter, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell square.

The Rev. Arthur Evans, of Sandhurst, to Anne, third daughter of Capt. Dickenson, of Woolwich.

21. Charles Prescoe Grenfell, Esq. to Lady Georgina Isabella Frances Molyneux.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Shirehampton, Lady Mary Meares, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Kingston, and wife of George Meares, Esq. of Clifton, in Gloucestershire.

Lately, John Clinton M'Anuff, Esq. of Jamaica.

Lately, Alexander Campbell, Esq. aged 42.

Lately, at Dublin, Lieut.-General Barton, aged 59.

Lately, at Skipton, in Craven, in his 75th year, William Birtwhistle, Esq. last of that ancient family, the wealthiest and most extensive cattle-dealers, since the days of their kinsman, Rob Roy Macgreggor. In the West of Yorkshire, and of Scotland, where his large estates gave him influence, the loyal and independent class have lost a powerful supporter.

Lately, at her seat, Highfield Park, Hants, in the 86th year of her age, the Hon. Lady Pitt, relict of the late Sir Wm. Augustus Pitt, K.B. &c. and sister to the late Admiral Earl Howe.

Lately, at St. Maur, near Paris, aged 20, the Countess Julie de Polignac.

Lately, at the Royal Military College, Janet, the wife of Colonel Butler, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lately, at Romney Terrace, Westminster, Joseph Moser, Esq. late Magistrate of the Police-office, Worship-street.

Lately, in York-street, St. James's-square, Lady Aggill, wife of General Sir Charles Aggill, Bart.

Lately, John Nelthorpe, Esq. of Lincoln, brother to the Duchess of St. Alban's.

Lately, at Cranbrook, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, spinster.

Lately, in Hampton Court Palace, in the 78th year of her age, Catharine, relict of the late Charles Chester, Esq. of Chicheley, Bucks.

FEB. 21. At Tobago, James Sama, Esq. Assistant-Commissary-General to his Majesty's forces in that Island, aged 31 years.

MAY 18. At Spearvale, County Cavan, William Spear, Esq. aged 81 years, one of the oldest Lieutenants in his Majesty's service.

25. At Edmonton, Mr. J. Bugg, of that place.

At Upper Edmonton, Margaret Lloyd, aged 84.

Thomas Hibbert, Esq. of Billiter-court.

28. Upwards of 80 years of age, — Stamp, Esq. of Queenborough, who had been Mayor of that Borough several times.

he is reported to have died worth 90,000*l*. but his appearance indicated even abject poverty; he has left no issue, and is said to have left his sister (the inmate of a neighbouring poor-house) the interest of only 500*l*. the rest to persons of no kin: he put on a new suit of clothes to die in. The deceased was in the habit of going to Sherrin's every Saturday, and going from shop to shop to save a penny.

JUNE 2. At Osmestry, Rev. John Lloyd, aged 82.

3. James David Penleaze, Esq. of High Cliffe, Hampshire.

4. At Battersea Rise, Elinor, wife of William Saville, Esq. aged 77.

Mr. John Chadwick, of the City-road, many years an inhabitant of Coruhill, aged 70.

At his house, Bedford-street, Bedford-row, George Curtis, Esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

W. Waldegrave, of Old-street-road, aged 25.

Mr. Wharton, butler of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

5. At Sidmouth, Colonel Garbett Walsham, of Knill-court, Hereford, aged 48.

6. At Walworth, Thomas Drake, Esq. of Yorkshire.

Mr. John Winckworth, of Broken Wharf, aged 81.

7. Mr. James Barnfield, of Broad-street, Ratcliff, aged 62.

8. At his house, Winchmore-hill, Thos. Holmes, Esq. in his 88th year.

9. At Brompton, Harriet, eldest daughter of John Cobb, Esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square.

At Lower Hardnes, Kent, Daniel Gregory, Esq. of Park-place, Grosvenor-square.

10. Mrs. Mary Alderson, wife of Mr. Edmund Alderson, of Pentonville, aged 62.

11. At his house, South Lambeth, Mr. Stephen Twycross, aged 73.

At Kentish-town, in his 69th year, Charles Wyatt, Esq. of Bedford-row.

13. Mr. John Page, of Queen's-place, Kensington, aged 67.

14. At Croydon, aged 74, Samuel Hemmans, Esq.

At Brighton, aged 66, Mary, wife of Mr. James Gray, of Kensington Gore.

29. Mrs. Anne Porter, of New North-street, aged 85.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4*s*.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

WE hear that there is now in the press, a Translation of Pope's Essay on Man, into Portuguese verse, by the Baron de São Lourenço, Chief of the Royal Treasury of Portugal, &c. It will be printed in three Vols. Quarto, with the original Poem in opposite columns, and is dedicated expressly to the King of Portugal, under whose auspices it was undertaken, with a view to render English Literature generally known in that country, and in the remote regions of Brazil. To the Poem itself is added very copious Notes, with quotations from the Classics, and many works of merit in the principal European languages, forming a complete compendium of Ancient and Modern Literature. An Artist of celebrity has been employed to make designs on a large scale for each of the Epistles, which are engraving in the first style of the Art: these will be accompanied by Portraits of Mr. Pope, and the Translator. The whole is publishing under the direction of a Literary Society.

In the press,

Part XIV. of Aspin's Systematic Analysis of Universal History.

Memoirs of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, by W. M. Craig, Esq.

Mr. Bigland's Letters on Jewish History, for the use of schools and young persons.

Mr. Curtis has just published a second and enlarged edition of his Work on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Ear. In this edition the Physiology is much extended, and the uses of the different parts of the human Ear are more fully explained, by a minute comparison of its structure with that of the different classes of Animals, particularly Quadrupeds, Fowls, Insects, the Amphibious tribe, and also Fishes. The treatment employed in the various diseases of the Ear, are also considerably enlarged.

Sermons on Public Subjects and Occasions, by Francis Skurray, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1 Vol. 18mo.

An Essay on the Disorders of Old Age, and on the Means for Prolonging Human Life, by Anthony Carlisle, F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. 8vo.

Cases of Hydrophobia, by George Pinckard, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians.

Edmund and Anna, a simple Ballad, with other Poems, by Edward Green, foolscap, 8vo.

The Greek is published of the Polyglott Grammar, (in ten languages,) by the Rev. F. Nolan, in which the genius of the principal Ancient and Modern Languages, is explained upon an uniform plan. (*Vide Advertisement on the European Intelligencer*,

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN JUNE.

At the Price they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

THE Authoress, a Tale, foolscap 8vo. 5s.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, No. 1. 7s. 6d.

Allison's Sermons on the Seasons, foolscap, 8vo. 3s.

Young Arthur, by O. Dibdin, 14s.

Dudley, a Novel, by Miss O'Keefe, 3 vols. 11. 1s.

Byron's Works, 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Forinn, a Tale, 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Pulling's Sermon, from the Danish, 8vo. 10s.

Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands, by Dr. Turton, 18mo. 9s.; coloured, 14s.

The Waggoner, a Poem, by W. Wordsworth, 8s. 3. sewed, 4s. 6d.

Errors and their Consequences, 2 vols. 12mo. 13s.

Bichenow on Criminal Jurisprudence, 8vo. 6s.

Combe and Gregory's Correspondence, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Pleasures of Want, 3 vols. 12mo. 11. 1s.

The Lay of Agincourt, foolscap 8vo. 6s.

Dibdin's Topographical Antiquities, vol. IV. 4to. 3l. 13s.

Key to Morrison's Arithmetic, 12mo. 6s.

Knight on the Apple and Pear, 12mo. 4s.

Gunn on Gothic Architecture, royal 8vo. 15s.

Dialogues of Botany, 12mo. boards, 8s.

Gamble's Views of Society in Ireland, 8vo. 12s.

Ross's Voyage to Baffin's Bay, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s.

Tales of My Landlord, Third Series, 4 vols. 12mo. 11. 12s.

Memoirs of Mr. W. Richard, by the Rev. Mr. Evans, of Islington, 12mo. 8s.

Morrison's Sermons, 8vo. boards, 10s. 6d.

Influence of Wealth, 12mo. 5s.

Custom House Memorial, 2s.

Encyclopedia of Comic Songs, 12mo. 5s.

Westall's Mason on Self Knowledge, 12mo. 5s.

Curtis's Lectures on the Ear, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Sir William Adams's Artificial Pupil, 8vo. boards, 7s. 6d.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE again beg to express our acknowledgements to *V.* for continued favours.

The Recollections of a Metropolitan Curate in our next.

The Review of Mr. Dibdin's "*Young Arthur*," is unavoidably postponed till our next.

The Inspector, No. I. and *A Constant Reader*, in our next.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, APRIL 27, TO TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1819.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

NASHAM, CHAS. Norwich, coach-maker, June 19.

DUNDERDALE, WM. THOMPSON, Manchester, merchant, June 19.

KNOWLES, JAMES, Stroud, Gloucester, innholder,

May 28.

NIGHTINGALE, J. and CO. George-st. Portman-

sq. tailors, June 1.

POWELL, JOHN, Presteign, Radnor, farmer, June 4.

STEPHENS, JOSEPH, late of Dublin, but now of London, merchant, June 8.

SHILLITO, THOS. Doncaster, York, innholder,

June 12.

WALKER, RALPH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer,

June 12.

BANKRUPTS.

ARLISS, JOHN, Newgate st. printer, July 24. [Rus-

sen and Son, Crown-co. Aldersgate-st.] June 12.

ADAMS, GEO. Gloucester, jeweller, July 24. [Man-

ning, Clement's-inn.] June 19.

AMSDELL, WM. late of Plaistow, but formerly of

Stratford, baker, July 31. [Aspinall and Co.

Quality-co. Chancery-lu.] June 19.

BROOMHEAD, JOSEPH, Sheffield, merchant, July

10. Tontine, Sheffield. [Blaugrave & Co. Symond's-

inn; and Parker and Co. Sheffield.] May 28.

BULMER, JOSEPH, sen. and jun. South Shields,

"Durham, ship-builders, July 19, George, Newcas-

tle-upon-Tyne. [Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne;

Bainbridge and Co. South Shields; and Bell and

Co. Bow-church-ward.] May 28.

BINNS, JON. and JON. jun. Looe, Cornwall,

- chants, July 10, Ship, Loos. [White, Wellington, Somerset; and Barfoot, King's Bench-walk, Temple.] *May 24.*
- BRADLEY, STEPHEN, Sandwich, Kent, brewer, July 13, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Lodington and Co. King's Bench walk, Temple.] *June 1.*
- BOWKER, THOS. DAWSON, Warmworth House, but now of Fenchurch-st. July 24. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] *June 12.*
- CHAMBERS, SAM. Bordelee, near Birmingham, sword-cutter, July 2, 3, and 31, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Simcox, Bull-ring, Birmingham; and Bouldillon and Co. Broad-st.] *June 19.*
- CHILLCOTT, THOS. Bristol, broker, July 21, White Hart, Broad-st. Bristol. [Edmunds, Exchange Office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn; and Thomas, Bristol.] *June 19.*
- COPLAND, SAM. Holt, Norfolk, Miller, July 7, 8, and Aug. 3, New-inn, Holt, [Withers, jun. Holt; and Bridger, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.] *June 22.*
- DEAKIN, FRAN. and CO. Deretend Mills, near Birmingham, wire drawers, July 17, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Simcox, Birmingham; Crossall and Co. Sutton Coldfield; and Bouldillon and Co. Broad-st. Cheap-side.] *June 4.*
- DUKE, ROB. Gateshead, Durham, merchant, July 2, and 20, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard; and Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] *June 2.*
- DYKE, RICH. Lavender-cottages, Bayswater, jeweller, July 24. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] *June 12.*
- DAUNCEY, THOS. Cataton, warehouseman, July 31. [Lake, Doggate-hill.] *June 19.*
- FLETCHER, SAM. Dancaster, York, haberdasher, July 10, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Rossers, Bartlett's-bu.; and Frost, Hull.] *May 28.*
- FLEARS, WM. jun. Liverpool, merchant, July 13, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Lodge, Liverpool; and Battye, Chancery-lc.] *June 1.*
- FREARS, EDW. formerly of Little Pulteney-st. Middlessex, but late of Havenglass, Cumberland, silversmith, July 17, Black Lion, Whitehaven. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.; and Gaitskell, Egremont.] *June 4.*
- FANSHAW, HEN. RICHARDSON, Addle-st. trimming-maker, July 27. [Thomas, Basinghall-st.] *June 12.*
- FELL, WM. Walling-street, warehouseman, July 6, and 31. [Courtreen and Co. Walbrook.] *June 19.*
- GIBBS, JOHN, Bridgewater, Somerset, maltster, July 13, White Hart, Glastonbury. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row; and Reeves, Glastonbury.] *June 1.*
- GREGSON, ELLEN and JANE, Liverpool, perfumers, July 20. [Courtreen and Co. Walbrook.] *June 8.*
- GODDARD, STANLEY, Cornhill, map-seller, July 24. [Patterson and Co. Old Broad-street.] *June 12.*
- GAUGAIN, PHIL. JOHN, Church-st. Solo-sq. silversmith, July 24. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] *June 12.*
- GARNETT, ROB. Nantwich, Cheshire, shoe maker, July 27, at the office of Mr. Galliard, Nantwich. [Hilditch, Lincoln's-inn fields; and Galliard, Nantwich.] *June 13.*
- GOODE, THOS. Hinkley, Leicester, hosier, July 27, Bull's Head, Hinkley. [Dickens, Coventry; and Hall, Great James-st. Bedford-row.] *June 13.*
- HAYTON, JOHN WARRICK, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, July 10, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Rossers, Bartlett's-bu.; and Sandwith, Hull.] *May 28.*
- HAWKINS, CHAS. Gosport, Southampton, grocer, July 10, Star, Gosport. [Cruickshank, Gosport; and Alexander and Co. New-inn.] *May 28.*
- HUNT, ROB. HEN. late of Thrigby, but now of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, wine-merchant, July 13. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.] *June 1.*
- HEDERLE, JOHN, Leicester-sq. tailor, July 13. [Navors, Great Newport st.] *June 1.*
- HIGMAN, JOHN, Duke-st. Adelphi, victualler, July 21. [Lewin, Clement's-inn.] *June 12.*
- HAYTER, JOHN, Bristol, watch-maker, July 2, 3, and 31, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Heels, Staple-inn; and Smith, Exchange-bu. Bristol.] *June 19.*
- HUNSLY, WM. Wetherby, Yorkshire, grocer, July 1, Angel, Wetherby, July 31, George, Concy-st. York. [Smyth, York; and Smith, Temple.] *June 12.*
- HARRISON, JOHN, Spring gardens, tailor, July 9, and Aug. 3. [Clark, Broad-co. Long-acre.] *June 22.*
- IZOD, WM. Redditch, Worcester, draper, July 10, Swan, Alcester, Warwick. [Meyrick and Co. Red
- BROWNING, JOHN, Manchester, calenderer, July 17, Spread Eagle, Manchester. [Lawler, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] *June 4.*
- BOND, THOS. Armitage, Stafford, maltster, July 17, Talbot, Rugeley, Stafford. [Stocker and Co. New Boswell-co.; and Salt, Rugeley.] *June 4.*
- BOND, JOHN, Lichfield, maltster, July 17, Talbot, Rugeley. [Stocker and Co. New Boswell-co.; and Hickin and Co. Rugeley, Stafford.] *June 4.*
- BROWN, THOS. Newport, Salop, grocer, July 20, Red Lion, Newport. [Brookes, Newport; and Hicks, Gray's-inn sq.] *June 8.*
- BONSOR, JOSEPH, Wheeler-st. Spitalfields, coal-merchant, July 20, [Warrand, Mark-la.] *June 8.*
- BROCKLISS, JOHN, Oxford, corn-dealer, July 20, Cross, Oxford. [Walsh, Oxford; and Fownall, Staple-inn.] *June 8.*
- BULMER, TIM. and R. South Shields, Durham, rope-manufacturers, July 9, 10, and 24, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Bainbridge and Co. South Shields; and Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.] *June 12.*
- BROWN, WM. LODER, and CO. Wood-st. Cheap-side, July 24. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st. Within.] *June 12.*
- BUCKLEY, JAS. Mosley, Lancaster, clothier, July 24, White Bear, Manchester. [Gibson, Ashton-under-Line; and Batave, Chancery-lc.] *June 12.*
- BEALEY, RICH. Cockey Moor, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, July 24, Star, Manchester. [Cunliffe, Manchester; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lc.] *June 12.*
- BALDWIN, WM. HEN. Liverpool, merchant, July 9, 16, and 27, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Botmer and Co. Liverpool; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lc.] *June 12.*
- BUGDEN, JOHN, Dartford, paper-maker, July 31, Flexney, Bedford-row. *June 19.*
- BIRCH, JOHN, Aston, near Birmingham, maltster, July 16, 17, and 31, Woolpack, Moor-st. Birmingham. [Egerton and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.; and Spurrier and Co. Birmingham.] *June 19.*
- BRADY, WM. PRESTON, liquor merchant, July 1, 2, and 31, Bull, Preston. [Dewhurst, Preston; and Blakelock, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-st.] *June 19.*
- BRYANT, HENRY, Norwich, leather-cutter, July 5, 6, and 31, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. [Taylor and Co. Temple; and Grand and Co. Norwich.] *June 19.*
- BRADLEY, FRAN. Great Mary-le-Bone-st. upholsterer, July 3, 6, and Aug. 3. [Vincent, Bedford-st. Bedford-sq.] *June 22.*
- BEAUFITTE, GEO. Salford, Lancaster, dyer, July 3, 6, and Aug. 3, Star, Manchester. [Taylor, St. Ann's sq. Manchester.] *June 22.*
- BLANCH, WM. and JAS. Bath, tinmen, July 1, 2, and Aug. 3, Elephant and Castle, Bath. [Sandys and Co. Crane-co. Fleet-st.; and Mant, Bath.] *June 21.*
- COLDWELL, TIM. STAFFKEY, Norwich, coach-master, July 10, Angel, Norwich. [Bignold and Co. Norwich; and Alexander and Co. New-inn.] *May 28.*
- CLAYTON, JAS. Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner, July 17, Warren Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Baddley, Stockport; and Milne and Co. Temple.] *June 4.*
- CLAPMAN, WM. Liverpool, hawser, July 17, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn; and Perce, Nottingham.] *June 4.*
- CASE, GEO. Wilmple, Devon, haw-merchant, July 20, Country Hotel, Wilmple. [Robinson, Essex-st. Strand.] *June 8.*
- CATTERSON, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, carrier, July 24, London Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Dax, Staple-inn; and Rushworth, Hull.] *June 12.*
- COOPER, RICH. Rawcliffe, York, common-brewer, July 24, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Wright and Co. Temple.] *June 12.*
- CRANDON, CHAS. late of America-sq. Minoities,

- Lion-sq.; and Lea and Son, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire.] May 22.
- JORDON, JOHN STUBBS, Birmingham, dealer, July 10, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Clark & Co. Chancery-lane; and Webb and Co. Birmingham.] May 22.
- JONES, JOHN, Upper Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. tailor, July 17. [Fielder and Co. Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq.] June 4.
- JOHNSON, ROB. Freeman's-co. Cornhill, July 31. [Templer and Co. Burr-st. East Smithfield.] June 10.
- JACKSON, THOS. and WM. Liverpool, merchants, July 6, 7, and 21, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Blacklock and Co. Temple; and Pritt and Co. Liverpool.] June 19.
- JACKSON, JAS. Duke-st. Manchester-sq. haberdasher, July 3, and Aug. 3. [Towers, Castle-st. Falcon-sq.] June 22.
- JOY, EDW. Christchurch, Southampton, fishmonger, July 9, 10, King's Head, Wimborne-Minster, Dorset, and Aug. 3, King's Arms, Wimborne-Minster. [Allen, Clifford's-inn; and Rowden, Wimborne, Dorset.] June 22.
- KERSHAW, GEO. Romford, Essex, shopkeeper, July 10. [Baddley, Leman-st. Goodman's-fields.] May 22.
- KILVERT, RICH. Bath, linen-draper, July 17, White Lion, Bristol. [Clarke, Bristol; and Jenkins and Co. New-inn.] June 4.
- KERR, WM, Sherborne-la. (now a prisoner in the King's Bench prison), wine-merchant, July 17. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] June 4.
- KEGG, EDW. Liverpool, master-mariner, July 1, 2, and 24, George, Liverpool. [Dacie and Co. Temple; and Kendall, Liverpool.] June 12.
- KAY, THOS. Bath, dealer, July 24, Rummer, Bristol. [Bourdillon and Co. Bread-st.; and Bevan and Co. Bristol.] June 12.
- KNIGHT, ALFRED, Wilton-st. Moorfields, calendarer, July 3, and 31. [Gibson, Lombard-st.] June 19.
- LAND, JOHN, and CO. Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers, July 10, Old Bull, Blackburn. [Neville, Blackburn; and Milne and Co. Temple.] May 22.
- LANG, HENRY, and CO. Akerlington, Lancaster, calico-printers, July 10, Mitre, Preston. [Avison and Co. Hunover-st. Liverpool, and Castle-st. Holborn; Robinson, Lancaster; Neville, Blackburn; and Blackburn, Preston.] May 22.
- LANKESTER, ROB. Blackman-st. linen draper, July 12. [Young and Co. St. Mildred's-co.] June 1.
- LAMB, JAS. Great James-st. Bedford-row, tailor, July 24. [Lewis, Clement's-inn.] June 12.
- LAUGHTON, JAS. Liverpool, cutleryware-dealer, July 2, 3, and 24, at the office of Mr. Atherton, Globe Chambers, John-st. Liverpool. [Atherton, Liverpool; and Makinson, Temple.] June 12.
- LEIGH, PETER, Wulcock, Cheshire, carrier, July 27, Roe Buck, Newcastle-under-Lyme. [Wilson, King's Bench-walk, Temple; and Wilson, Newcastle-under-Lyme.] June 12.
- LEVERIDGE, SAM. formerly of Bury-street, St. James's, and Lewisham, but now of late of Nightingale-la. Clapham-common, merchant, July 3, and 31. [Eicke and Co. Aldermanbury-st.] June 19.
- LONGWORTH, DAN. Little Lever, Lancashire, bleacher, July 1, 2, and 31, Swan, Great Bolton. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row; and Hulton Bolton.] June 19.
- LORD, EDM. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, July 6, 7, and 31, Star, Manchester. [Hainpson, Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-lane.] June 19.
- MARSHALL, WM. HOLMES, of Holmes, on Spalding Moor, York, miller, July 10, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Bassers, Bartlett's-bu.; and Dickinson and Co. Hull.] May 22.
- MOSS, WM. Tadley, Southampton, carpenter, July 13, George, Reading. [Biggs and Co. Reading; and Eyre, Gray's-inn-sq.] June 1.
- MOATES, SAM. WEBSTER, Birmingham, tobacco-merchant, July 13, Shakespeare, Birmingham. [Swain and Co. Frederick's pl. Old Jewry; and Webb, Birmingham.] June 1.
- MILLICAMP, FRANK, Aston, high Birmingham, maltster, July 17, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Baxter and Co. Gray's-inn-place; and Bird, Birmingham.] June 4.
- MARCE, JOHN, Banwell, Somerset, tanner, July 17, White Hart, Bristol. [Daniel, Bristol; and Pearson, Pump-co. Temple.] June 4.
- MUSGRAVE, JOSEPH, New Lathes, near Horsforth, York, cloth-manufacturer, July 17, Court House, Leeds. [Wilson, Greville-st. Hatton-garden; and Smith and Co. Leeds.] June 4.
- MORGAN, WM. Bristol, wool-braker, July 17, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-bu.; and Hinton, Bristol.] June 4.
- MILLWARD, JAS. Reddiah, Worcester, needle-maker, July 2, 3, and 24, Hen and Chickens, Birmingham. [Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn; and Smith and Co. Birmingham.] June 12.
- MARTIN, BEN. Coach and Horses Public House, Middlesex-st. Whitechapel, victualler, July 27. [Crosse, Hatfield-st. Black-frirs'-road.] June 15.
- MATTHEWS, JOHN, Penn, Somerset, shoe-maker, July 3, and 27. [Bennell and Co. St. Swiltin's-la.] June 15.
- MARSHALL, GEO. Bristol, corn-factor, July 31, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Bourdillon and Co. Bread-st.; and Bevan and Co. Clure-st. Bristol.] June 19.
- MOLE, WM. Worcester, and LOCKETT, R. Hereford, common carriers, July 15, 16, and Aug. 3, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn; and Hill, Worcester.] June 22.
- MACKENZIE, CHARLES, Caroline at Bedford-sq. merchant, July 6, and Aug. 3. [Low and Co. Southampton-bu. Chancery-lane.] June 22.
- NEWELL, JAS. Redbridge, Southampton, but at present a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench Prison, timber-merchant, July 15. [Hutchison, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] June 1.
- NATHAN, SOESMAN, Chaudos at Covent-garden, butcher, July 21. [Norton, Commercial Chambers, Minories.] June 12.
- PEAKE, RICH. Handsworth, Stafford, merchant, July 10, Union, Birmingham. [Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-bu.; and Bewick, Birmingham.] May 22.
- PEARCY, MATT. Lime-st-sq. merchant, July 10. [Poole, Adam's-co. Old Broad street.] May 22.
- PERKINS, THOS. Chorlton-row, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, July 17, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Hadfield, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] June 4.
- POLLITT, ROB. Bower-Bank, near Manchester, calico-printer, July 20, Palace inn, Manchester. [Hurd and Co. Temple; and Kershaw, Manchester.] June 2.
- POLGLASE, JOHN, Bristol, provision-merchant, July 20, Rummer, Bristol. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row; and Haynes, Bristol.] June 2.
- PARKER, JAS. Norwich, bumbazine-manufacturer, July 1, and 24, Castle, Norwich. [Nelson, Barnard's-inn; and Taylor and Co. Norwich.] June 19.
- PRITCHARD, JOHN DAVID, Tipton, Stafford, linen-draper, July 21, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry; and Whateley and Son, Birmingham.] June 12.
- PATTERSON, GEO. Fore-st. Cripplegate, cord-dealer, July 21. [Luckett, Wilson-st. Finsbury-sq.] June 12.
- PEACOCK, EDW. East End, Finchley, victualler, July 24. [Brewer, Quality-co. Chancery lane.] June 12.
- PARKER, WM. West Teignmouth, Devon, inn-keeper, July 5, 6, and 27, Public Rooms, East Teignmouth. [Williams, Red Lion-sq.; and Toner, Teignmouth.] June 15.
- PARK, ROB. jun. Portsea, coal merchant, July 3, and 27. [Cope, Wilson-st. Gray's-inn-la.] June 19.
- REDDALL, JOHN, Liverpool, merchant, July 17, George, Liverpool. [Bulmer and Co. Liverpool; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.] June 4.
- RIDING, JOHN, Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, July 10, and 24, Old Bull, Blackburn. [Armstrong, Staple-inn; and Robinson, Blackburn.] June 12.
- ROSEBER, JOHN, Wallingford, Berks, carpenter, July 24, Lamb, Wallingford. [Hedges, Wallingford; and Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] June 12.
- RUFFY, JOHN DAVID, Paternoster-row, Spital-fields, oilman, July 27. [Hunt, Milk-st.] June 12.
- STUBBS, THOS. Allen-st. Grovel-st. and Ludgate-st. Carpet-manufacturer, July 10. [Whitton, Great James-st. Bedford-row.] May 22.
- SMITH, JOHN, Stamford-st. Black-frirs'-road, horse-dealer, July 10. [Bassett, Nelson-sq. Black-frirs'-road.] May 22.
- SIMMS, WM. Swindon, Stafford, coal-dealer, July 10, Littleton's Arms, Penkridge. [Price and Co.

Lincoln's-inn; and Smith, Wolverhampton.] May 28.
STEAD, MATT. Ludlow, Salop, Stone-mason, July 8, 9, and 10, Angel, Ludlow. [Wellings and Co. Ludlow; and Jenkins and Co. New-inn.] May 28.
STRAFFORD, JOHN, Scrooby, Nottingham, miller, July 15, Crown, Bawtry, Yorkshire. [Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.; and Cartwright, Bawtry.] June 1.
SMITH, THOS. Tardebigg, Worcester, butcher, July 15, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Robeson, Bromsgrove; and Fladgate and Co. Essex-st. Strand.] June 1.
SALTER, MONES, Salter-st. glass-blower, July 17. [Townson, Ratcliffe highway.] June 4.
SUTHERLAND, RICH. and Co. Birmingham, gun-makers, July 17, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane; and Webb and Co. Birmingham.] June 4.
SUTHERLAND, SOLOMON, South Shields, Durham, grocer, July 20, Golden Lion, South Shields. [Salmon, South Shields; and Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.] June 8.
SIMMONDS, THOS. Maidstone, Kent, wine-merchant, July 24. [James, Earl-st. Black-fruars.] June 12.
SANKEY, MAT. WM. Canterbury, brewer, July 27, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Pierce, Canterbury; and Collatt and Co. Chancery-la.] June 15.
SEWELL, SAM. Aldersgate-st. plumber, July 27. [Lang, Fenchurch-st.] June 15.
SANDELL, WM. and **JOHN,** Newport, Isle of Wight, brewers, July 5, 6, and 31, Sun, Newport. [Warden, Salisbury; Griffiths, Newport; and Luxmore, Red Lion-sd.] June 19.
SELLER, GEO. Lyme Regis, miller, July 31, Three Cups, Lyme Regis. [Hingeston, Lyme Regis; and Andros and Co. Wainford-co.] June 19.
SMITH, JOHN, Bristol, tinner, July 2, 7, and Aug. 3, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Clark and Co. Chancery-la.; and Stepiens and Co. Bristol.] June 29.
TAIDMAN, GEO. New Kent road, straw-hat-manufacturer, July 17. [Courteen and Co. Walbrook.] June 4.
TOWNEND, RICH. sen. and CO. Mitre-co. Fenchurch-st. and late of Lime-st. Fenchurch st. merchants, July 3, and 27. [Hackett, New-co. St. Swithins-la.] June 15.
VANDERMOOLEN, VALEK LEVY, Beaumont-

bu. Cannon-st.-road, general dealer, July 3, and Aug. 3. [Eyles, Castle-st. Houndsditch.] June 29.
WEBB, HENRY, Bristol, pump-maker, July 10, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-bu.; and Hinton, Bristol.] May 28.
WOOD, EDW. and CO. Sealcoats, York, timber-merchants, July 10, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Roosars, Bartlett's-bu.; and Sandgith, Hull.] May 28.
WALKER, JAS. Harp-alley and New Bridge-st. Ironmonger, July 15. [Draper & Bird, Exchange-bu.] June 1.
WRIGHT, BENJ. Birmingham, victualler, July 24, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Piatt, New Boswell-co. Lincoln's inn; and Elkington, Birmingham.] June 19.
WICKWAR, H. and J. Colthrop Mills, near Newbery, Berks, paper-makers, July 24. [Hudson, Winkworth-pl. City-road.] June 10.
WALKER, WM. Norwich, bricklayer, July 24, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. [Ladington and Co. Bedford-row; and Warner, 108, North Walsham, Norfolk.] June 12.
WHITE, JOHN CHAS. Mitre-co. Fenchurch-st. July 27. [Hackett, New-co. St. Swithins-la.] June 15.
WILMSHURST, STEPH. Martin's-la. Cannon-st. merchant, July 6, and 31. [Briggs, Lincoln's-inn-fields.] June 19.
WEST, JOHN, Richmond, Surrey, linen-draper, July 6, and Aug. 3. [Pickering and Co. Staple-inn.] June 22.
WILSON, WM. RICH. Crown-co. Broad-st. merchant, July 3, and Aug. 3. [Birkett, Cloak-la.] June 22.
WILSON, WM. Gateshead, Durham, ship-owner, July 3, 20, and Aug. 3, George, New-castle-upon-Tyne. [Spence, Threadneedle-st.; and Wilson, Morpeth.] June 22.
YATE, JOHN, Worcester, leather-seller, July 1, 2, and 20, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Piatt, New Boswell-co. Lincoln's-inn; and Welles and Co. Worcester.] June 8.
YOUNG, ANDREW, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, ship-owner, July 19, and Aug. 3, Bridge-lane, Bishop Wearmouth. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Laws, Sundcliffe-la.] June 22.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, MAY 29, TO THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1819.

ARNEY, G. Bury-at-St. Mary axe, June 22.
Andr. D. formerly of New Broad-st. since of Bishopsgate-st. but now of Louthbury, June 25.
Anderson, R. Throgmorton street, June 2.
Amos, J. and Co. St. Helen's-place, July 3.
Atkinson, J. Aldgate High-street, July 3.
Barlow, T. sen. East Reicford, Nottingham, June 23.
Bitton, J. and Co. Borowby, York, June 22.
Baum, J. White-hart-yard, Drury-lane, June 26.
Blandell, N. W. and Co. Liverpool, June 30.
Burton, J. Old Bond-street, July 10.
Bell, J. F. Sealcoats York, July 6.
Barton, R. Rickmansworth, Herts, June 26.
Buckett, W. Neithrop, Oxford, July 2.
Biddle, J. Birmingham, July 4.
Bogle, R. sen. and Co. Love-lane, Little Eustache, June 28.
Butt, E. Rotherhithe-wall, June 29.
Browne, T. Savage-gardens, July 13.
Badderley, J. Nottingham, June 30.
Barton, A. Bristol, July 13.
Hugess, G. Manchester, July 5.
Burn, W. and R. Exeter, June 16.
Brown, J. jun. and Co. Rodborough, Gloucester, July 27.
Brook, J. Huddersfield, York, July 9.
Bradley, G. Houndsditch, July 20.
Bass, J. Woodford, July 13.
Bacon, R. M. and Co. Tavchem, July 16.
Baylis, C. W. Birmingham, July 10.
Burton, W. Worcester, July 12.
Bamber, J. Liverpool, July 14.
Caumont, P. Old Broad-st. June 22.
Crampton, W. Skipton, Yorkshire, June 19.
Cutbush, H. and W. Maidstone, Kent, June 22.
Collier, W. Harwich, Essex, June 26.

Cohen, B. George-st. Minorities, July 2.
Chivers, W. Commercial-road, Middlesex, July 3.
Clement, H. Great Carter-la. Directors'-room, July 10.
Crowther, W. Haunter-st. St. Luke's, July 31.
Curtis, J. and Co. Ludgate hill, July 3.
Crippen, C. Limehouse, hoop-bender, July 31.
Coulter, J. Chatham, July 20.
Clarke, F. Coventry-street, July 15.
Dunand, J. N. Upper Cumming-st. Pentonville, June 26.
Dixie, E. Oxford street, July 10.
Duckworth, E. Manchester, June 29.
David, J. Threadneedle street, July 13.
Downing, R. Stockport and Macclefield, Cheshire, July 5.
Dover, J. Burnham, Bucks, July 6.
Dantziger, A. Change-alley, July 17.
Dewint, H. Stone, July 22.
Dawson, W. Wetherby, York, July 21.
Frost, J. St. Alban's, Herts, June 26.
Flower, T. and Co. Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane, June 29.
Furnival, S. Liverpool, June 22.
Ford, H. Portsmouth and London, July 5.
Gooch, E. W. late of Nayland, but now of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, June 23.
Fleming, T. Liverpool, July 30.
Gee, W. Leeds, York, June 23.
Gairratt, R. Speenhamland, Berks, June 30.
Glenzie, A. and Co. Broad-street, June 22.
Godwin, D. jun. Newport, Monmouth, June 20.
Gernon, W. and Co. Langbourn chambers, July 19.
Gregory, K. Old Jewry, July 10.
Glenzie, J. Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, July 10.
Holland, C. Lambeth, June 29.
Holms, T. Long-acre, June 22.

- Hart, I. Southampton, June 29.
 Herbert, T. Hanyng-street, Oxford-street, July 3.
 Hockey, J. Llangom, otherwise Llangom, Monmouth, July 4.
 Hodgson, W. Playhouse-yard, White-cross-st. July 3.
 Higgins, J. Chipping-Borton, Oxford, July 2.
 Haggerty, P. Goodman's-stile, Church-la. White-chapel, July 3.
 Hassall, S. Betchton, Cheshire, July 7.
 Hambidge, J. Grow-on-the-Wold, Gloucester, July 6.
 Hamluck, R. Philadelphia, North America, July 10.
 Hudson, E. Gibraltar, July 17.
 Hurren, J. Cratfield, July 10.
 Israel, J. Bury-st. St. Mary axe, June 26.
 Jones, S. St. Paul's-church-yard, June 19 and July 3.
 Jackson, C. Upper Thames-street, July 10.
 Inglish, J. late of Billiter-square, but now of the Island of Jamaica, June 29.
 Jackson, W. Hanley, July 23.
 Jordan, W. Barnwood, July 13.
 Knight, J. Castle Cary, July 19.
 Latham, T. D. and Co. Devonshire-square, June 12.
 Laing, G. late of the City-Road, but now of Demerara, South America, July 15.
 Lancaster, T. J. Cateaton-street, July 13.
 Long, H. J. V. and Co. Tower-street, June 26.
 Lloyd, W. sen. late of Thames-street, and since of Peckham, Surrey, and Lloyd, W. jun. late of Lower Thames-street, and since of Findon, Sussex, June 29.
 Law, W. Copthall-chambers, Throgmorton-street, June 22.
 Lomas, J. White Horse Inn, Fetter-lane, June 29.
 Long, W. York, July 9.
 Leas, F. Strand, July 6.
 Leas, J. H. Fenchurch-st. June 26.
 Lloyd, W. jun. Broad-street, July 13.
 Machin, J. and Co. Great Guildford-street, Southwark, June 10.
 Moreton, C. Croydon, Surrey, June 26.
 Most, T. Chichepside, June 22.
 Merac, T. and Co. Queen-street, Chichepside, June 22.
 McKenzie, W. late of Demerara, but now of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, June 10 and 26.
 Mathieson, W. and Co. Bishopsgate-street Without, June 29.
 Mac Donnell, M. and Co. Broad-street, June 29.
 Morrall, C. and Co. Liverpool, June 30.
 Mansel, T. Pembroke, July 12.
 Middleton, R. D. Bishopsgate-street, July 10.
 Milhew, J. jun. St. Oystin, June 22.
 Marr, T. Broad-street-buildings, July 17.
 Neate, W. Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, June 26.
 Noble, M. Battersea, June 19.
 North, G. Brecknock, July 2.
 Norris, T. Freeman's-court, Cornhill, July 10.
 Norrison, J. Rudston, July 12.
 Oakley, T. P. Ealing, July 29.
 Oldures, W. Lea Grange, near Twycross, July 10.
 Palyart, I. London street, Fenchurch-street, June 19.
 Paterson, M. Halifax, York, June 22.
 Parker, W. High-street, Whitechapel, June 26.
 Pocock, J. Sidminton, Southampton, June 30.
 Prest, W. and Co. Lawrence Pountney-lane, July 3.
 Potts, R. Holborn-hill, July 13.
 Plaw, H. R. Richps-co. Lime-street, June 29.
 Paterson, R. and Co. Harrow-road, July 10.
 Parks, J. and P. F. Manchester, July 29.
 Rose, J. W. Blaspigue-street, June 26.
 Reualda, W. Tadcaster, York, June 22.
 Royston, W. E. West Leigh, Lancaster, June 22.
 Riddale, F. of Leeds, and Hamilton, W. Finsbury-place, Finsbury-square, June 29.
 Rainey, R. size-lane, June 26.
 Randall, W. High Holborn, July 3.
 Roberts, J. Wood-street, Spital-fields, June 12.
 Roome, B. Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-com. July 13.
 Reed, J. and Co. St. Swithin's-lane, June 22.
 Ratmy, J. Finch-lane, July 13.
 Stockham, W. Bristol, July 6.
 Soutten, E. Fox and Knot-yard, Snow-hill, June 12.
 Surt, J. Aldersgate-street, June 19.
 Sundius, C. Devonshire-square, June 3.
 Smith, R. Pontefract, York, June 26.
 Schofield, J. Blackheynok, Saddleworth, York, June 29.
 Stead, T. Black-frars'-road, June 26.
 Sheath, A. and Co. Boston, Lincoln, June 29.
 Smith, T. Austin-frars, June 19.
 Scott, B. Horncastle, Lincoln, June 29.
 Scott, S. Kimbleby, Lincoln, June 29.
 Seward, T. Birch-lane, Dec. 18.
 Simpson, G. Upper Grosvenor street, Grosvenor-sq. June 22.
 Snuggs, J. W. A. Lime-street, July 10.
 Smith, W. Stone, July 21.
 Staughte, A. Birmingham, July 10.
 Sutton, D. jun. Brightlinges, Essex, July 24.
 Tootal, J. B. Minories, June 12.
 Timothy, W. Leigh, Worcester, June 23.
 Toyt, T. Penryn, Cornwall, June 26 and 29.
 Taylor, J. Chichepside, June 26.
 Taylor, S. Oxenden-street, June 12.
 Thomas, J. Bristol, June 29.
 Taylor, J. East Smithfield, June 29.
 Tory, E. Christ Church, Southampton, July 9.
 Tongue, R. Arnold, Nottingham, July 6.
 Thomas, P. Mitre-court, Milk-street, July 10.
 Taylor, J. sen. Old-street, July 6.
 Taylor, J. and J. T. Upper Thames-street, Iron-merchants, July 31.
 Wise, J. B. Taplow Mills, Buckingham, June 26.
 Worthington, R. Preston, Lancaster, June 22.
 West, W. Faverham, Kent, June 29.
 Wardale, G. and F. Allhallows-wharf, Upper Thames-street, July 10.
 Wilks, J. Finsbury-square, July 13.
 Wilkerson, J. Barbican, July 10.
 Whitehead, J. Cateaton-street, July 31.
 Walter, R. jun. Croydon, July 13.
 White, J. and Co. Kennington, July 10.
 Younger, J. Crescent, Minories, June 26.
 Wilson, J. A. jun. Upper Belgrave-place, Fimlico, July 27.
 Waits, W. and Co. Oldham, Lancaster, July 29.
 Wilkinson, G. Sutton-under-Whitstonecliffe, York, July 13.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM SATURDAY, MAY 29, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1819.

- ABRAM, R. Liverpool, June 19.
 Allen, M. Gayle, Alshtth, York, June 29.
 Ashley, F. Liverpool, June 22.
 Anthony, J. Clay next the Ken, Norfolk, July 3.
 Anderson, H. W. Cushion-court, Broad-street, and Blackwell, July 3.
 Arnold, W. B. Lambeth-walk, July 6.
 Ascland, T. sen. Greenwich, July 3.
 Buchanan, D. Liverpool, June 19.
 Bailey, J. Fortes, Southampton, June 22.
 Blackburn, J. Witham, Essex, June 26.
 Bailey, J. Reading, Berks, June 29.
 Baynton, T. and W. Kidderminster, Worcester, July 3.
 Brown, H. Charles-street, Westminster, July 3.
 Blower, J. W. Mint-square, Tower-hill, July 26.
 Bass, J. Castle Inn, Woodford, July 6.
 Bomers, W. Cannon-street, July 6.
 Beckland, M. Baywater, July 10.
 Barton, W. St. Saviour's-church-yard, July 10.
 Clouter, S. B. Bristol, June 19.
 Chamberslain, W. Bristol, June 29.
 Collinson, B. Crooked-lane, June 26.
 Cotterill, E. M. and C. G. Vine-street, Liquorpond-street, June 22.
 Carr, C. Bridge-street, Westminster, June 26.
 Clinton, T. Much Marle, Hereford, July 6.
 Chester, R. Much Wenlock, July 10.
 Card, S. Mere, Wilts, July 10.
 Crosse, A. Eilsumere, Salop, July 13.
 Campbell, J. White-lion-court, Cornhill, July 13.
 Dampier, E. Primrose-street, Bishopsgate Without, June 29.
 Davies, G. Tenby, Pembroke, June 26.
 Dalgalrns, P. and Co. St. Mary-at-Hill, June 22.
 Denkin, T. and Co. Birmingham, July 6.
 Evans, W. S. Chapel st. Lamb's Conduit-st. July 2.
 Fairclough, R. Farington, Lancaster, June 19.
 Pavill, W. Cromwell, Nottinghamshire, June 26.
 Fitzgerald, T. St. Catherine's-street, July 6.
 Farmer, W. E. Walsall, July 10.
 Fenner, H. Paternoster-row, July 13.

Gromarg, R. Broad-street-buildings, June 19.
 Guth, J. jun. Horseleydown-lane, June 29.
 Griffith, W. Beaumaris, Anglesey, July 6.
 Griffiths, M. J. and R. Bristol, July 13.
 Hayles, J. Portsmouth, June 19.
 Howard, R. jun. Woolwich, Kent, June 22.
 Herman, W. Crown and Magpie, Whitechapel, June 29.
 Heath, R. Cheltenham, July 6.
 Hodgson, R. Fleet street, July 10.
 Hoyland, J. Knottingley, July 10.
 Harris, R. Wood-st. Spital fields, July 10.
 Jones, C. E. Kentish Town, June 22.
 Jarvis, H. Tottenham-court-road, June 22.
 Jordan, E. Norwich, July 3.
 Jones, G. E. Bedford, July 3.
 Kingscott, D. Walcot, Somerset, June 19.
 Key, T. Newcastle-under-Line, Stafford, June 29.
 Legert, J. Lugwardine, Hereford, June 19.
 Lloyd, T. and Co. Blue-ball-yard, St. James's-street, June 29.
 Lea, W. Birmingham, July 3.
 Iaing, C. Limehouse-hole, July 10.
 Mitchell, W. Plalstow, Essex, and Regent's Dock, Poplar, July 13.
 North, G. Sheffield, York, June 22.
 Norris, H. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, July 13.

Parker, W. Leeds, York, June 19.
 Pigot, W. Ratcliffe-highway, June 22.
 Pollock, R. and J. Wakefield, York, June 22.
 Peat, J. Bedford-street, Covent-garden, June 29.
 Poole, H. L. Chiltorne Domes, Somerset, July 6.
 Panton, S. Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, July 6.
 Puxley, J. Aldermanbury, July 10.
 Pegrom, M. and J. Artillery-street, July 10.
 Robinson, S. Sculcoates, York, June 19.
 Spooner, R. Cornhill, June 19.
 Slipper, J. Crowthick, Norfolk, June 22.
 Starkey, W. Bethnal-green-road, June 29.
 Smith, S. M. Liverpool, July 3.
 Self, R. H. White-cross-street, July 10.
 Street, J. F. Budge-row, July 13.
 Trafford, T. Kilrington, Oxford, June 22.
 Thomson, S. Red-cross-street, Cripplegate, July 3.
 Thistlewood, G. Muscovy-court, Tower-hill, July 3.
 Taylor, M. Hutton near Rugby, York, July 13.
 White, S. Dowgate-wharf, June 19.
 Whitmarsh, H. H. Wingham, Kent, June 22.
 Wood, E. Bolton, Lancaster, June 29.
 Wood, S. Bolton, Lancaster, June 29.
 Wood, T. Trowbridge, Wilts, June 29.
 Walnewright, W. Liverpool, July 3.
 Wardale, F. Allhallows-wharf, July 10.
 Williams, E. Birmingham, July 13.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM SATURDAY, MAY 29, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1819.

ALLCHIN, T. and Gibbs, I. Fair-st. Horseleydown, wool-staplers.
 Ashby, R. and W. Staines, Middlesex, mealmen.
 Anderson, J. and Anderson, G. Northowram, York, worsted-manufacturers.
 Akroyd, J. and Garlick, J. Old Lane Mill, Northowram, York, merchants.
 Attree, E. and Pitt, W. Hill-st. Finsbury-sq. brewers.
 Bleasdale, H. Pierpoint, J. Walls, J. and Walls, J. jun. Hindley, Lancaster, coal-merchants.
 Batcheller, S. and Evans, W. Bath, solicitors.
 Bell, M. Marriner, C. and Williamson, S. Great Surrey-st. haberdashers.
 Baker, R. and M'Whinnie, S. Fort-st. Old Artillery-ground, worsted-manufacturers.
 Bailey, T. Cox, G. Nossiter, C. and Morse, J. Kent-road, glue-manufacturers.
 Brown and James, Strand, spirit-dealers.
 Batten and Co. Newlyn, rope-makers.
 Bishop and Hughes, Gloucester-terrace, Whitechapel, soap-makers.
 Bowerbank, W. Bowerbank, E. and Bowerbank, T. Louthbury.
 Breakell and Higgin, Botany Bay, near Chorley, boat-builders.
 Chant, J. and Turner, J. jun. High Holborn and Brighton, trunk-manufacturers.
 Curtis, T. and S. Southampton-st. Camberwell, printers.
 Chance, J. and Sanes, S. Worcester, bacon-factors.
 Crossley and Careless, Southwark, cheesemongers.
 Clegg and Gætheiner, London.
 Chester and Co. Dover-st. merchants.
 Curteis and Co. Friday-st. linen drapers.
 Chappell, H. and Roberts, T. Liverpool, printers.
 Cressall, J. Cressall, P. Cressall, S. and Bradley, G. Whitechapel-road, undertakers.
 Cowburne, A. and Foxcroft, R. Manchester, coach-makers.
 Daplyn, R. S. and Swayne, T. Limehouse, coal-merchants.
 Dallett, J. and Postan, A. B. Putney, Surrey-tallow-chandlers.
 Dyer, J. sen. and Dyer, J. jun. Grave-la. Houndsditch, wool-staplers.
 Dowding, R. and Dowding, C. Wapping-wall, coopers.
 Edwards, J. W. and Williams, J. Lime-st. leather-factors.
 Eglting, J. T. and Joy, R. Covent-garden, tavern-keepers.
 Forman, W. Pothergill, R. and Monkhouse, M. Newport, Monmouth, bankers.
 Fowler, J. sen. and Fowler, J. jun. Castle-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturers.
 Fisher, G. King, H. and Lovell, J. H. Bristol, wholesale linen-drapers.

Friedmann and Hirschfeld, South-st. Finsbury-sq. Golding, J. and Snelgrove, J. Woolkey Hole, Somerset, paper-makers.
 Garsed, J. Garsed, J. and Rothwell, Rt Leeds, flax-spinners.
 Gregory, J. Major, J. East, T. and Williams, T. Frodo, Selwood, Somersct, wool staplers.
 Hanlington, J. and Busher, W. Aldersgate-st. jewellers.
 Hawaby, J. and Sutcliffe, J. Huddersfield, York, merchants.
 Hill, T. Shepherd, W. and Hill, C. Wapping-wall, ship-chandlers.
 Hayles, S. Hayles, C. and Hayles, J. N. Portsmouth, grocers.
 Harmay, R. and Morris, V. Cannon-st. wine-merchants.
 Henderson, J. and Blackett, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grindstone merchants.
 Hazeldine and Co. Liverpool, master-porters.
 Humphreys and Farrar, Liverpool, grocers.
 Haigh, J. and Parker, W. Royd's Hall, Huddersfield, York, merchants.
 Hilliard, P. T. and Dabbs, J. Petersfield, Hants, dealers.
 Jones, E. and Jordan, J. York-st. Southwark, mustard-manufacturers.
 Job, J. Job, M. and Barker, W. Coal-exchange, coal-factors.
 Josling, T. Allen, P. and Ferreira, L. G. Broad-street bd. merchants.
 James and Tullibee, Dursley, rope-spinners.
 Jackson and Vigor, Circus, Minorin, insurance-brokers.
 Kelson, G. sen. and Kelson, G. jun. Trowbridge, Wilts, woollen-manufacturers.
 Katter, S. and Pocknell, T. Cornhill, accountants.
 Kemp, M. and Mui, S. Stockwell-st. East Greenwich, Kent, linen-drappers.
 Lewis and Co. Bunhill-row, dyers.
 Lonsdale and Natusch, Bell-co. Walbrook, insurance-brokers.
 Mallet, J. and Wheeler, J. Crutched-ariars, wine-merchants.
 Massie, A. and Tittmar, G. Wapping, mast and block makers.
 Mitchell, A. and Mitchell, J. Sherbourn-la. tea-dealers.
 Neave, T. Cooe, J. Cooe, R. and Cooe, J. Bickton Mill, Southampton, millers.
 Niven, D. and Penman, A. Glasgow, booksellers.
 Natraas and Pothergill, Colchester st. corn-factors.
 Newcomb and Brant, Hounslow, innkeepers.
 Nuttman, G. and J. Lambeth, corn-factors.
 Oughlin, S. and Smith, T. Birmingham, silver-smiths.
 Poite, T. and Donnelly, J. Liverpool, upholsterers.
 Peckett and Saville, Wagwich-la. wine-merchants.
 Pirie, J. Nichol, J. and Forsyth, R. London, dealers.

Rigby, J. G. and Oldreive, E. B. White-hart wharf, Lambeth, coal merchants.
 Robinson, S. and Bryan, J. Shad Thames, Horseleydown, in the sack line trade.
 Reynolds, W. and Trulock, J. Wapping, Wharfingers and coal-merchants.
 Rowcroft, T. and Blackburn, H. H. Cherry-garden-stairs, Bermondsey, sail-makers.
 Rigmaiden, E. and Rigmaiden, H. Liverpool, wine-merchants.
 Rostron, R. Holli, J. and Brennand, T. Milk-st. Cheap-side, warehousemen.
 Robertson and Co. Greenock, brewers.
 Raybould, W. and Wight, T. Noakes, Hereford, farmers.
 Smith, W. and Raven, J. Cross-la. St. Mary-a-Hill, spice dealers.
 Sandford, R. V. and Harper, W. Manchester, calico-printers.
 Sagar, R. Sagar, W. and Sagar, L. Southfield, Colne, Lancashire, Woollen-cloth-manufacturers.
 Smith and Herne, Market Bosworth, boarding-school-governesses.
 Standeven and Chartres, Seymour-st. pastry-cooks.
 Sanderson and Co. Lancaster, insurance-brokers.
 Seddon and Co. Liverpool, rectifiers.
 Swift, L. and L. Derby, silk-throwsters.
 Stokes and Pickburn, Lombard-st. mustard-manufacturers.

Scholefield, J. and Woodhead, W. Drighlington-York, coal-miners.
 Thompson, T. E. and Wade, W. Cambridge, stone-masons.
 Taylor, A. and More, R. Westbarns, distillers.
 Treffry, H. Treffry, R. Coad, R. Coad, R. and Cockfield, H. Liverpool, Epsom-salt-manufacturers.
 Tove, J. of Brereton, Birch, T. of Armitage, and the Executors of W. C. Glover, deceased, of Huceley, Stafford, iron founders.
 Tomlinson and Hawkins, Liverpool, marine store, keepers.
 Turner, W. and E. London, Warrington, and Manchester.
 Turners and Francis.
 Walker, G. and Miller, J. H. Baker's-row, Clerkenwell, mop-yarn-manufacturers.
 White, T. and Harris, J. Bristol, wool brokers.
 Warner, J. Finch, M. Massey, W. and Smithson W. Selby, York, brick-makers.
 Walker, W. Bootli, N. and Dockray, T. Hareholme, Lancaster, woollen-manufacturers.
 Wallinger and Dawson, Crawford-st. solicitors.
 Wood and Co. Poultry, warehousemen.
 Wood and Durnsford, Liverpool, commission-agents.
 Walshaw and Cnop, Oldham, cotton-spinners.
 Yates, M. and Need, N. Nottingham, chemists.

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 66 and under 67.			
A single life of 35 receives for 100 <i>l.</i> stock	4 14 0	Average-rate 100 <i>l.</i> money	7 4 4
40	5 2 0	.....	7 13 5
45	5 9 0	.....	8 3 11
50	5 18 0	.....	8 17 5
55	6 10 0	.....	9 15 6
60	7 4 0	.....	10 16 6
65	8 0 0	.....	12 0 7
70	9 18 0	.....	14 17 9
75 and upwards	12 10 0	.....	18 15 11

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1819	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1819	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
May 27	29.75	53	NE	Cloudy	June 11	29.90	60	W	Fair
28	29.78	52	NE	Fair	12	29.94	58	SW	Ditto
29	29.83	53	N	Ditto	13	29.98	65	SW	Ditto
30	29.84	55	NW	Ditto	14	29.86	63	SW	Ditto
31	30.00	60	S	Ditto	15	29.66	57	SW	Rain
June 1	30.01	62	SW	Fair	16	29.85	59	NW	Cloudy
2	30.00	65	S	Cloudy	17	30.00	61	N	Fair
3	29.91	62	S	Fair	18	29.90	56	N	Rain
4	29.80	62	S	Rain	19	30.04	63	N	Fair
5	29.99	64	NW	Fair	20	30.12	63	N	Ditto
6	29.87	67	SW	Ditto	21	30.10	66	W	Ditto
7	29.50	63	SW	Cloudy	22	30.00	64	N	Ditto
8	29.47	65	S	Ditto	23	29.90	65	NW	Ditto
9	29.50	64	W	Fair	24	29.75	65	W	Rain
10	29.60	61	SW	Ditto					

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM JUNE 1, TO JUNE 21, 1819.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Two public sales have taken place since our last, both of which consisted chiefly of Dutch, which being in request for home consumption, went off steadily, and some lots obtained about 2*s.* per cwt. advance. There has been but little business done by private contract, except in East

India of brown description, for which there is a steady demand.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,910 tons, being 200 less than at this time last year; present prices 3*s.* per cwt. lower.

SUGAR.—The demand for B. P. Sugar continues dull, but prices remain nearly as quoted in our last sales having been made as follow:—ordinary brown Montserrat 5*s.* 1

good brown Jamaica 64s.; good middling Jamaica 72s.; middling Grenada 67s.; fine St. Kitt's 80s.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 8,250 casks more than last year's at this time.

RUMS have been dull of demand, and a public sale of 324 puns. Demarara on Friday went at a considerable reduction, viz. 28 per cent. over proof sold at 3s. 4d.; 27 O. P. 3s. 3d.; 26 O. P. 3s. 2d.; 22 to 24 O. P. 2s. 10d. to 3s.; 16 O. P. 2s. 9d.; 12 O. P. 2s. 7d.; 4 to 5 O. P. 2s. 5d. per gallon; purchases now cannot be made within 2d. per gallon of these prices.

The present stock of Rum is 8,754 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 7d. per gallon.

Stock last year same date, 9,370 puncheons, price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

PIMENTO.—A public sale of above 500 bags brought forward last week went off heavily at low price.

DYE-WOODS are without alteration.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

ASHES.—1,600 barrels were put up to public sale on Friday last, and went off at about our last quotations; viz. first quality Pot 41s. 6d. a 42s.; crusted do. 37s.; Pearls, second quality, 48s. a 51s. 6d. per cwt.

CAROLINA RICE.—New is offered on rather lower terms, without finding buyers; old Rice has been sold at 38s. per cwt.

In the Tobacco market there is no variation.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The COTTON market has been dull this week, there being scarcely any inquiry, except for a few Bengals for export, which have been bought on rather lower terms, though generally the prices remain steady.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE has been in steady demand, and at the public sales last week prices advanced from 4s. to 5s. per cwt. St. Domingo Coffee is most in request, and 6s. to 7s. higher prices have been paid. The business done has not been extensive, the holders being now unwilling to sell in consequence of the improved demand.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,660 tons, being 330 less than at this time last year, present prices 39s. per cwt. lower.

B. P. SUGAR.—The sales since our last have been more extensive than of late, and prices remain steady.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 10,300 casks more than last year's at this time, present prices 8s. per cwt. lower per Gazette average.

RUM.—Prices remain as quoted in our last, but the demand is still dull.

The present stock of Rum is 8,455 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 7d. per gallon.

Stock last year same date, 9,345 puncheons, and price of proof 3s. per gallon.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Carolina Rice is dull of sale.

TOBACCO continues very dull of demand, and prices are almost nominal. The deliveries last month were for export 1,330 bbls. and for home consumption 500 bbls.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

There has been a very limited demand for COTTON, for export; middling fair Bengal would readily bring 6d. per lb. in bond, but a little advance on this price is required for the few parcels that are offered in the market.

The sales of the week (duty paid) are, 20 Pernambuco, good, 20s. 4d.; 58 Bahia, good 17d.; 10 Surat (in bond), good 8s. 4d.; 400 Bengal (in bond); middling 5s. 4d.; fair to good 6s. 4d. a 6s. 4d.; fine 7s. 4d.; total 488 bags. The imports are 2,402 Surat.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The following were the quotations at St. Petersburg 14th May, 1819:—Y. C. Tallow on the spot, 178 a 180 roubles; ditto, on contract, 170; clean Hemp on the spot, 98 a 100; ditto, on contract, 94; Bristles 68. Exchange 11 3-16 a ½.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS have been in better demand, and large lumps have advanced 3s. a 4s. per cwt. and all that were offered at 85s. have been taken; the better qualities are in demand for home consumption, at a small advance. MOLASSES dull of sale.

B. P. SUGARS were in steady demand to-day, and the full prices were obtained for a few hundred casks. The Brazil Sugar put up by auction to day was almost all taken in, but the prices bid were very little under those at which they were withdrawn.

COFFEE.—A small sale was brought forward to-day, and on the whole went off rather lower than the last public sale; the ordinary qualities appear to be most in demand.

PIMENTO.—A public sale took place to-day, at which this article went off at a further reduction.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1819.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MAIN PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Several public sales have been brought forward since our last, and notwithstanding the large quantity, have gone off very steadily, nearly the whole of the British Plantation was sold at our last quotations. On Wednesday St. Domingo obtained 92s. but on Thursday the same description was bought in at 90s. 6d., 90s. being the highest bid.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 3,420 tons, being 570 less than at this time last year; present prices 39s. per cwt. lower.

B. P. SUGARS have been in steady demand, and prices remain with little alteration; ordinary brown Jamaica has sold at 59s. to 60s.; good brown 64s.; middling 68s. to 72s.; fine 80s.; and other descriptions at proportionate rates. The deliveries of Sugar from the dock last week was about 1,500 casks more than has been delivered for some weeks past.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 6,800

casks more than last year's at this time; present prices 11s. per cwt. lower per *Gazette* average.

Rums have been very dull of sale; and Jamaicas are about 2d. per gallon lower, and Leeward-Island 1d. lower.

The present stock of Rums is 8,048 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 6d. per gallon.

Stock last year same date, 9,492 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

Cocoa.—A parcel good fair St. Lucia Cocoa has been sold at 87s. 6d. per cwt., certificate complete; and 100 casks Trinidad Cocoa brought at public sale on Friday 100s. 6d. a 11s. per cwt.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

TOBACCO.—There has been almost nothing done in Tobacco lately; and ordinary qualities may be purchased 4d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. lower.

Carolina Rice remains unaltered.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

The demand for Cotton continues very trifling from export houses, but prices generally remain steady; the East India Company's sale on Friday was thinly attended; a great proportion was withdrawn or bought in, and the remainder, 400 Surats (besides the damaged), sold at prices as under; these were about equally taken by the trade and for export. The sales of the week are, duty paid, 22 Maranhams, fine 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.; 145 Demarara and Berbice, fair to good 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in bond, 450 Bengal, middling 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fair to good 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fine 7d.; 400 Surat per sale, middling 6l.; fair to good 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. fine 9d.; total 1,017 bags. The imports are 214 Demarara and Berbice, 5 Barbadoes, 60 Carriacou and Grenada, 20 Smyrna, 1,759 Surat, 2,400 Bengal; total 4,458 bags.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

The demand for REFINED SUGARS has not been lively, but prices remain steady; nothing has been done in brown lumps under 86s., or single loaves under 91s.; better goods are chiefly taken by the grocers. Two or three parcels of double loaves have been sold at 75s., and some fine crushed at 60s. Brown lumps are 18s. per cwt. lower than last season. MOLASSES in dull request, and 1s. to 2s. lower.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—New India, Navy, and Prime-Mess Beef are in good demand; in old Beef there has been nothing done. Pork is dull of demand.

FOREIGN FRUIT.—There have been some fresh arrivals, but the articles continue almost unsaleable.

OILS.—Fish Oils rather lower in prices, and are dull of sale. Linseed and Rapeseed Oils are steady at a trifling advance.

COFFEE was not in so good demand to-day as during last week, but the prices are full as high.

SUGAR.—The sales of B. P. were large, and rather higher prices are paid for brown, other qualities remain as last quoted. A public sale of Barbadoes went off steadily.

TUESDAY JUNE 22, 1819.

SUGAR.—There have been extensive purchases of Muscovades at an advance of 2s. a 3s. per cwt.; the sales this week are estimated to exceed 5,000 hhd.; the wholesale grocers were the chief buyers early in the week, but latterly the refiners have purchased on a very extensive scale.

There is not so much business doing this forenoon; the former prices are, however, fully supported.

The public sale of Barbadoes Sugar brought forward on Wednesday consisted of 129 casks; the whole sold freely at an advance of 4s. a 5s. on the last public sale prices, realizing higher rates than the proportionate advance in the prices of the market.

Refined goods are again at an advance of 2s. a 3s.; formerly the wholesale grocers, for the home consumption of the country, were the only purchasers; there is now a revival in the demand for shipping, which will probably lead to considerable transactions. Molasses are in steady request at our quotations.

There are more inquiries after Foreign Sugars.

COFFEE.—There have been great fluctuations in the prices of Coffee; the advance within the last eight or ten days is fully 15s. per cwt.; the improvement has been fully confirmed by the public sales which have been brought forward this week; large parcels of St. Domingos have realized 106s. a 108s.

The public sale of Coffee this forenoon consisted of 77 casks 640 bags British Plantation Coffee; the whole sold freely; middling Dominica 118s. 6d.; the fine Demarara went off 2s. lower; but generally of the Coffee market it may be stated, the great advance in the prices is very nearly maintained, though there is certainly not the same briskness in the market as on Wednesday last.

COTTON.—There has been a regular and rather extensive inquiry for Bengals for exportation; the holders generally obtain an advance of 3d. per pound, on the prices of last week; the sales are estimated to exceed 700 bags; in the other descriptions there is no business doing.

The India Company have declared another sale of Cotton.

TOBACCO.—The demand for Tobacco appears rather to give way; the prices cannot, however, be stated at any variation.

RICE.—There have been some considerable purchases of East India Rice at prices a shade higher.

Cocoa.—By public sale this forenoon, 133 bags Brazil Cocoa sold 56s. 6d. a 58s. for the sound.

TALLOW.—The prices of Foreign Tallow are little varied; the Town market is today quoted 66s. 6d. which is 6d. lower than last week.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,
By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois
from the Returns received in the Week
Ending May 29 Ending May 29 Ending June 5 Ending June 12.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
WHEAT	71	4	67	1	68	8	69	0
RYE	47	1	00	0	00	0	00	0
BARLEY	43	4	36	2	35	5	33	5
OATS	28	5	29	7	29	0	28	5
BEANS	51	11	47	0	48	4	47	8
PEAS	51	10	38	0	38	3	37	7
OATMEAL	30	1	00	0	00	0	18	11

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Imports and Exports are to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, May 30, 1819, is, Wheat, 7s. 11d. | Rye, 47s. 1d. | Barley, 43s. 4d. | Oats, 38s. 5d. | Beans, 41s. 11d. | Peas, 51s. 10s. | Oatmeal, 30s. 1d. |

AGGREGATE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN IN SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll, of 124 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 Irish Imp. quarts, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of May 1819, from the London Gazette of Saturday, May 29, is, Wheat, 63s. 4d. | Rye, 46s. 6d. | Barley, 40s. 6d. | Oats, 35s. 3d. | Beans, 41s. 3d. | Peas, 41s. 0d. | Oatmeal, 30s. 11d. | Beer or Big, 38s. 8d.

Published by Authority of Parliament.

WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.
Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

May 26, is 41s. 10½d. per cwt. | June 9, is 42s. 11d. per cwt. | June 30, is 39s. 2½d. per cwt. | June 16,

Published by Authority of Parliament. THOMAS NETTLESHIPP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

1819.]

Canal Shares.—Course of Exchange.

567

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, 2d June, 1819.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share.		Div. per Ann.	Per Share.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	5l.	64	East & London		
Birmingham	40l.	1030	West In		
Bolton and Bury	5l.	100	Southward	5l.	73
Brecknock and Abergavenny	5l.	33	Ditto Newedge	10l.	188
Chester and Blackwater	5l.	90	Vauxhall		50
Chesterfield	5l.	180	Ditto Promia		43
Cowenry	44l.	1050	Waterloo Notes	5l.	92
Crinan		9 9	Ditto Annuities		94
Croydon		3 17 6	Ditto Annuities		7
Derby	6l.	118 8	Archway and Kent (80l. paid)		34 10
Dudley	2l. 10s.	380 60	Barking (40l. paid)		18 10
Ellesmere and Chester	2l.	68	Commercial		33
Erewash	48l.	875	Ditto East India Bank	5l.	105
Gloucester and Berkeley, Old Share		48	Highgate Archway	5l.	100
Optional Loan	5l.	70	Severn and Wye	1l. 10s.	31 10
Grand Junction	9l.	930	East London Water-Works		4
Grand Surrey	2l.	50	Grand Junction	1l.	30
Ditto Loan Notes	5l.	94	Kent	5l. 10s.	84
Grand Union		40	Liverpool Bootle		50
Do. Loan	5l.	98	London Bridge	2l.	34
Grand Western		4 10	Manchester and Salford		100
Grantham	7l.	126	Portsmouth and Farlington	10s.	60
Huddersfield		13	Ditto New		38 10
Kennet and Avon	17s. 6d.	93	South London		9
Lancaster		27 15	West Middlesex		30
Leeds and Liverpool	10l.	339	York Buildings		90
Leicester	14l.	490	Birmingham Fire and Life-Insurance	25 4s 10	
Leicester and Northampton Union	4l.	87	Albion	2l. 10s.	10
Loughborough	119l.	2400	Atlas		40l.
Melton Mowbray	2l. 10s.	133	Bath		5l.
Mersey and Irwell	30l.	705	British		4s.
Monkland	5l. 12s.	92 10	County		136
Monmouthshire	10l.	150	Eagle		5s. 3d.
Ditto Debentures	5l.	98	European	1l.	88
Neath	20l.	300	Globe	6l.	108
Nuthook	6l. 9s.	105	Hope	5s. 3d.	52 10
Oakham	4l.	35	Imperial	4l. 10s.	26
Oxford	21l.	630	Kent Fire	1l.	26
Peak Forest	5l.	61	London Fire	1l.	21 10
Portsmouth and Arundel		100	London Ship		2s. 4
Regent's		38	Rock		10l.
Rochdale	2l.	48	Royal Exchange	10l.	25 5
Shrewsbury	5l.	115	Union	1l. 4s.	28
Shropshire	7l. 10s.	140	Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Comp.)	4l.	73
Somerset Coal	5l.	70	Ditto New Shares, 40l. paid		62
Ditto Lock Fund	4l.	74	City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid	6l.	95
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	6s.	625	Bath Gas, 11l. paid		15
Stourbridge	15l.	190	Brighton Gas, 11l. paid		11 5
Stratford on Avon		150	London Institution		45
Swansea	2l.	100 18	Russel		18
Stroudwater	22l.	405	Surrey		9 10
Taristock		90	Auction Mart	17. 5s.	92
Thames and Medway		26 10	British Copper Company	2l. 10s.	50
Thames and Severn, New		35 10	English Copper Company	6s.	6
Ditto original		17 10	Golden Lane Brewery, 80l. Shares		12
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk	70l.	1600	Ditto		8
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	925	London Commercial Sale Rooms	1l.	18
Warwick and Napton	10l.	917	Beeralstone Mine, 40l. paid		10
Wilt and Berke		12 10	Cliff Down, 5l. paid		3
Worcester and Birmingham		55	Great Hewas, 28l. 10s.		17
Commercial Dock	5l.	177			
East India	10l.				

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from May 25, to June 25, 1819, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, c. f.	11—10	11—14	Barcelona	37 1	a 36
Ditto at sight	11—7	a 11—11	Seville	37 1	a 36
Rotterdam, c. f. & U	11—11	a 11—15	Gibraltar	34	a 35 1
Antwerp, ex money	11—12	a 11—16	Leghorn	51	a 50
Hamburgh & U	34—11	a 35—4	Genoa	47	a 45 1
Altona & U	35—0	a 36—5	Venice Italian Liv.	25	a 25
Paris, 3 day's sight	24—10	a 24—85	Malta	50	
Ditto, & Usance	24—60	a 25—15	Naples	40 1	a 40
Bordeaux, ditto	24—00	a 25—13	Palermo ppr oz.	19 1d.	a 19 0d.
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	145	a 144 1	Lisbon	55 1	a 54
Madrid, effective	38	a 37 1	Rio Janeiro	60 1	a 61
Cadiz, effective	38	a 37	Lahm.	14	a 15
Bilboa, effective	37 1	a 36	Cork	14	a 15

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 6s. 6d. a 3l. 19s. 0d.	New Dollars	64. 5s. 0 1/2 a 6l. 0s. 0 1/2
Foreign Gold in Bars	5l. 12s. 0d. a 6l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	6l. 5s. 4d. a 5s. 1 1/2d.
New Doubloons	0l. 0s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WEPENIA, SWORN BROKER.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM MAY 25, TO JUNE 2.

1869.	Bank	3perCt	3perCt	3perCt	4perCt	5perCt	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	Omnium.	SOUTH INCLUSIVE.				2 per Day			
May.	Stack.	Reduc	Consol	Consol	Consol	Navv.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.		Sea	Sea	Sea	Sea	Ex. Bilis.	for	Cona.	
25	212	209	66 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
26	210	217	64 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
27	210	218	64 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
28	221	219	66 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
29	215 1/2	219 1/2	66 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
31	219	218 1/2	66 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
1	219	218 1/2	66 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
2	218	217 1/2	66 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
3	216 1/2	217 1/2	66 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
4	216 1/2	217 1/2	66 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
5	228	230	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
6	228	230	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
7	228	230	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
8	228	230	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
9	226	223 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
10	221	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
11	221	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
12	219	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
13	219	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
14	219	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
15	219 1/2	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
16	218 1/2	219 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
17	219 1/2	219 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
18	220	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
19	220	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
20	220	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
21	220	220 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
22	218 1/2	216 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
23	217	216 1/2	68 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
24	Holiday											205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per
25	216	214 1/2	67 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	101 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2			205	206	205	206	4 per cent.	per	per	per

All Exchange BILLS dated prior to the Month of March 1818 have been advertised to be paid off.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

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Power, T. F.	ib	Palnold, J.	ib	Statham, P. and Co.	ib	Fuson, J.	ib	Warne, W.	ib
Price, T.	ib	Pentold, J.	ib	Steeenson, T.	375	Thompson, J.	ib	Watts, W.	ib
Peel, J. and Co.	ib	Relph, W.	ib	Slingaby, J.	ib	Faylor, T.	ib	Wetherpoon, M.	ib
Pease, W.	ib	Rothwell, J. A.	ib	Shepherd, M.	ib	Tutinsor, W. & J.	ib	Wilson, E.	ib
Parkinson, T. & Co.	ib	Robinson, T. & Co.	ib	Smith, E.	ib	Fulley, S.	ib	Watt, J.	ib
Pearson, J.	275	Radford, E.	ib	Smith, W.	ib	Ladman, G.	500	Walker, B.	ib
Pegrom, M. & Co.	ib	Richardson, S.	469	Shoobridge, C.	ib	Fownd, R. sen. & Co.	ib	Wood, B.	ib
Pickbourn, J.	ib	Rossiter, E.	ib	Sowdon, R.	ib	Co.	ib	Williams, P. G.	ib
Pearse, J.	ib	Ridley, R.	ib	Scudamore, C.	ib	Venus, J.	ib	Williams, S.	ib
Pauton, S.	ib	Rees, W.	ib	Smithson, R.	ib	Vectus, S.	ib	Woodward, J.	ib
Peake, S.	ib	Ramsay, W.	ib	Swanzy, J.	ib	Vigers, W. R.	278	Waddington, G.	ib
Pritchard, J.	ib	Rhodes, T. jun.	470	Smith, B.	ib	Vandermoolen, V. L.	500	Willan, J. jun.	ib
Pearson, J.	ib	Read, J. and Co.	ib	Schofield, T.	ib	Unwin, R.	288	Winstanley, T. and	ib
Perkins, J. B.	ib	Richardson, T.	ib	Shaw, J.	ib	Upton, G.	184	Co.	ib
Peers, R.	469	Richards, J. & Co.	ib	Simpson, R.	ib	Wheeler, D.	288	Wilmot, J.	ib
Pierce, R.	ib	Rossiter, E.	ib	Shynn, J.	ib	Wilson, J. H. jun.	ib	Wrigley, B.	ib
Parker, W.	ib	Roberts, J.	ib	Stunt, T.	259	Williams, H.	ib	Webb, H.	500
Farsons, A.	ib	Reddall, J.	559	Smith, J.	ib	Watson, J.	ib	Wood, E. and Co.	ib
Fuxley, J.	ib	Riding, J.	ib	Simms, W.	ib	Wadley, J.	184	Walker, J.	ib
Fyer, G.	ib	Rossier, J.	ib	Stead, M.	ib	Walker, R.	ib	Wright, W.	ib
Fratinton, W. and	ib	Ruffy, J. D.	ib	Stradford, J.	500	White, W.	ib	Wickwar, H. & J.	ib
Co.	ib	Scotes, C.	28	Smith, T.	ib	Wardale, G. and Co.	ib	Walker, W.	ib
Peake, T.	ib	Salt, M.	ib	Salter, M.	ib	Wilbeam, J. H.	ib	White, J. C.	ib
Powell, J. and E.	ib	Stanbury, J.	ib	Sutherland, R. & Co.	ib	Wilks, R.	ib	Wilmshurst, S.	ib
Pettit, C.	ib	Simmonds, W.	ib	Sutherland, S.	ib	Wirkinson, H.	ib	West, J.	ib
Poyner, R.	ib	Symmons, T.	ib	Simmons, T.	ib	Wilkinson, H.	ib	Wilson, W. R.	ib
Parkin, W.	ib	Summer, T.	ib	Sankcy, M. W.	ib	Watkinson, W.	ib	Wilson, W.	ib
Poyner, C.	ib	Smith, W.	ib	Scwell, Sam.	ib	Wright, F.	ib	Young, T.	28
Paine, E. jun.	ib	Stiff, W.	ib	Sandell, W. and J.	ib	Woods, W.	ib	Young, P. jun. and	ib
Penny, M.	ib	Still, J.	ib	Seller, G.	ib	Woodhouse, J. & Co.	ib	Co.	375
Peake, R.	259	Swan, R.	ib	Smith, J.	ib	Worsley, J.	278	Yandall, E.	470
Pearey, M.	ib	Salter, C. jun.	183	Tippett, R.	ib	Woods, E. R.	ib	Yates, G.	500
Perkins, T.	ib	Sayer, E.	ib	Twyford, J.	ib	Westwood, C.	ib	Yate, J.	ib
Politt, R.	ib	Smith, E.	ib	Tully, F.	ib	White, J. and Co.	ib	Young, A.	ib
Polglase, J.	ib	Stansfeld, J.	ib	Thomas, W.	ib	White, S.	ib	Zimmer, J.	470
Parker, J.	ib	Starbuck, K.	ib						

DIVIDENDS.

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ANSELL, J.	124	Alport, E.	ib	Bottrill, T.	ib	Blowen, J. H.	ib	Bond, W.	ib
Allsop, R.	ib	Arney, G.	500	Bessell, C.	ib	Bush, J.	ib	Burleigh, J.	ib
Alcock, E.	ib	Andre, D.	ib	Bennett, J.	ib	Briggs, W.	ib	Bernard, J. & Co.	ib
Atkins, W. sen. and	ib	Anderson, R.	ib	Birch, W.	ib	Bond, J.	ib	Leggs, J.	ib
Co.	ib	Amos, J. and Co.	ib	Bass, P.	ib	Burreit, J.	ib	Batteraby, J.	ib
Adair, A.	ib	Atkinson, J.	ib	Batt, E. and Co.	ib	Bendy, E.	ib	Becher, C. C.	ib
Allen,	278	Brown, G.	68	Bodill, T. & Co.	184	Bush, W.	ib	Bryant, J. sen.	ib
Adams, W. and Co.	ib	Bell, J. and Co.	ib	Baillmer, J.	ib	Bishop, B.	ib	Bruer, J.	ib
Allen, E.	ib	Blankenhagen, T. C.	ib	Baruh, D.	ib	Brown, H.	ib	Barnard, W.	ib
Adams, D.	ib	Bell, W.	ib	Bush, W.	ib	Bowen, T.	ib	Barlett, H.	ib
Atmore, R.	376	Bayfield, R.	ib	Bartello, T.	ib	Brown, W.	ib	Boyle, H.	ib
Adams, T. and Co.	ib	Bell, J.	ib	Barrow, J.	ib	Bimney, G.	ib	Bones, W. & Co.	ib
Allan, S. S.	ib	Burton, H.	ib	Buckland, M.	ib	Barton, W.	ib	Bryan, W.	471
Adams, T. and Co.	ib	Bewley, J.	ib	Bayes, J. jun.	ib	Boyle, R.	376	Bell, C. F. and R. F.	ib
Ashworth, J.	ib	Bayley, J.	ib	Becher, G. P. & Co.	ib	Bright, J. S. & Co.	ib	Blackborn, J.	ib
Ashmead, S.	471	Brown, T.	ib	Baddeley, R.	ib	Wrigge, J.	ib	Boyer, J.	ib
Ashby, R.	ib	Beauchamp, R.	ib	Barker, J. and Co.	ib	Bagellmann, J.	ib	Brooke, J. and Co.	ib
Anderson, A.	ib	Bath, G. M.	ib	Bennett, J.	ib	Bendy, E.	ib	Bishop, T.	ib
Abbott, P. D.	ib	Bassett, W.	ib	Bernard, J. and C.	ib	Boyes, J. sen.	ib	Black, E.	ib
Auckland, W. J.	ib	Bailey, J.	ib	Barrow, J. & Co.	278	Barton, J.	ib	Bragg, W.	ib

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Beckett, O.	1b	Card, S.	1b	Fossett, T.	1b	Hornsby, T.	28	Kennell, J. & J.P.	276
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Blundell, M. & Co.	1b	Cummins, M.	1b	Flower, T.	1b	Hill, J.	1b	Kernot, J.	1b
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Burn, W. and R.	1b	Colbeck, T.	1b	Fletcher, B.	1b	Hodson, E. and Co.	1b	Kirkman, J.	1b
Bernard, J. and C.	1b	Constant L.H.H.G.	1b	Franks, G.	1b	Haddingham, M.	1b	Knibbs, J. H.	1b
Besley, W. jun. and	1b	Cowen, G.	1b	Forster, W.	1b	Hambidge, J.	1b	Kirkman, J.	1b
B.	1b	Caumont, P.	506	French, A.B.	1b	Holmes, T. and Co.	1b	Knight, J.	1b
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Blundell, N. W. and	1b	Cohen, B.	1b	Ford, W.	1b	Hale, W.	1b	Ludbrook, J.	1b
Co.	1b	Chivers, W.	1b	Falkner, M.	1b	Hawett, J.	1b	Lancaster, J.	1b
Blurton, J.	1b	Clemens, H.	1b	French, A. B.	1b	Heilly, J.	1b	Lynnell, W. and Co.	1b
Bell, J. F.	1b	Crowther, W.	1b	French, A. B.	1b	Hambidge, J.	1b	Le Cheminant, N.	1b
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Biddle, J.	1b	Coulter, J.	1b	Forder, W.	1b	Haddington, M.	1b	Lacom, D.	1b
Bogle, R. sen. and	1b	Clarke, F.	1b	Fawcett, G.	1b	Harrison, J.	1b	Le Cheminant, N.	1b
Co.	1b	Doxon, J.	1b	Friday, R. jun.	1b	Higson, J.	276	and Co.	1b
Butt, E.	1b	Dansom, T.	1b	Fowler, J.	1b	Harvey, W. G.	1b	Lloyd, W. sen. and	1b
Browne, T.	1b	Dalton, S.	1b	Fletcher, J. & J.	1b	Holland, S.P. Co.	1b	jun.	1b
Huddley, J.	1b	Davidson, J.	1b	Ford, W.	1b	Hughes, J. & Co.	1b	Lawrence, H.	1b
Barton, A.	1b	Dean, T.	1b	Favence, G.	1b	Hodgson, W.	1b	Loggin, F.	278
Burgess, G.	1b	Deog, A.	1b	Fowler, W. and J.	1b	Hall, T. and Co.	1b	Laudie, J.	1b
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Brown, J. jun. and	1b	Co.	1b	Frost, J.	1b	Hendy, A.	1b	Lord, S.	1b
Brook, J.	1b	Deeble, W. H.	1b	Furnival, S.	1b	Hudson, F.	1b	Lancaster, T. J.	1b
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Bass, J.	1b	Dixon, T.	1b	Ford, H.	1b	Haden, W.	1b	La Porte Merac, M.	276
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Hayles, C. W.	1b	Downer, H.	1b	Fleming, T.	1b	Haines, J.	1b	Lane, B.	1b
Burraston, W.	1b	Deal, J. T.	1b	Goodman, B.	1b	Houghton, H.	1b	Lucas, N. and Co.	1b
Bamber, J.	1b	Dyson, S.	1b	Grigg, T.	1b	Hazard, T. R.	1b	Leigh, R. and Co.	1b
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Clark, W.	1b	Day, W.	1b	Grant, J.	1b	Hawell, B.	1b	Long, H. J. V. and	1b
Clarke, T.	1b	Day, J. & Co.	1b	Gelding, F.	1b	Haddan, W.	1b	Co.	1b
Cook, W.	1b	Dennett, H.	1b	Goodair, J.	1b	Hughes, G.	1b	Lane, T.	471
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Capewell, T.	1b	Dutton, T.	1b	George, T.	1b	Howard, R. jun.	1b	Lion, J. H.	1b
Coteford, W. F.	1b	Dawson, W.	1b	Gomin, J.	1b	Handley, W.	1b	Laing, G.	1b
Carnaby, J.	1b	Dussard, P.	1b	Green, E.	1b	Harvey, R.	1b	Leeming, R.	1b
Canlie, R.	1b	Doubleday, W.	1b	Greaves, A.	1b	Holland, C.	184	Latham, T. D. and	1b
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Cady, T.	1b	Davy, W.	1b	Gill, S.	278	Holmes, T.	1b	Lancaster, T. J.	1b
Carne, H.	1b	Dodman, M.	1b	Goodman, B.	1b	Hocky, J.	1b	Long, H. J. V. and	1b
Coles, C. & Co.	184	Drabble, W.	1b	Godley, T.	1b	Hodgson, W.	1b	Co.	1b
Channer, H.	1b	Davie, D. J. & Co.	1b	Gill, J.	1b	Higgins, J.	1b	Lloyd, W. sen.	1b
Crampton, W.	1b	Davies, J.	1b	Goldspink, R.	1b	Higerty, P.	1b	Law, W.	1b
Cockburn, S.	1b	Unswell, J.	1b	Green, T.	378	Husall, S.	1b	Lomas, J.	1b
Cox, C.	1b	De Bonne, J. P. and	1b	George, T.	1b	Humbidge, J.	1b	Long, W.	1b
Constant L.H.H.G.	1b	Co.	1b	Godfrey, T.	1b	Husall, R.	1b	Lear, F.	1b
Clifford, M. and Co.	1b	Dowley, T. & J.	376	George, J. & C. B.	1b	Hudson, E.	1b	Lean, J. H.	1b
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Chambers, F.	1b	De Roure, J. P.	1b	Gooch, E. W.	360	Inglall, T.	1b	MacKuzie, W.	1b
Gridland, C. & Co.	1b	Day, R. H.	1b	Gee, W.	1b	Jones, S.	1b	MacKuzie, W.	1b
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Coote, C. T.	1b	Dixie, E.	1b	Glenn, J.	1b	T.	1b	May, W. and Co.	1b
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Cook, W.	1b	Downing, R.	1b	Hamplyn, R. & Co.	1b	Jordan, W.	1b	Co.	1b
Copestick, S.	1b	Dover, J.	1b	Halse, T. H. and Co.	1b	Israel, J.	1b	Middlewood, J. W.	1b
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								Morrison, N. C.	1b

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Morris, W.	18	Phillips, P.	18	Rear, J.	18	Sutton, D. jun.	18	Woodcock, T. W.	18
Mayhew, J. jun.	18	Parker, W.	18	Smith, J.	18	Tremblows, W.	18	Waters, E. F.	18
Mitchell, D.	18	Palmer, W.	18	Smith, W.	18	Turner, J.	18	Wilson, S.	18
Moorthouse, G.	18	Peyton, J.	471	Street, J. F. & W.	18	Tucker, J.	18	Williams, J.	18
Mills, C. E.	471	Polley, J.	18	Smith, S.	18	Thomas, J.	18	Willerton, T.	18
Morley, G.	18	Pearson, P.	18	Smith, W.	18	Tappenden, I.	18	Watts, W.	18
Merac, T. and M. L.	18	Pratt, J.	18	Standish, L. H.	18	Tappenden, F.	18	West, T.	18
P.	18	Poulinain, R. & H.	18	Smith, T. P.	18	Tappenden, I.	18	Ward, J.	18
Mead, J.	18	Pallett, G. and Co.	18	Shaw, S.	18	Thomson, T. sen. and	18	Warren, E. & Co.	18
Mullion, H.	18	Parsons, S.	18	Snuggs, J.	18	Co.	18	Watkin, J.	18
Muir, A.	18	Price, W.	18	Sherwood, W.	18	Taylor, G.	18	Whitfield, J.	18
Middlewood, J. W.	18	Procter, J. and Co.	18	Stabier, F. and Co.	18	Thornbury, N.	18	Walcot, T.	18
Marsden, T.	18	Parker, W.	18	Shepherd, J.	18	Tugwell, G.	18	White, J.	18
Mumford, W.	18	Phelan, R.	18	Smith, J.	18	Throckmorton J. F. B.	18	Williams, L.	18
Miles, J.	18	Powell, T.	18	Sanders, J.	18	Thurkle, G. M.	378	Wilson, S. jun.	18
Mills, W. A.	18	Paynter, I.	361	Smith, W.	18	Tyler, B.	18	Wingfield, J.	18
Macintosh, E.	18	Paternon, M.	18	Sanders, S.	18	Thomas, B.	18	Willey, J.	18
MacKlin, J.	18	Parker, W.	18	Sisley, T.	18	Thornbury, N. and	18	Walker, J.	18
MacIn, J. and Co.	361	Pocock, J.	18	Sparkes, J. & Co.	18	Co.	18	Wright, H.	18
Morewen, C. e.	18	Prest, W. and Co.	18	Smart, J.	18	Tartt, W. M.	18	Walker, T. & Co.	18
Moat, T.	18	Potts, R.	18	Shane, J. E.	18	Tarleton, J.	18	Wilkie, C. & Co.	18
Merac, T. and Co.	18	Plaw, H. E.	18	Swain, R. and Co.	18	Turton, J.	18	Weale, W.	18
M'Kensie, W.	18	Paternon, R. & Co.	18	Swainson, J.	18	Towse, J.	18	Willoughby, B. and	18
Matheson, W. and	18	Parke, A. and P. F.	18	Stoneham, J.	18	Tucker, J.	378	Co.	18
Co.	18	Rowlatt, J.	18	Spitta, C. L. & Co.	18	Tuckett, P. D. and	18	Walton, W.	18
Mac Donnell, M. and	18	Rhodes, W.	18	Sundius, C.	18	Co.	18	Wileman, T.	18
Co.	18	Ritchie, W.	18	Smith, G.	18	Thomson, J. & Co.	18	Wilkinson, J. & Co.	18
Morrall, C. & Co.	18	Robb, W. S.	18	Smith, T.	378	Tennison, J.	18	Wilkie, C.	18
Mansel, T.	18	Rawlinson, R.	18	Smith, J. H.	18	Taylor, S.	18	Widdington, S.	18
Middleton, R. D.	18	Robertson, S.	18	Saunders, W.	18	Tappenden, J.	18	Wilkinson, R. and	18
Mayhew, J. jun.	18	Rowlatt, J.	18	Sykes, J. and Co.	18	Tomlinson, W.	18	Co.	18
Maier, T.	18	Ravenshaw, J.	18	Smith, W. and Co.	18	Todd, J. and Co.	18	Worrall, W.	18
Northcote, A.	18	Rawlinson, R.	18	Sykes, J. and G.	18	Taylor, J.	18	Wilson, J.	18
Northcote, H. J.	18	Ronalds, F. H. and	18	Smith, D. jun. and	18	Taylor, W.	18	Warrington, J. and	18
Kunn, H. and Co.	18	Co.	18	Co.	18	Taylor, S.	18	J. E.	18
Neale, J. and Co.	18	Redmayne, J.	18	Singer, S.	18	Thistlewood, G.	18	Weich, J. and Co.	18
Nash, E.	184	Roberts, J.	184	Setree, H.	184	Twemlow, W.	18	White, M.	18
Nye, J.	378	Rowlatt, J.	18	Stevenson, T.	18	Todd, G.	18	Webb, R.	18
Nash, F.	378	Randall, R.	18	Stubbs, J.	18	Taylor, J. sen.	18	Walker, C. W.	18
Nash, J.	378	Rogers, S.	18	Swan, J.	18	Tootal, J. R.	361	Wilmot, S. R.	18
Nowell, J. & Co.	471	Roxburgh, J.	18	Sykes, J. and Co.	18	Timothy, W.	18	Warwick, T. O. and	18
Robie, M.	361	Roach, W.	18	Shoel, J. and Co.	378	Ty, T.	18	Co.	18
North, G.	18	Renton, M.	18	Sower, R. and Co.	18	Taylor, J.	18	Wolf, D. and Co.	18
Norris, T.	18	Roberts, J.	18	Smithyman, J. B.	18	Taylor, S.	18	Wright, C.	471
Norriou, J.	18	Read, E. and Co.	18	St. Barbe, J.	18	Thomas, J.	18	Workman, J.	18
Oubourne, C.	184	Rowlatt, J.	378	Souttee, E.	18	Taylor, J.	18	Wats, S.	18
O'Neill, E.	18	Riches, J. and Co.	18	Seager, S. P.	18	Tory, E.	18	Woolcombe, W.	18
Omerod, G.	18	Robertson, J. and	18	Sissell, T.	18	Tongue, R.	18	Winship, T.	18
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Orme, R.	378	Rogers, G.	18	Simpson, W. T.	18	Taylor, J. sen.	18	Wise, J. B.	361
Ormerod, G.	18	Rowlatt, J.	18	Smart, J.	18	Taylor, J. and J. T.	18	Worthington, R.	18
Oakley, T. P.	361	Bigg, W.	18	Shackleton, S.	18	Vos, H. and Co.	89	West, W.	18
Oldacres, W.	18	Read, T. and Co.	18	St. Barbe, J.	18	Veners, J.	184	Wardale, G. & F.	18
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Palmer, J.	184	Reid, J. W.	18	Sykes, J. and J.	18	Wernilck, J. G.	18	Watts, W. & Co.	18
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Aubert, N. B.	379	Cottam, G.	1b	Gorton, T.	1b	Leas, F.	1b	Pollock, R. jun.	1b
Allum, R.	1b	Crowne, T.	1b	Godfrey, R.	1b	Lancaster, T. J.	1b	Potts, R.	1b
Atherton, T.	377	Crickett, D.	1b	Green, H.	1b	Langdon, J. H.	183	Penfold, R.	1b
Atkinson, J. W.	479	Cushon, T.	1b	Gray, G.	1b	Love, W.	1b	Proctor, G.	1b
Atkinson, J.	561	Carlike, W.	1b	Guyscher, G.	479	London, J. C.	1b	Parker, W.	569
Abram, R.	561	Collins, R.	1b	Gibson, J.	1b	Leplastrier, J.	1b	Pigot, W.	1b
Allen, M.	1b	Canstat, R.	1b	Gromus, R.	561	Lakeman, D. H.	1b	Pollock, R. and J.	1b
Ashley, F.	1b	Chaster, G.	1b	Guth, J. jun.	1b	Levien, S.	979	Peat, J.	1b
Anthony, J.	1b	Cloutier, S. B.	1b	Griffith, W.	1b	Leigh, W.	1b	Poole, H. L.	1b
Anderson, H. W.	1b	Chamberlain, W.	1b	Griffith, M. J. & R.	1b	Lediard, T.	1b	Panton, S.	1b
Arnold, W. B.	1b	Collinson, E.	1b	Harper, G.	80	Longman, F. G.	1b	Paxley, J.	1b
Aueland, T. sen.	1b	Cotterill, E. M. and	1b	Haltum, W.	1b	Lax, J.	1b	Pegrom, M. and J.	1b
Buck, C.	89	C. G.	1b	Hardman, A.	1b	Langman J.	377	Ratray, J.	89
Bovill, J. and Co.	1b	Carr, C.	1b	Horne, H.	1b	Leigh, S.	1b	Ranson, T.	1b
Baker, F.	1b	Clinton, T.	1b	Hime, M.	1b	Loft, B.	1b	Rand, W.	1b
Bragg, J.	1b	Chester, R.	1b	Howard, J.	1b	Legert, J.	569	Randall, W.	1b
Bentley, J.	1b	Carl, S.	1b	Herbert, T.	1b	Lloyd, T. and Co.	1b	Richard, G.	1b
Butler, J. A.	1b	Crosse, A.	1b	Humble, S.	1b	Lea, W.	1b	Rebeck, J.	183
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Brown, S.	1b	Durand, J. N.	89	Hallott, W.	1b	Middlewood, J. W.	89	Radcliffe, A.	1b
Barker, J.	1b	Daughty, J.	1b	Hart, A.	1b	Marsden, F.	1b	Roberts, J. W.	479
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Bond, W.	1b	Dean, R.	1b	Harley, W.	1b	Moses, J.	1b	Ruseff, A. & Co.	1b
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Braband, F.	183	Davis, R.	1b	Holman, W.	1b	Mac Alpine, J.	1b	Russell, J.	377
Bantock, W. J.	1b	Dennett, J. & I.	183	Hewitt, B.	1b	Marth, P.	1b	Ransom, J. jun.	1b
Brugelmann, J.	1b	Dawson, T. & I.	1b	Hart, G.	1b	Marth, H.	1b	Ring, W.	1b
Brace, J.	1b	Dyson, G. jun.	1b	Halstead, C.	1b	MacDonnell & Co.	1b	Ryan, J.	479
Boas, W.	279	Dicken, T.	1b	Horne, J.	1b	Moxon, R. W. & Co.	1b	Randall, J.	1b
Blinks, T.	1b	Devereux, F. & M.	1b	Hogg, J. B.	1b	Millingen, J. W.	479	Rust, W.	1b
Batemann, J.	1b	Dowling, B.	379	Heath, W.	1b	M'Minn, W.	1b	Ritchie, T.	1b
Brocklebank, S.	1b	David, J.	1b	Hayward, H.	1b	Moore, W.	377	Robinson, S.	569
Builer, H.	377	Dalgarna, C.	1b	Hill, J.	1b	Morris, J.	1b	Noane, G.	89
Burgis, J.	1b	Dickins, W. jun.	1b	Harvey, S.	1b	Morgan, J. M.	377	Spreat, J.	1b
Bolt, J.	1b	Dennett, H.	1b	Hudson, H.	1b	Mills, C. E.	1b	Stephenson, W.	1b
Burroughs, J.	1b	Day, B.	377	Higginfield, G. B.	1b	Mottershead, J.	1b	Sivrac, C.	1b
Bishop, R.	1b	Davis, B.	1b	Hopper, C.	1b	Mayhew, J.	1b	Sparkes, C. L.	1b
Bradley, J.	1b	Dixon, M.	479	Horne, J.	1b	McMichael, J.	479	Stevens, J.	1b
Bradford, C.	1b	Day, T.	1b	Herbert, T.	1b	Mail, M.	479	Smith, W.	1b
Bourne, E.	1b	Durham, J.	1b	Harvey, W.	1b	Marchant, M.	1b	Strube, F.	1b
Brunner, R.	1b	Dampier, E.	561	Harris, W.	1b	Morton, J.	1b	Small, J.	1b
Bishop, C.	1b	Davies, G.	1b	Hittman, R.	1b	Mason, T.	1b	Sturman, W.	183
Bamforth, J. jun.	479	Dalgarna, P. & Co.	1b	Hellicar, T.	1b	Massey, T.	1b	Suck, W.	1b
Budden, J.	1b	Deakin, T. and Co.	1b	Howe, J.	1b	Miller, W. and Co.	1b	Stubb, J.	1b
Burton, W.	1b	Evans, E.	89	Hodgson, T.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Stubs, J.	1b
Bacon, R. M.	1b	Edey, T.	183	Harvey, J.	1b	Mathews, E.	1b	Scotter, G.	1b
Blyth, R.	1b	Emery, J.	1b	Hayles, J.	1b	Mitchell, W.	569	Sculthorpe, H.	1b
Booth, J.	1b	Ehrenstrom, E.	4b	Howard, R. jun.	1b	Nowill, J.	1b	St. Barbe, J.	1b
Bell, J.	1b	Evans, G. sen.	379	Herrman, W.	1b	Norton, R. jun.	1b	Shackleton, S.	479
Buchannan, D.	561	Enock, J.	1b	Heath, R.	1b	Nicols, J.	1b	Sweetman, S. B.	1b
Bailey, J.	1b	Eltonhead, J.	1b	Hodgson, R.	1b	Noble, M.	377	Smith, E.	1b
Blackburn, J.	1b	Eccles, J.	377	Haydon, J.	1b	Neate, W.	1b	Snuggs, J. W. A.	1b
Bailey, J.	1b	Everett, W.	479	Harris, R.	1b	Needes, J.	479	Simpon, J.	1b
Baynton, T. & W.	1b	Ellis, R.	1b	Jackson, J.	1b	North, G.	561	Smith, W.	377
Brown, H.	1b	Evans, W. S.	561	James, R.	1b	Norris, H.	1b	Sayer, W.	1b
Blown, J. W.	1b	Fargender, J.	561	James, J.	1b	Oakley, T. P.	1b	Stanley, E.	1b
Baynton, T.	1b	Fowler, C.	1b	Jefferson, T.	1b	Oliver, M.	279	Stein, J.	1b
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Buckland, M.	1b	Fawcett, G.	1b	Jennyns, J. C.	1b	Oliver, P.	1b	Salter, J.	1b
Barton, W.	1b	Fry, E.	1b	Johnson, J.	1b	Oliver, J. R.	377	Sawyer and Co.	1b
Chivers, W.	89	Friday, R. jun.	379	Jaffes, W.	1b	Oliver, J.	1b	Salt, M.	1b
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Crockett, H.	1b	Pidgeon, T.	1b	Jacob, J.	1b	Powell, W.	1b	Strachan, W.	1b
Cooper, H. D.	1b	Perrill, J.	1b	Johnson, J.	1b	Prosser, W.	1b	Spencer, R.	1b
Cross, T.	1b	Poster, T.	1b	Ingram, N. G. jun.	1b	Pice, W.	183	Slipper, J.	1b
Cave, T.	279	Forster, S.	1b	Johnson, K.	1b	Phillips, T.	1b	Starkey, W.	1b
Child, B.	1b	Force, J.	379	Johnson, R.	1b	Phillips, C. A. & Co.	1b	Smith, S. M.	1b
Cooke, J.	1b	Fevay, T.	479	Jonas, C. E.	1b	Perkins, J.	569	Self, R. H.	1b
Collins, W.	1b	Fricker, C. jun.	1b	Jorau, E.	1b	Peckson, J. and S.	1b	Street, J. F.	1b
Churchill, J.	1b	Fairclough, R.	561	Jones, G. E.	1b	Phadung, J. J.	1b	Forlington, W.	89
Crowthor, W.	1b	Favill, W.	1b	Kewley, W.	1b	Power, J. and Co.	1b	Talbot, W.	1b
Cassels, R.	1b	Fitzgerald, T.	1b	Knunan, J.	1b	Perkins, C.	89	Taylor, T.	183
Cowley, T.	1b	Farmer, W.	1b	Nay, R. M.	1b	Peyton, W.	183	Taylor, W. G.	1b
Coibard, W.	1b	Fenner, H.	1b	Neenot, J.	1b	Phillips, J.	479	Taylor, J.	1b
Crimes, T. and Co.	1b	Godfrey, T.	40	Neen, W.	1b	Phillips, K.	1b	Wynham, J.	1b
Cole, E.	1b	Greaves, P.	1b	Kidd, J.	1b	Pierce, W.	377	Taylor, W. jun.	479
Canmont, P.	377	Gares, J.	183	Kingscott, D.	1b	Prosser, W.	377	Towsey, J. jun. and	1b
Curver, J. and Co.	1b	Gooch, J. B.	1b	Kacey, T.	1b	Paffard, J.	561	Co.	1b
Cobbett, W. jun.	1b	Gardner, N.	1b	Lancaster, J.	1b	Pice, T.	479	Thompson, T.	1b
Chambers, J.	1b	Griffith, J.	379	Lord, S.	1b	Powell, G.	89	Townend, R. jun.	377
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						Parker, J.	1b	Thompson, E.	1b

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DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1818, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1819.

[In this List, to prevent so many repetitions of the words "and Co." we have only inserted the first Name in the several Firms.]

ANDERSON, V.	89	Blaxland, S.	479	Champion, T.	377	Evans, W. W.	473	Hart, T.	89
Allanson, R.	ib	Hennett, J.	ib	Chialett, W.	ib	Everall, S.	ib	Holt, R.	ib
Addy, G.	ib	Briggs, T.	ib	Clarkson, J.	ib	Eaglesfield, J.	ib	Hutchinson, R.	ib
Adams, G.	ib	Barclay, A.	ib	Cunliffe, R. sen.	ib	Edwards, J. W.	304	Hall, R.	ib
Admold, J.	ib	Ratholl, W. Y.	ib	Crowder, J.	ib	Egling, J. T.	ib	Henderson, J.	ib
Armstrong, G.	ib	Banks, W. H.	377	Cooper, W.	ib	Farmage, G. S.	30	Hudson, R.	ib
Allgood, M.	ib	Barrows, W.	ib	Cranch, J.	ib	Flint, J.	ib	Holmes, T.	ib
Allan, T.	183	Berrington, N.	ib	Cundall, E.	479	Field, R. jun.	ib	Hood, E.	ib
Addington, J.	ib	Rushon, B.	ib	Cann, R. W.	ib	Farrer, W.	ib	Hodges, D.	ib
Aikley, J.	ib	Bryant, L.	ib	Cooper, G. H.	ib	Foxton, T.	ib	Hutson, B.	ib
Appleton, H.	ib	Bagshaw, T.	ib	Cuarten, A. H. B.	ib	Fox, J.	ib	Hardy, J.	ib
Anderson, J.	ib	Brownhill, J.	ib	Crane, B.	ib	Fisher, T.	ib	Hartley, S.	183
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Anjer, J.	ib	Brandon, J. I.	ib	Catley, E.	ib	Farmer, J.	ib	Henderson, J.	ib
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